



Veterans of CBI Campaign



Three Japanese American veterans of the Burma campaign of Merrill's Marauders, Sgt. Robert Y. Honda, Sgt. Russell K. Kono and Sgt. Y. Herbert Miyasaki, all of Hawaii, show Col. K. E. Rasmussen, commandant of the Fort Snelling School Battalion, the area of their operations.—Photo by Army Signal Corps.

War Department Announces 24 Japanese Americans Dead, Nine Hurt on Western Front

WASHINGTON—In casualty lists announced this week the War Department identified 24 Americans of Japanese ancestry killed and nine others wounded in action on the Western Front.

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

The following casualties were among those reported by the War Department this week:

Killed in Action

ARKANSAS

OTSUBO, Tech. Sgt. Akira R.—Mrs. Koto Otsubo, mother, Rohwer relocation center.

TAHARA, Pfc. Cooper T. — Mrs. Tsune Tahara, mother, Rohwer.

YASUDA, Pfc. Fred S. — Mrs. Shizue V. Yasuda, wife, Rohwer.

COLORADO

MASUDA, Pvt. Eso—Eiichi Masuda, 9H-6C, Granada relocation center, Amache.

IDAHO

TSUMAKI, Pfc. Kenichi—Minoru Tsumaki, brother, Rt. 1, Pocatello.

UTAH

HATTORI, Pfc. Kunio—Mrs. Mary S. Hattori, wife, Central Utah relocation center, Topaz.

KATO, Pfc. Joseph H.—Mrs. Katsu Kato, mother, Rt. 1, Tremonton.

MIZOKAMI, Sgt. Timothy I.—Mrs. Saki Mizokami, mother, Topaz.

OGAWA, Pfc. Edward—Thomas Ogawa, father, c/o 71 South West Temple St., Salt Lake City.

WYOMING

KANAZAWA, Sgt. John S.—Mrs. Hanako Nagafuchi, mother, Heart Mountain.

MAYEDA, Sgt. George M.—Roy T. Mayeda, father, Heart Mountain.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

ASATO, Pfc. Shotaro H.—Shohachi Asato, father, 976-C Robello Lane, Honolulu.

FUJITA, Pfc. Sadami—Mrs. Mete Fujita, mother, Aiea, Oahu.

HADANO, Pfc. Hatsuji—Kinichiro Hadano, father, 21 New Mill Camp, Aiea, Oahu.

HAYAMA, Pfc. Makoto—Mrs. Raku Hayama, mother, 4203 Aukoi Pl., Honolulu.

HIRAHARA, Staff Sgt. Tomosu — Mrs. Matsuno Hirahara, mother, 842 20th Ave., Honolulu.

HORINOCHI, Pfc. James J.—Mrs. Kimi Horinouchi, mother, 950 Robello Lane, Honolulu.

KEHARA, Pfc. Kikuichiro D.—Tokushichi Kehara, father, Box 381, Waipahu, Oahu.

IMAI, Sgt. Tomio—Mrs. Tori Imai, mother, Box 6, Haina, Hawaii.

KIJIMA, Sgt. Tadashi—Mrs. Hina Kijima, mother, Hamakupoko, Maui.

MIYAZONO, Pvt. Tokio—Mrs. Hisayo Miyazono, mother, 1938 Church Lane, Honolulu.

MORIMOTO, Pfc. Toshiaki—Shinobu Morimoto, brother, Box 354, Hakalau, Hawaii.

YAMASAKI, Pfc. Harry S.—Henry K. Yamasaki, brother, 1608 McGrew Lane, Honolulu.

TAMANAH, Pfc. Kunio — David K. Tamanaha, brother, 1272-M Hall St., Honolulu.

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Hood River Nisei Reported Killed in Action in Pacific

War Correspondent Says Nisei "Best Damned Fighters"

LOS ANGELES—Sgt. James P. O'Neil, veteran war correspondent who is now covering the home front for Yank, the Army's weekly magazine, declared in an interview here last week that Japanese American soldiers in Italy were "the best damned fighting men in the world."

"Let anybody say anything against them and the guys who fought with them will kill you," Sgt. O'Neil warned West Coast race-baiters.

Sgt. O'Neil, who wrote an article in Yank Magazine about the Japanese Americans in "The Battle of Belvedere," said that the 100th Infantry Battalion of the 442nd Infantry Combat Team, composed of Japanese Americans, has 1247 men out of 1300 with the Purple Heart.

"They are fighting the war of 1776 in 1945. They are fighting for the right to be American citizens," he said.

Supreme Court Denies Appeal Of Korematsu

Rehearing Had Been Sought by Counsel On Evacuation Test

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court on Feb. 12 declined to reconsider its decision of Dec. 18 which held that the Army's evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry in 1942 was legal at the time the order was carried out.

The high tribunal turned down an appeal for rehearing by Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu of San Leandro, Calif. Korematsu's conviction for failure to report for evacuation and his five-year probationary sentence had been upheld in the Dec. 18 decision.

Anti-Evacuee Groups Plan to Join in State Organization

VACAVILLE, Calif.—The Anti-Japanese League of Vacaville plans to join with other such organizations in various counties in California in an effort to form a statewide organization, it was reported here on Feb. 10.

The Anti-Japanese League also plans to purchase a service flag to be placed in the Vacaville post-office to honor Vacaville men now in the army.

VFW Official Protests Nisei Blood Donations

BOSTON, Mass. — Following protests from the Veterans of Foreign Wars regarding the acceptance by the Red Cross blood bank of Japanese American donors, Alan R. Morse, chairman of the blood donor center, declared that "the blood of those patriotic Nisei, for our purpose, is fully as good as that of any descendant of the Mayflower."

Charles W. Franciscotti of Milford, Mass., State Commander of the VFW, had protested against accepting blood from Americans of Japanese ancestry, after a group of Nisei relocated in the Boston area had donated blood to the Red Cross.

"I wouldn't want any Japanese blood and I don't think our servicemen would," Franciscotti said.

Name of Japanese American Had Been Erased from County Honor Roll by Legion Post

U. S. ARMY, PACIFIC HEADQUARTERS — Frank T. Hachiya, 25, of Portland, Ore., one of the 16 Japanese Americans whose names have been stricken from the county memorial roll by the Hood River American Legion Post died while performing a dangerous voluntary mission, the Army reported on February 16.

(Hachiya's rating was not given in the stories carried by the Associated Press and NBC, but he is presumed to have been a sergeant. He lived in Hood River, Ore., until the time he entered the University of Oregon when he and his parents moved to Portland. He is reported to have been registered with the Hood River selective service board.)

The Japanese American was attached to the Seventh Infantry Division. He was fatally wounded on Leyte Island in the Philippines on Dec. 30. He died on Jan. 3 after most of the men of his regiment volunteered to give him blood transfusions.

Lieut. Howard Moss, Hachiya's commanding officer, said: "Frank volunteered to cross a valley under Japanese fire to scout an enemy position. The regiment was in a tough spot. Information on enemy dispositions was essential. At the bottom of the valley Frank worked ahead of our protecting patrol."

"A Jap sniper let Frank have it at close range," Lieut. Moss related. "Frank emptied his gun into the sniper. Shot through the abdomen, Frank walked up the hill. Medics gave him plasma and started him to a hospital. He was operated on immediately, but the bullet had gone through his liver and he died."

(The father of the Japanese American hero is reported to be Junkichi Hachiya who was evacuated from Oregon to the Tule Lake center in 1942, and was later transferred to the Minidoka relocation center in Idaho.)

(Typical of U. S. newspapers reporting the story on Feb. 16 was the Denver Post whose headline declared: "Nisei Snubbed by Legion Dies a Hero's Death. Name Stricken from Memorial Roll, Soldier Gives Life for Country.")

Fresno Sheriff Investigates Three Shotgun Blasts Fired Into Home of Nisei Evacuee

Frank Osaki Defends Neighbors of Suspicion In Act of Violence

FRESNO, Calif. — Three shotgun blasts were fired by an unidentified person, on Feb. 10, into the home of Frank Osaki, 26, an American of Japanese ancestry who returned to his farm in the Fowler area recently from a relocation center in Arizona.

Sheriff George J. Overholt was reported investigating the incident.

Deputy Sheriff Eugene Hunter said one of the shots was fired at the front door, another at a window and a third through the screen porch adjoining the kitchen.

None of the shots struck Osaki who was asleep in a bedroom when he was awakened by the shots.

The shooting occurred at one o'clock on Saturday morning, while Osaki was alone in the house.

Hunter said the person who fired the shot undoubtedly was in the yard of the home and deliberately fired at the doors and the window. Osaki was in a bedroom on the opposite side of the house from where the bullets struck.

Hunter said Osaki and his brother, Moro, who was recently honorably discharged from the Army, returned to the ranch about a month ago. Moro Osaki is now in Arizona arranging to return their parents to the home.

The deputy sheriff said his investigation failed to show any animosity in the neighborhood or in Fowler where Osaki transacts most of his business, and this statement was corroborated by the Japanese American.

The Osakis resided on the ranch before evacuation and Hunter reported that the family's relations with their neighbors ap-

California Students Would Welcome Returning Nisei

BERKELEY, Cal.—The Daily Californian reported on Feb. 13 that 65.7 percent of "a representative group of university students" interviewed in a poll would welcome evacuees of Japanese ancestry as members of their living groups, or aid in their return to the University of California campus.

In the questioning, the Welfare Council poll committee interviewed 523 women, men civilians, war veterans and servicemen.

peared to be cordial.

Paul J. Fischer, Fresno representative of the War Relocation Authority, said Osaki does not appear to be greatly disturbed over the attack.

The Japanese American reportedly defended his neighbors against suspicion, asserting that they all have been friendly and aided him in reestablishing himself on his ranch.

MISSING NISEI GI REPORTED WAR PRISONER

AMACHE, Colo.—Pfc. Horace Kango Sagara, 21, previously reported missing in action on Oct. 23, 1944, in France, has been officially listed as a prisoner of war in Germany, according to word received by his brother, Wallace, who resides at 9L-2E in the Granada relocation center.

Pfc. Sagara, formerly of Los Angeles, volunteered for the Army from the Granada center in 1943.

188 Soldiers From WRA Camps Receive Combat Award

Took Part in Bitter Fighting in Vosges Mountains Last Fall

SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE—One hundred and eighty-eight American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who, called to service from government War Relocation Centers to which they and their families had been evacuated in the spring of 1942 from their homes on the West Coast, have been awarded Combat Infantrymen's Badges for exemplary conduct under enemy fire.

All are now members of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team. All are reinforcements who joined the Combat Team in Italy prior to its departure for Southern France and earned their awards in the bitter fighting in the Vosges Mountains of eastern France with the Seventh Army. They participated in the historic breakthrough of the main German lines of resistance in this sector and in the dramatic rescue of the now famous Lost Battalion of this war in the wooded ridges near Bruyeres, France.

Those from the Poston War Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona, are:

Staff Sergeant Masato Nakagawa, 22-2B;

Privates First Class Mitsugu Eto, 205-9D; Kow Ito, 4-2D; Kazuo Oda, 4-4A; Setsuo Rai, 13-2-A; Tetsuo Nakabayashi, 5-6-D;

Privates George Shiba, 309-9D; Tom T. Watanabe, 222-7-B; Ben Aihara, 213-6-C; Mitsuru Kusuda, 43-3-C; Roy Kuyahara, 26-11-A; Yoshio Matsumoto, 53-8-D; Hisao Masuda, 4-4-D; Henry Ota, 308-2-A; Chester Yasukawa, 226-3-A; Powers B. Sogo, 329-6-C;

Those from the Topaz War Relocation Center, Topaz, Utah are: First Sergeant William I. Sakai, 16-9-C.

Staff Sergeant William S. Hanamura, 6-7-F.

Sergeant Shinobu Sugiyama, 37-2-A.

Corporal Kenichi Okagi, 28-1-D. Privates First Class Osamu S. Fujikawa, 42-7-A; George Y. Takahashi, 5-1-A; Everett Matsui, 37-5-C.

Privates Masami Nakashige, 19-11-D; Edward Y. Tanaka, 26-3-E; Shigeichi B. Adachi, 7-7-A; Masato Kariya, 4-10-E; George S. Nakamoto, 1-12-E; Warren K. Yano, 31-7-D;

Those from Minidoka War Relocation Center are:

Staff Sergeants Edward Kiyohara, 17-3-D; Roy T. Ozawa, 13-7-B;

Corporal Joseph D. Nakatsu, 26-4-A.

Privates First Class George Akiyama, 37-2-B; Satoshi Sato, 19-7-B; Hachiro Hashiguchi, 21-7-F; Sasumu M. Kashiwagi, 17-7-C; Richard K. Nishino, 37-11-C; Robert Mizukami, 10-3-E; George Morihiro, 12-10-C; Kazuo Murakami, 3-8-C; Fred Takenaka, 15-7-C; Mitsuru Tamura, 21-19-E; Yoshio Terada, 14-9-B; Ted T. Yamasaki, 3-9-D; Suyeo Yoshizumi, 3-6-B;

Privates Kenji Yoshino, 14-11-F; George T. Kanda, 26-1-D; William Oasaka, 24-2-D; Masami Takenaga, 37-7-D; Johnny Uno, 6-6-D; Frank Yaguchi, 44-3-E; Toru Matsuoaka, 17-8-E; George Murakami, 20-10-B; Kimitimi Muramoto, 6-2-E; Thomas Ouye, 44-10-E; Joe Terada, 14-9-B; Thomas T. Kuge, 37-3-B; Ted N. Kuwahara, 3-1-H; Kenjiro Nakamura, 28-9-E; Koji Tada, 26-9-D; John Kanda, 26-1-D; Hideo Kiyomura, 39-8-B; Kenji Namba, 34-3-E; Hiroshi Kunitoga, 26-4-F.

Men from Gila River War Relocation Center are:

Sergeant Shigeru A. Sasaki, 20-8-A.

Privates First Class Shigekazu W. Seiji, 3-5-B; Ben Tachihara, 40-13-A; Sukeo Handa, 5-5-D; Junnosuke Nakano, 51-4-A; Ichiro Yoshihashi, 58-10-C; Isao A. Handa, 5-5-B; Shigeru Hayame, 4-4-A; Don M. Kanachi, 54-14-A; George S. Takasugi, 64-9-C; Hideto Tanaka, 48-12-D; Tokuji Yoshihashi, 58-10-C; Sam S. Furukawa, 21-11-C; Isamu Hara, 27-6-B; Tadashi Inoshita, 30-8-B; Kazuo Sato, 32-12-B; Frank F. Wada, 65-12-B; Kikichi Yamamoto, 25-11-B; Tokio Katayama, 51-2-C; George N. Miyamoto, Robert L. Yano, 23-7-D; Mitsuo S. Kunitani, 59-5-C; Noboru Asakura,

Minoru Ishida, 59-10-B; Kaoru Komachi, 54-14-A; John Takasugi, 64-9-C; Suekiyo Tanisawa, 24-2-D; Takakazu Kato, 20-12-A; Saburo Tanaka, 48-12-D.

Yoshito Komoto, 23-13-D; George Kuga, 25-9-A; Kaoru Sakaji, 49-14-A; Misao Doi, 10-7-A; Chester K. Fukagawa, 27-12-C; Takashi Hashimura, 24-1-A; George Ichimoto, 4-2-D; Seiji Imamura, 57-9-D; Katsumi Kaida, 57-2-B; Bob Ando, 26-9-B; Dale Ishimoto, 47-9-C.

Those receiving awards from McGehee, Arkansas, are:

Corporals Hideo D. Yoshimura, 14-10-F; Yoshio Oshiki, 4-5-E.

Privates George Ota, 9-8-E; Rijoki Tamura, 4-9-F; Takeshi B. Tanaka, 33-6-B; Ben H. Ujihara, 33-2-A; George Kiyota, 16-6-C; Hiroshi Morita, 24-4-F; Wataru Nakamura, 14-11-A; Kaoru Watanabe, 3-1-E; Sataru F. Yamasaki, 5-28-E; Yoshi Ogata, 40-7-D; Kaoru Fuimoto, 17-11-E; Bob I. Shoda, 17-8-B; Fumio Masaoka, 10-2-D; Nakato Mimaki, 11-2-D; Shiro Nagaoka, 15-10-E; Kazuo Kubota, 1-10-D; Mitsuru Takahashi, 23-8-E; Bill Tomura, 24-10-F.

Heart Mountain War Relocation Center, Heart Mountain, Wyoming, has the following men receiving the awards:

Staff Sergeant Joe Hayashi, 1-14-E;

Sergeants George Hinaga, 23-23-B; and Masaru Kimura, 24-15-B;

Privates First Class George S. Miyahara, 1-16-A; Mitsuo F. Okazaki, 14-5-F; Frank Konno, 6-22-D; Robert Murase, 23-A-23; Makoto Tagaki, Jack Shundo, 1-11-B; Sam Jujishin, 1-11-D; Hideyoshi Harikawa, 7-14-C; Motomu Nakasako, 6-11-E;

Privates Izumi Nakagawa, 23-6-B; Fallow Yano, 17-12-E; Sam Sako, 27-12-D; Henry T. Kiyama, 1-5-A; John M. Kasano, 30-19-B; Masao Kadota, 8-22-C; Ishiro Inouye, 24-10-B.

Men receiving awards from Granada War Relocation Center, Granada, Colorado, are:

Sergeants Tom Furusho, 8G-3-C; Yorio Aoki, 6G-5F;

Privates Chikara H. Furue, 11F-11C; Mitsuo Oshita, 7G-8E; Masao Shigezane, 12H-4C; Miles M. Hamada, 7F-12E; James M. Hamaji, 12G-1E; Tom Ogino, 12E-5F; Hachio J. Togashi, 12E-7E; George Yoshimoto, 8F-3B; Toshiaki T. Hara, 10H-2A; Shinji Saito, 7E-5B; Mitsuru Tsujimoto, 6G-9B; Minoru Furuta, 12F-5B; Hiro Hirano, 10H-12C; George Hiranaka, 11E-2C; Denji Kuniyoshi, 10H-10B; George Matsushita, 8E-3B; George Takaoka, 9K-1F; George Uriyu, 9H-3E; Richard Watada, 12K-8D; Tetsuo Baba, 7E-8D; Tom S. Honda, 7F-3A; Ted T. Ito, 12F-3E; Suyeo Kanagaki, 9E-1E; Joe Nakamura, 7G-7E; Harry Fukumitsu, 7F-5E; Wataru Kohama, 6F-12G; Mitsugi Tanaka, 7E-10C; Masaru Uyekubo, 9E-1C; Tsuyoshi Shimotsuka, 11G-11F; Suyeo Kaika, 7E-11D; Shigeaki Kihara, 8E-11D; George Makawa, 7G-7F; Mamoru Kinoshita, 9H-8B; Takeshi T. Furuta, 12F-6A; Yasumoto Nakano, 7E-1E; Jack M. Hagiwara, 8G-6C.

Those from Manzanar War Relocation Center, Manzanar, California, are:

Privates First Class Minoru S. Yano, 25-3-2; Masato Nishikawa, 16-9-2; Fred Kitada, 5-11-4.

Lieutenant Kitagawa Wins Promotion On Western Front

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY, GROUP, FRANCE—Second Lieutenant Kiyoshi Kitagawa, a platoon leader in a rifle company of the 100th Battalion, 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, was recently promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Kitagawa joined the 100th Battalion, whose personnel consists of soldiers of Japanese ancestry, at the Anzio Beachhead in Italy on April 4, 1944. The Japanese Americans, then attached to the 34th "Red Bull" Division, fought from Salerno up through Italy to the Arno River.

Earning his military commission at the University of Minnesota in 1935, Lieutenant Kitagawa entered active service on May 7, 1943 from Fort Benning, Georgia.

His wife, Mrs. Matsuko N. Kitagawa, and daughter Sharon S., reside at 512 Ontario Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Chinese Americans Denounce Hate Campaign Against Nisei

Christian Youth Group Declares "Certain Misguided, Misinformed Persons Spreading Untruth and Sowing Seeds of Racial Hatred"

SAN ANSELMO, Calif.—The Chinese Christian Youth conference, meeting in San Anselmo, adopted on Feb. 11 a resolution extending to Americans of Japanese ancestry a cordial welcome on their return to the West Coast and denouncing the "machinations of the race baiters."

The conference, held Feb. 10 and 11 at the S. F. Theological Seminary was based on the theme, "That They All May Be One."

Navy Commander Asks for Tolerance Toward Nisei Group

AUBURN, Calif.—Lieut. Commander Roberts Robinson of the U. S. Navy told an assembly of Placer College and Placer Union high school students on Feb. 10 he thinks more tolerance should be shown toward persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast.

"We are supposedly fighting for tolerance," he said. "To be consistent we should show more tolerance."

"I know personally some Placer county Japanese are making a great contribution to the war effort in the armed services."

Commander Robinson is a graduate of Placer Union high school.

Fire Destroys Auburn Building

AUBURN, Wash.—Fire of undetermined origin on Feb. 13 destroyed a church building, believed to have been used by Japanese Americans before the evacuation. The building had been occupied for the past month by Albert M. Lee, 29-year old Negro American who claimed he lost \$135 in currency and personal effects in the blaze.

Nisei Student Elected to Council

CLEVELAND, Ohio—The four new members of Glenville high school's student council represent four races and religions, the Press

reported on Jan. 26. One is a Japanese American who won his office by "the largest majority among the successful candidates—900 votes." He is Arthur Sasahara, the only Nisei in the school.

The resolution on Japanese Americans stated in part:

"Whereas, these citizens of Japanese descent have through their gracious compliance with the order of evacuation, through the meritorious services of their young meritorious services of their young forces, and through their many manifestations of loyalty to our country proved their Americanism, and

"Whereas, certain misguided and misinformed persons are maliciously spreading untruth and sowing the seeds of racial hatred which are against everything we hold dear as Americans and as followers of Christ;

"Be it resolved, that we the delegates of the Chinese Christian Youth of the Pacific coast meeting in conference at San Anselmo strongly denounce the machinations of the race baiters and, whenever opportunity offers, bring falsehoods to the light of truth, and

"Be it also resolved, that we as individuals in our respective communities help to make the resettlement of our fellow citizens among us easier and that we as the Chinese Christian Youth Conference of the Pacific Coast extend to these people our cordial welcome."

reported on Jan. 26.

One is a Japanese American who won his office by "the largest majority among the successful candidates—900 votes." He is Arthur Sasahara, the only Nisei in the school.

Relocation Center Delegates Hold Conference in Salt Lake

Problems attendant to reopening of the West Coast to persons of Japanese ancestry and closing of WRA camps were scheduled for discussion on the agenda of the evacuee conference which opened in Salt Lake City on Friday, Feb. 16, at the YWCA with representatives of seven war relocation centers in attendance.

Centers represented at the opening session were Topaz, Granada, Rohwer, Heart Mountain, Poston, Gila River and Minidoka. An invitation again asking for representation from Manzanar was sent to that center.

Mas Narahara of Topaz was

elected chairman of the conference. Vice chairmen Hayashida and Mihara were elected. Conference secretaries are Shintaro Murakami, Mrs. Mary Yamamoto and Mitsuye Endo.

Scheduled to speak to the delegates on Feb. 21 is Dillon Myer, director of the WRA, and other officials of that agency.

Delegates moved to invite to later sessions representatives from the American Civil Liberties Union, the American Friends Society, the Fair Play committee, American Red Cross and reporters from three Japanese language newspapers.

The conference will close on Feb. 22.

War Department Announces Names of Nisei Wounded

(Continued from page 1)

Wounded in Action

ARKANSAS
FUJINO, Pvt. Frank T.—Mrs. Tomo Fujino, mother, Rohwer relocation center.

COLORADO
MATSUMOTO, Cpl. George N.—Mrs. Helen S. Matsumoto, wife, 2453 Champa St., Denver.

IDAHO
MATSUDA, Pfc. Frank T.—Mrs. Masae Matsuda, Hunt. MIURA, Pfc. Tommy T.—Zenzo Miura, father, Rt. 1, Rexburg.

ILLINOIS
ZAIMA, Pfc. George I.—Mrs. Kimiyo Zaima, 1313 East 64th St., Chicago.

WYOMING
SUYEMATSU, Sgt. King—Mrs. Masa Suyematsu, mother, 235 East H St., Casper.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII
CHINEN, Sgt. Takashi—Mrs. Tokue Chinen, mother, Honolulu, Hawaii.

MATSUURA, Pfc. David S.—Minoru Matsuura, brother, Tenney Village, No. 193, Ewa, Oahu.

NAKANO, Sgt. Stanley S.—Mrs. Machi Nakano, mother, Glenwood, Mountainview, Hawaii.

36th Division Initiates New Rhine Drive

Launches Attacks On Western Front Southeast of Haguenau

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP IN FRANCE—The famous 36th (Texas) Infantry Division, veterans of Salerno, Volturno, Cassino, Anzio and recent fighting in the Vosges mountains, has launched three attacks near the Rhine southeast of Haguenau, it was reported this week.

(The 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry, have been reported attached to the 36th Division of the Seventh Army in fighting on the southern sector of the Western Front. This is the first report citing the 36th Division in action since last November.)

The Germans were behind minefields and strongly manned pillboxes and were resisting strongly at Drusenheim, fifteen miles northeast of Strasbourg. Drusenheim is a natural stumbling block to an advance along the Rhine Valley.

Japanese American WAC Aids Chaplain At Kentucky Camp

FORT KNOX, Ky.—A Japanese American enlisted woman, Pvt. Lillian Higashi of the WAC, serves as a chaplain's assistant at Fort Knox.

Pvt. Higashi is assistant to Chaplain Emil J. Helseth, post chaplain. Pvt. Higashi counsels with men in trouble, serves as stenographer, drives the chaplain's car, projects motion pictures, and insists that she "likes people" and loves her work.

She was studying to be a language teacher, specializing in French and Spanish, when she decided to join the WAC.

Nisei May Obtain Contraband Articles

American citizens of Japanese ancestry in Salt Lake City may regain possession of cameras and radios which they turned in to the custody of the U. S. Marshal shortly after the start of the war by calling for such articles on Tuesdays and Fridays at the U. S. Marshal's office in the Federal building, it was announced.

Aged Evacuee Believed Suicide

RIVERS, Ariz.—Sampo Goto, 72, of 45-5-B, Gila River, was found dead Thursday, Feb. 16, some distance west of the camp, in what was apparently a suicide, the News-Courier reported on Feb. 3.

Goto's body was suspended by a rope from a beam of a canopy at the dump grounds of the camp.

650 Segregates Removed from Tule Lake Camp

Men Who Renounced Citizenship Sent to Internment Center

NEWELL, Calif.—A special train carrying 650 men of Japanese ancestry left the Tule Lake segregation center on Feb. 11 for an enemy alien internment camp operated by the Department of Justice, R. B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority announced.

It was the largest group movement thus far of enemy aliens in this country and occupied 21 cars policed by 100 Immigration and Naturalization Service agents. Aboard were 632 men who had renounced their United States citizenship under the amendment to the 1940—Nationality Act which became law in 1944, and 18 Japanese-born individuals.

The movement followed the conclusion of hearings by John L. Burling, special representative of the Department of Justice and his staff.

It was believed the majority of the men who were shipped from Tule Lake were educated in Japan.

Nisei Soldiers Attend Church Service



SOMEWHERE ON THE WESTERN FRONT — Japanese American soldiers of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team pause in the grim business of war to attend church services outside their huts, conducted by Chaplain Hiro Higuchi—Photo by Army Signal Corps.

California Board Will Accept Nisei State Service Applications

Personnel Group
Still Has Charges
Against 87 Nisei

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The California State Personnel Board announced last week that Americans of Japanese ancestry applying for employment with the board would be processed in the same manner as other citizens.

The statement was made following receipt by the board of an inquiry regarding its attitude toward employment of returning Japanese Americans.

The board, however, made an exception in the cases of 87 Japanese American employees who were discharged after Pearl Harbor, declaring that charges against them are still pending before the board.

Applications from any of these 87 will not be processed, John F. Fisher, assistant executive officer of the board explained, until the charges are disposed of.

Fisher said no formal applications have been filed by Japanese Americans but that one telephone call asking for information had been received.

Most of the 87 discharged Japanese Americans were employed in Sacramento.

Sacramento Council Asks State to Assist Return of Workers

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The Sacramento Council for Civic Unity issued a statement on Feb. 13 calling on the State Personnel Board "to facilitate the quick return" of 87 Japanese American employees dismissed from state service in 1942.

"There is, admittedly, a manpower shortage in the United States at the present time," Rabbi Norman M. Goldberg, chairman of the council, declared. "California, a great center for war production, is not exempt. Yet, there has been hesitancy in some quarters to encourage the return of civilian workers to this area."

"Eighty-seven employees were dismissed from state service in 1942, according to an announcement of the State Personnel Board. These dismissals took place at the time of the forced evacuation of Japanese Americans. Thus far, charges against them are still pending."

"We call on the State Personnel Board to facilitate the quick return of these former employees of the State of California to their jobs. A speedy decision in this matter, affecting the rights and

Movie City Legion Post Approves Admission of Nisei

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. — The Don E. Brown post of the American Legion, named for the late son of screen comedian Joe E. Brown, on Feb. 9 backed the action of Hollywood World War II Post No. 591 in admitting a Japanese American veteran to membership.

The Don Brown post voted two to one for a resolution approving admission of Harley M. Oka, honorably discharged veteran of Japanese ancestry, to the Hollywood post.

Nisei Placed In War Jobs In California

U. S. Employment
Officials Declares
Evacuees Get Jobs

LOS ANGELES — Several Japanese Americans returning to the Los Angeles area have already been placed in war work, Clayton von Dietz, office manager of U. S. Employment Service in Los Angeles, declared here last week.

Referring to a threatened walk-out at Kinney Aluminum Co., when a Japanese American was sent there for employment, von Dietz said he was sure the man went back to the USES office and was placed elsewhere.

"We have had no difficulty in placing the several Japanese who have come to our office," von Dietz said.

Wendell H. Kinney, president of the aluminum company, said that no trouble resulting from prospective employment of a Japanese American had been reported to him, "so it could not have been serious."

Portuguese Group Opposes Return

CHICO, Calif. — Chico Branch 7, American Portuguese Club of California, is on record as opposing the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to California for the duration of the war

privileges of this minority group, will set a favorable example for employers throughout the state."

100 Evacuees Return to Fresno Region

Two Nisei Farmers
Have Applied for
Federal Farm Loans

FRESNO, Calif. — The return of more than 100 evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the Fresno area and the application by two Nisei for government farm loans was disclosed on Feb. 10 by the War Relocation Authority.

The WRA declined to identify the evacuees, explaining "they are due the privacy of any other citizen."

Paul J. Fisher, district WRA officer, said "from 100 to 125" evacuees have returned and are now within a 50 to 75 mile radius of Fresno.

The applications for farm loans were disclosed by Edgar S. File, county supervisor of the Farm Security Administration. File said one \$2,500 application has been approved by the county group and awaits district sanction. The applicant, according to File, is a Japanese American who is 1-A in the draft and expects to be called soon.

YAKIMA GROUP ORGANIZES TO BAR EVACUEES

YAKIMA, Wash. — A movement is under way to prevent the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the Wapato Valley, Sam Drury, lower Yakima Valley farmer spokesman for a group of residents, declared on Feb. 7.

A number of "No Jap" stickers have been posted on farms in the Wapato district, Drury said.

Meanwhile, Murray S. Stebbins, district representative of the War Relocation Authority, told the Wapato Chamber of Commerce at a luncheon meeting on Feb. 7 that Americans of Japanese ancestry are free to settle where they please and asserted some Yakima Valley farmers had called him, seeking contact with possible tenants of Japanese ancestry.

Sgt. Norihiko Sekino Recovering At British Hospital

RIVERS, Ariz. — Tech Sgt. Norihiko Sekino, 24, whose parents live in Gila River at 45-9-D, is at present in a hospital in England, recovering from wounds suffered in action in France on Nov. 6, 1944, the News-Courier reports.

Sgt. Sekino entered the Army on Nov. 7, 1941, from Los Angeles. He has a brother, Naohiki, at Camp Wheeler, Ga., and a brother-in-law at Fort Snelling.

140 California Nisei Awarded Combat Infantryman's Badge

Men Receiving Award Joined Combat Team In Italy as Replacements, Participated in Rescue of Lost Battalion on Western Front

SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE — One hundred and forty American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from California, now with the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, have been awarded the Combat Infantryman's Badge for exemplary conduct in action in the Vosges Mountains of eastern France with the Seventh Army.

The men receiving the award joined the combat team in Italy prior to its departure for Southern France last fall. They earned their badges in the mountainous, heavily wooded terrain, described by the commanding general of the 36th Infantry Division as among the most difficult terrain in the world. During their action, they took part in the rescue of the now famous "Lost Battalion" of World War II near Bruyeres, France.

Men awarded the Combat Infantryman's Badge include:

ALAMOSA: Pvt. George Oba, Route 1; Pvt. Eiichi Suzukawa, 1623 Foley St.

ANAHEIM: Sgt. Yoshimi Yoshida.

ARROYO GRANDE: Pvt. Shoji Nakayama, Route 1.

ARVIN: Pfc. Joseph F. Ando, Route 1.

BAKERSFIELD: Pvt. Frank S. Kizuka, Route 3.

BERKELEY: Pfc. Yoshiaki Murata, 270 Alvarado Rd; S/Sgt. Paul Shimizu, 2810 California St.

BRENTWOOD: Pfc. George Okazaki, Route 2.

BRODERICK: Pfc. Goro Nitta.

CALEXICO: Pfc. Tadao Yuenoki, Route 1; S/Sgt. Suikichi Matsumoto, Route 1.

CHULA VISTA: Sgt. George Umezawa, Route 1; Pvt. Noboru Takashima, Route 1.

COMPTON: Pfc. George S. Wada, Route 2.

CONCORD: Cpl. Kenju Oyama, Route 1; Sgt. William E. Arii.

DELANO: Cpl. Harry Sakamoto; Sgt. Takao Imamura; Sgt. Tom T. Masamitsu.

DINUBA: Cpl. Albert T. Takahashi.

EARLHART: Pfc. Seiki Yoshimura.

EL MONTE: Pfc. Berram Tsunematsu, 508 Mt. View.

FLORIN: S/Sgt. Hiroharu Ouchida III.

FOWLER: Pvt. Yeiichi Hiyama, Route 1.

GLENDAL: T/Sgt. Frank Okada, 414 E. Colorado. Cpl. Shigeo Sato; Pvt. Yasuo C. Asano, Route 1.

FRESNO: Pvt. Tom Kataoka, Route 8. Pvt. Kiyoto Kawami, 835 East Street. Cpl. Sam Ishida, Route 1. S/Sgt. Masao Nii, 1228 Tulare Street.

HANFORD: Pfc. Thomas Asaki, Route 3.

HAWTHORNE: Pvt. Teruo Yokoyama, 567 Gale Avenue.

HAYWARD: Sgt. Tomekichi Yamashita, 400 Winton Avenue.

HOLISTER: Pvt. Toby Shimomishi.

HUNTINGTON BEACH: Pfc. Teddie Oka, Route 1.

INDIO: Cpl. Susuma Musashi.

KINGSBURG: Pfc. Yoshito Yamada, Route 1.

KNIGHTSEN: Pvt. Kazuo Nakahira.

LEMON GROVE: Pvt. Yasuchi J. Kimura.

LIVINGSTON: Pfc. Henry K. Kashiwase, Route 1.

LODI: Pvt. Toby Nishimoto, Route 3.

LOMITA: Pfc. Horace Watanaabe, Route 1.

LOOMIS: Cpl. Walter W. Sakamoto. Pvt. George Yonehiro.

LOS ANGELES: S/Sgt. Saburo Yamaguchi, 3728 Monon Street. S/Sgt. Kei Yamaguchi, 318 N. Westmoreland Avenue. Sgt. Robert K. Nakasaki, 2525 E. Second Street. Sgt. Frank Y. Tanaka, 114 Kingsley Drive. Sgt. Hideo Saida, 448 S. Lorena Street. Sgt. Minoru Oto, 2129 Griffith Park Boulevard. Sgt. Masao Tanaka, 220 N. San Pedro Street. Sgt. Kazuo F. Sugimoto, 1402 Exposition Blvd. Cpl. Dave Nagao, 1111 San Julian Street. Pfc. Nagaki Akagi, 1165 N. Commonwealth. Pfc. Mansaku Fujita, 4565 Los Feliz Boulevard. Pfc. Akio Imori, 512 N. Madison. Pfc. Henry Michisaki, 2216 Second Street. Pfc. Takashi Mitsueda, 2153 El Segundo Boulevard. Pfc. Oeao Miyake, 750 Crocker Street. Pfc. George M. Fujikawa, 1922 Beloit Street. Pfc. Iwao Yamaguchi, 1488 35th Place. Pfc. Sada

Yonaki, 802 E. Seventh Street. Pfc. Benjamin Uyemura, 1660 W. Washington Blvd. Pvt. Masato Akagi, 1017 S. Elden Avenue. Pvt. Arthur Shimidzu, 1347 E. 18th Street. Pvt. Ben T. Yoshida, 1655 North Avenue.

MADRONE: Cpl. Thomas Iwasaki.

MARYSVILLE: Sgt. Harry M. Kuroda.

MENLO PARK: Pfc. Kaz Takahashi, 933 Alameda Road.

MERCED: Cpl. Roy M. Shimoto.

MILLS: Pvt. Samuel S. Kitagawa.

MODESTO: Pvt. Harold N. Yamasaki, Route 1.

MONTEREY: Pvt. Noboru Kato, 445 Cortez Street. Sgt. Takeshi Sasaki, 442 Foam Street.

MT. EDEN: Sgt. Masato Wata-mura. Pvt. Frank Ogata.

MT. VIEW: Cpl. Tomoyuki Kan-zaki, Wright Avenue.

NEWELL: Pvt. Johnny T. Fujimura, 1512 'C' Street.

NILAND: Pfc. George Uchi-miya.

OAKLAND: Sgt. Akira Yama-uchi, 720 Willow Street. Cpl. William T. Iino, 1489 14th Street. Pvt. Katsumi Fujii, 828 27th Street. Pvt. Tom Kimura, 2429 Chester Street.

OCEAN BEACH: Pfc. Harry T. Kowase, 3810 La Cresta Drive.

OROSI: Pvt. Sho Katayama.

OXNARD: Sgt. Michael J. Doi, 632 Oxnard Blvd.

PARLIER: Pfc. Takashi Yori-zane, Route 1; Pvt. Hiromo Ton-iwa, Route 1.

PASADENA: Pfc. Jack Yasuda, 158 E. Colorado St.

PENRYN: Sgt. Yoshito Miyamura.

REDLANDS: Cpl. Henry Y. Sakato, 527 W. State St; Pfc. Ted Wada.

REDONDO BEACH: Pvt. Yukio Nioka, Route 1.

REEDLEY: Pfc. Masaichi Nakagiri, Route 2.

SACRAMENTO: Sgt. Shigeyoshi Takata, 416 "T" St.; Pfc. Arthur Miyai, Route 2; Pfc. Harry Sakahira, 314 "K" St. Pfc. Masamitsu Isuda, 716 "P" St.; Pfc. Tom Nakao, Route 4; Pvt. Yoshio Sasaki, 414 North St.

SALINAS: Sgt. Roy Sakase-gawa, 141 Lake St.

SAN DIEGO: Pfc. Takanori Ohara, Route 3; Pvt. Harry H. Kawamoto, 363 13th St.

SAN FRANCISCO: T/Sgt. Theodore Obata, 1960 Bush St.; Cpl. Clarence M. Furukawa, 1555 Webster St.

SANGER: Pfc. Hiroshi Yamamoto, Route 1.

SAN JOSE: Pfc. George Yosh-ioka, Route 3; Pvt. Takao Kodama, Route 2.

SANTA ANA: Pfc. Takashi Masuda, Route 4; Pfc. Yetsu Ot-suka, Route 4.

SANTA ROSA: Sgt. Charley K. Yamamoto, 4710 Guerneville Highway.

SELMA: Pfc. Nobe Miyamoto, Route 1; Pvt. Takashi Yamamoto, Route 1.

SPRING VALLEY: Cpl. George Mukai.

STOCKTON: Pfc. Tad T. Kam-idoi, Route 4.

SUISUN: Pfc. Dave Kato.

TERMINAL ISLAND: Pfc. Saburo Tsuchiyama, 779 Tuna St.; Pvt. Tetsuo Otani.

TORRANCE: S/Sgt. Tsutomu Mochizuki; Pfc. Yoshito Nakamoto; Pvt. Masaharu Hata, Rt. 1.

TURLOCK: Pfc. Kaoru Masuda, Route 1.

VACAVILLE: Pvt. Kazuhiko, Route 1.

VISALIA: Pvt. Henry Maru-yama.

VISTA: Cpl. Edward S. Yamamoto.

WALNUT GROVE: S/Sgt. Jack M. Fujisaki; Cpl. Eden Naito.

WALTERIA: Pfc. Aki Iwanaga.

WATSONVILLE: Pfc. Toshio Manaba, 356 Ford St.; Pfc. Kenji Hirokawa, Route 3; Pvt. Tom T. Goto, Route 3.

WATTS: Pfc. Takashi Nakamoto.

YOLO: Sgt. Yoshio Nakagawa.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

West Coast Minorities

Such occasional irritants as the resolutions and statements attributed to certain Portuguese, Korean and Filipino groups and individuals opposing the return of American citizens of Japanese ancestry to West Coast homes should not detract from the generally splendid attitudes shown by members of Pacific coast racial minorities on questions revolving around the wartime treatment of persons of Japanese descent.

There is evidence of a growing awareness among members of these minorities of the singleness of racist pressures on the West Coast and a realization that the spreading of race intolerance, though directed at a single minority, menaces all.

It is unfortunate indeed that a few individuals, purportedly representing organized groups among these West Coast minorities, have aided and abetted the hate mongers in their circulation of false or misleading information designed to create suspicion regarding Japanese Americans. One of these, Kilsoo Haan, Korean alien and one-time Honolulu real estate agent, has been credited often as a source of information by Ray Richards who was described by Time Magazine on Jan. 29 as "a top Hearst hatchet man whose specialty is spreading anti-Japanese sentiment on the Pacific Coast." The latest Haan-Richards concoction was featured in the Hearst press last Sunday under the headline (in the San Francisco Examiner) "Evacuated Japs Plan Cut-Price War." The article warned West Coast farmers that evacuated farmers of Japanese ancestry were determined to ruin California's agriculture through price-cutting tactics.

Kilsoo Haan, ostensibly an agent for Korean nationalism through his Sino-Korean People's League, has been active, however, not in promoting Korean nationalism but in collaborating with West Coast racists in their shameful march of hate against the returning Japanese Americans. Shortly before the Detroit race riot in the summer of 1943, Haan appeared before Michigan trade unions for the single purpose of preventing the employment of Japanese American evacuees in Midwest industries. In February, 1944, he was advertised for a speech in Salt Lake City as part of a campaign then current to deny business licenses to Americans of Japanese ancestry. In recent months he has appeared before many West Coast organizations, opposing the return of Japanese Americans, and must be credited with some success in the development of the organized fascist-like racism which is evident in certain West Coast areas. It is doubtful, however, that Haan's attitude reflects opinions of even a small minority of Korean Americans.

Using tactics reminiscent of the once familiar practices of pitting one race group against another in the agricultural labor markets of the West Coast, anti-evacuee interests have played upon the theme of possible violence by Filipinos against returning Nisei. Although there has been a history of economic rivalry between Filipino and Japanese farm workers in the Stockton area, and although the pre-evacuation setup of the Filipino farm worker and the Japanese operator may have resulted in unresolved grievances sometimes common to employer-worker relationships, there is little basis for the widespread fear of violence by Filipino workers against persons of Japanese ancestry as reprisals for the atrocities committed by the Japanese enemy against the people of the Philippines. It is reasonable to assume that

there will be a few "incidents" between Filipinos and returning evacuees unless violence is deliberately provoked by anti-evacuee interests. A recognized leader of the Filipino group told a Nisei in California recently that certain groups were attempting to use "my people" as a weapon of violence against the Japanese Americans.

It is significant that not one spokesman for the Chinese and Negro groups, the two largest non-Caucasian minorities on the West Coast, has opposed the return of the evacuees, although both groups will be affected both economically and socially. There have been instances of Chinese Americans being mistaken for returned evacuees and suffering some indignities. In the Los Angeles area efforts were made by some non-Negro individuals to organize sentiment among Negro Americans against the return of the Japanese Americans on the ground that resettling evacuees would oust Negro families from their residential areas since the "ghost towns" left behind by the Japanese Americans in the wake of evacuation provided much of the living areas for the thousands of Negroes recruited by the demands of war production from all parts of the country, particularly from the South.

The reaction of the Negro American community to the news of the impending return of the evacuees has so exemplified the finest principles of democratic understanding as to provide a model of behavior of which all Americans may be proud. Efforts to incite Negro sentiment against the evacuees have been unavailing. The West Coast and national Negro press have stood by the basic democratic and constitutional principles involved and have ignored any individual or group discomforts which, according to the fear mongers, would have resulted from a large-scale displacement of Negro Americans by the homecoming evacuees.

The Negro and Chinese groups are giving a lesson in racial understanding from which all Americans can profit.

Death of a Nisei

On Feb. 15 the nation's press reported the death in action of a Japanese American soldier with the United States army on Leyte in the Philippines.

He was seriously injured while on a dangerous volunteer mission, and though his fellow comrades came forward to give him blood, his heart was not so strong as the great spirit that impelled him to live, and he died.

He will be listed soon in War Department notices as Frank T. Hachiya, killed in action; another name among thousands more.

But when he died the nation's press took note not only because of what he had done but because of what had been done to him. For he was one of 16 Japanese-American soldiers whose names had been deliberately erased from the Hood River county honor roll by the American Legion post.

While his life flickered out in the South Pacific—where, then, were those men of the Hood River Legion?

Where were the Hood River Legionnaires when that boy undertook that dangerous mission, knowing that in volunteering for that mission he volunteered his life?

Where were the members of that Hood River Legion post when an enemy shot found its way to the body of that boy?

Where were the members of that infamous and un-American post during the last moments of that boy's life, while blood ran out of his body and the mind stilled?

Where were they when at last he died, an American soldier, dead in America's name and in her uniform?

Were they sitting at peace in their safe homes, laughing while our fighting men gave blood, playing while our soldiers died?

Were they at that moment plotting new humiliations for our fighting Japanese Americans, planning new methods of keeping them from the valley, dreaming up new hatreds and new angers? (The record will show that when this soldier from Hood River valley lay dying on an island far away in the Pacific, the bitter, angry men of Hood River were publishing newspaper ads in which they explained that the name of this soldier had been erased from the honor roll because he was disloyal to America—this soldier who had given his life fighting the Japanese enemy.)

And will they ever, in all their plotting and scheming, do or think one thing as noble—and as American—as the death of that one Japanese American soldier?

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

They May Be Remembered

There are a few men, a handful perhaps, of Japanese ancestry who may be remembered in the America in which they lived in that time of peace between the two great wars. One such man, Dr. Hideyo Noguchi, gave his life in medicine's unending war against disease and is already a part of our medical legend. Dr. Noguchi whose home was a crowded New York apartment died in British West Africa during his experiments on sleeping sickness and was buried in the warm seas off Acera in 1928.

Gustav Eckstein's staccato biography, "Noguchi," tells of this American Japanese scientist's life and his achievements for science. Noguchi's work in the equatorial jungles became a part of tribal lore and a Canadian newspaperman who visited the African coast some years later heard many stories of this Japanese scientist. Some of these anecdotes later appeared in a Toronto newspaper, and some of these stories may have inspired a universal film called "Nagana" which appeared in 1932. "Nagana" was a fictional story growing out of the stories of Noguchi's work in combatting the tsetse fly. Miki Morita, then on the New York stage, came to Hollywood to play the part of the Japanese doctor.

A news story published shortly after the liberation of Paris proved that Sessue Hayakawa was still newsworthy in America. The story reported that Hayakawa had lived in Paris through the Nazi occupation but had declined to collaborate with the goose-stepping conquerors. With the liberation of France the story stated that he hoped to resume his work in the film industry.

Hayakawa, who once washed dishes in Los Angeles, became one of Hollywood's first silent stars. The fact that he played romantic roles, though usually in exotic settings, for Famous Players studio indicates a lack of race consciousness in motion pictures of that period. One of his first film roles was that of a renegade Indian brave in Thomas Ince's production titled oddly enough "Pride of Race." This film is in the archives of the Modern Museum of Art in New York City and is revived from time to time. It was his appearance in "The Cheat" which hastened Hayakawa's departure from the screen. "The Cheat" caused international complications because of Hayakawa's role which called on him to brand the delicate flesh of one of the reigning film beauties of the day. Japanese residents on the West Coast went as far as to offer to buy the film from the Hollywood studio to prevent its showing, fearing that it would be utilized by race-baiting groups in the Yellow Peril agitations of the period.

After leaving Hollywood Hayakawa toured the nation's vaudeville houses on the Orpheum circuit with a one-act play, "The Bandit Prince." After the talkies killed vaudeville he went to France where he made the first screen version of "Le Battle," the story of a Japanese navy commander. "Le Battle" was banned in Japan and showings of the film were protested by Japanese government representatives in many countries. An English language version of "Le Battle" was later filmed in France with Charles Boyer as the Japanese navy officer and Merle Oberon as his wife. Titled "Thunder in the East," the picture introduced both Boyer and Oberon to the American screen. The picture, now more than 12 years old, was recently revived and is still playing in American theatres.

Hayakawa's last picture before the fall of France was "Yoshiwara," in which he played a rich-sha puller and again roused the ire of the Japanese consul in Paris.

Sessue Hayakawa's career on the American screen was paralleled on the stage by that of the dancer, Michio Ito. After brief appearances in the little theatres of New York's Greenwich Village (during that period of World War I and the early twenties when the Provincetown Players were giving Rita Wieman's "String of the Samisen" and Katherine Cornell

was playing her first New York role in the Washington Square Players production of "Bushido") Michio Ito made an international reputation as a dancer, appearing in the British Isles, Europe, Latin America and Asia and touring the American continent.

In later years Ito opened a dance studio in Hollywood and though he had long since given up personal appearances a dance recital presented by him drew a capacity audience of 3000 to a Hollywood theater in 1933. Several years later he opened a studio in San Francisco and announced that he would establish a dance repertory company in the city. One of his students was Sally Rand who had made her fortune behind a pair of ostrich fans. Ito and Sally Rand appeared in a recital at San Francisco's Curran theater at which time the famous fan dancer proved that she was adept at more conventional styles of dancing.

After the failure of his plans for a dance repertory theatre in San Francisco Ito went to Japan. He returned shortly before the start of World War II in the Pacific. After Pearl Harbor he was arrested and interned. It has been reported that he was repatriated on the Gripsholm in 1944.

Sadakichi Hartmann was born of a Japanese mother and a German father and came to the United States at the age of fifteen. In the sixty years of his life in America until his death in Florida in 1944 at an age well past seventy Sadakichi Hartmann wrote scores of books, including a celebrated life of Christ, published several hundred poems and painted more than 400 canvases. He was a confidante of many of the great figures in art, literature and politics in the United States in the first four decades of the Twentieth Century.

Tall, gaunt, he strides through the autobiographies of Emma Goldman, the anarchist, and Harry Kemp, the poet who wrote "Tramping Through Life." In days when Mencken was the master of the American Mercury, the renegade liberal, Benjamin de Casseres, wrote a lengthy and informative article telling of Sadakichi's exploits in Greenwich Village.

San Franciscans remember the time Sadakichi Hartmann leased a huge "haunted house" on Russian Hill and proceeded to give performances of Ibsen's "Ghosts." Proclaiming himself king of art circles in San Francisco he reigned over the Telegraph Hill colony for many years.

In the 1930's he was in Hollywood and later he moved to a hermitage on the California desert, coming into Hollywood once a year to throw a huge party to which he invited his hundreds of friends.

There are others who will be remembered: Dr. Jokichi Takamine, whose work in adrenalin has eased the pain of millions of human beings throughout the world; Shima, the potato king; the most fabulous of California's Japanese farmers; Yone Noguchi, whose poems on California were memorized by two generations of school children and whose son, Isamu Noguchi, is one of the nation's foremost sculptors and designers of this day, and others like Yasuo Kuniyoshi, the painter, who are producing the art forms of present-day America.

Hood River Prejudice

LOUISVILLE, KY., COURIER-JOURNAL

The Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal on Jan. 27 pointed to the protests against the actions of the Hood River Legion from veterans of World War II and soldiers still overseas and declared:

"The Legionnaires who are busy erecting these barriers of hate in West Coast towns are not the sort of people of whom abstract considerations of justice are likely to appeal. But what may possibly influence them is the wave of hostility to the Legion itself which such conduct is arousing in the minds of the veterans of World War II."

"The old Legion may well, unless it broadens its mind and heart, find itself swamped by the competition of a New Legion," the Courier-Journal added.

Vagaries

Union Members . . .

Fifty Nisei workers were among 150 members of the CIO Packing-house Workers of America who participated in a spontaneous three-hour walkout at the Cudahy plant in North Salt Lake following the firing of an official of the CIO union in a dispute over working conditions. Workers returned to their posts as soon as arbitration machinery was set up. Several Nisei who were not members of the union joined the walkout to show their unity with other employees. One of the members of the CIO arbitration committee is Kay Hirao, former president of the Oakland, Calif., JACL. Great majority of 50 or more Nisei workers at Cudahy are members of the CIO local and a membership drive is now being conducted to achieve a 100 per cent sign-up.

The Nisei involved in a hiring dispute at Kinney Aluminum in Los Angeles (a minority of workers threatened a walkout if the Japanese American was hired) has gone to work at another plant and no complaint has been filed with FEPC. . . . Thomas Stokes, nationally syndicated Washington columnist, summarized racially intolerant attitudes against Japanese Americans on the West Coast in a column published by hundreds of U. S. newspapers last week. . . . Opponents of the Henehan bill in the Washington State Senate to insure civil rights to all citizens are afraid that passage of the bill will mean that stores and restaurants will not be able to display "No Jap" signs.

Movies . . .

The Army and Navy Screen Magazine, a film series shown to GIs around the world, recently featured a special short on the accomplishments of Japanese Americans in the Army. . . . A merchant marine officer recently told a Chicago columnist of his experiences aboard a ship carrying 28 Japanese American soldiers to their intelligence duties in the Pacific. During a stop at a New Guinea port, "as fast as the highly trained intelligence men could be captured by the commercially enthusiastic islanders, the master of the ship had to buy them back at the regular bounty rates for Jap soldiers." It seemed no one had thought to tell the New Guinea natives that men of Japanese ancestry were fighting on the side of the United States.

OWI . . .

Japanese Americans on the mainland and in Hawaii are playing an important role in America's psychological offensive in the Pacific. Specialists of Japanese ancestry prepare and transcribe new OWI broadcasts which are now beamed to Japan on the regular broadcast band from Saipan, according to William Norwood, Christian Science Monitor correspondent in Hawaii. Tokyo efforts to jam these broadcasts and warnings over Radio Tokyo to listeners inside Japan to turn off their sets after the regular Japanese government broadcasts indicate that thousands of people inside are listening to OWI. Programs consist mainly of news and no effort is made to sugar-coat news items. News of Sewell Avery's defiance of the U. S. government and the German counter-offensive in the Belgian bulge were broadcast alongside items regarding American successes in the Pacific.

Ball Star . . .

Two members of the board of directors of San Francisco's Golden Gate Angling and Casting Club recently filed a minority protest against the board's refusal to accept the dues of Henry Fujita, one of the nation's leading fly-casting experts who was evacuated to the War relocation center at Topaz. . . . Most Nisei baseball fans remember "Bucky" Harris who used to catch for the old Los Angeles Nippons more than ten years ago. Harris, who had been with the Sacramento Coast League nine in 1928-29, played with the Los Angeles Nisei team for several seasons. Later in 1936 he went to Japan to coach and catch for the Tokyo Eagles in the new Japan Professional League. One day recently in the Philippines Lieut. Andrew H. McGalliard of the U. S. Army was questioning a Japanese prisoner who appeared to know a lot about

The California I Remember . . . I WON'T GO HOME AGAIN

By JOBO NAKAMURA

The California I remember is the "nihonjin-machi" (Japanese town) in Sacramento where I was born and spent my formative boyhood until evacuation "rescued" me from that false security of the Oriental ghetto. The nihonjin-machi was a lively little community, somewhat clean and proud, but it never achieved a part of the total community attracting only curious kimono shoppers, suki-yaki connoisseurs, and salesmen who plied their trades with good natured Japanese merchants. On Saturdays, Japanese

truck gardeners came into town and sold their strawberries, Chinese cabbage, tomatoes and cucumbers; took their families to China-meshi dinners at Wakano-ura or Nikkolow; and joined other Japanese faces at "chambara" movies. I remember how our mothers and sisters used to wipe flowing tears from their eyes between reels of those over-sentimentalized films and how we used to scramble up the aisles to the hot dog and tortilla counters during these intermissions.

On hot summer evenings, older men and women sat outside on the walks fanning themselves, loudly chatting in their native tongue. Men walked out of the bath houses, the town's gossip exchange centers, half bare and their faces and shoulders steaming lobster red. The loud blast of Japanese songs from the music store gave "nihon-machi" its atmosphere if anything else didn't. At sundown, yawning laundry and grocery boys hurried home. Some of them, who have had college training, lived and continued to live as though they had never known anything except the existence they knew at the moment.

My father's income from his migratory farm work hardly sustained us who lived in the city. My mother who spoke so little English labored day and night at the nearby cannery while my baby sister and I waited for her to come home each night; the familiar tired tread on the stairs when she came home is indelibly etched in my mind. We lived in a small cramped apartment in the heart of "nihon-machi." Our kitchen water supply was fetched in a bucket from the bathroom. As a sensitive boy, I was ashamed to ask my friends over and I lived in a constant dread of having somebody unexpectedly dropping in on me. I recall the day when a son of a well-to-do merchant who sauntered into our "home" and gasped, "Is this where you live?"

The Nisei kids in our town lived and ate and slept with basketball in their minds and most of the conversations were invariably centered on the prowess of certain Asahi Zephers or Wakasa Tigers. The girls spoke excitedly about a certain "Joe Ashikaga" or a "Bob Hitamori" who were high point men at the last game and who were "sharp" or "smooth" on the dance floor. I remember the awkward attempt of my puny form on gym and dance floors and the laughing faces of fellows and adolescent girls who lived in the neighborhood. I stayed home and puttered with model airplanes.

The preceding has little sociological significance if any, but I strongly tend to identify the miseries of my inferiority complexes to my boyhood life in the "nihon-machi." While my Caucasian classmates eagerly looked forward to high school graduation, I dreaded the day. I knew I would inevitably join my father in the life of migratory farm labor, picking up jobs as we moved from camp to camp, from the oven-hot heat of Lodi vineyards to the damp cold mud of the San Joaquin delta. It was cheaper to stay in musty, squalid camp shacks, living on fish and bean soup, than to look for a job with some Japanese merchants in the city for fifty dollars a month. On the frequent rainy days, men played poker and read and reread

baseball. "Do you remember 'Bucky' Harris, an American who coached baseball in Tokyo in 1936?" McGalliard asked. The prisoner said he did and that Harris was still in Japan. "He has taken out Japanese citizenship and is still playing ball," the prisoner added. The lieutenant nodded and passed on, chuckling. For Lieut. McGalliard is "Bucky" Harris, one-time catcher for the Los Angeles Nippons and ex-coach of the Tokyo Eagles. He had returned from Japan in 1938 and joined the U. S. Army two years ago as a language officer.

battered copies of ten-cent pulp magazines in the bunkhouses, while others took a truck into the city. We had no friends other than those we knew in the camp, and going into town meant little more than standing on the street corner, "all dressed up and no place to go." Men who sweat under the scorching sun in the field for weeks would go into one of the many notorious gambling dens, caught with an illusion of doubling their meager earnings and would blow the fruit of their toil in a single night. After celery was harvested, we threw our blankets on trucks out-bound to the fruit orchards. This cycle would go on and on until we would be too old to work. The orchard ladders got terribly heavy in the late afternoons. After a year in the field, I could only show a few dollars in my pocket.

Disgusted, I was back in the city. Then followed weeks of tramping about the streets, seeking work, any kind of work, during which time I passed through the usual vicissitude of hope and disappointments. Day after day, I haunted the U. S. Employment office, sitting, waiting, filling blanks, with more sitting and waiting, knowing very well that nothing would ever materialize. My application was automatically dead in the files; nobody wanted to hire an Oriental.

Even as a last resort, the thought of going back to the dust and mosquitoes of fruit ranches repulsed me. I decided to enter the State university to prepare myself for something better, having no illusion of certain consequences. To sustain myself for an expensive campus life, I managed to find a job as a house-boy in a private home which boarded several college students. The woman I worked for was temperamentally undecided and an eternal fault finder. I was timid and afraid, lodged in a big Caucasian home; consequently I was easily handled and abused with overwork. After school, I helped the women set the table, prepare, and serve dinners. A mountainous pile of greasy dishes and pans would be stacked on the drain board. After I had washed and dried them each night, I mopped the kitchen floor. When I doused the light at nine and descended to my make-shift room in the cellar, I was too tired to study.

In those days, which seem only yesterday, nobody was seriously concerned about the "Nisei problem," save for the Nisei student club which used such themes as "Whither Nisei" for conventions which turned out to be frivolous social gatherings of tea and dances. I wondered why I and other Nisei students tried to solve our economic problems through the narrow door of specialization when we knew very well that the gates to the world beyond the wall were closed.

The war came with terrible suddenness, even more violently broke the little shell in which I lived. In my heart, I secretly welcomed the evacuation because it was a total escape from that world I knew. Even as the bus took us away to the tar-papered barracks of an assembly center, I felt for the first time in my life, a complete sense of relief. The struggle against a life which seemed so futile and desperate was no more; never again would I have to live it, never again see it, never again be haunted by its specters.

There are many who left their apple orchards and strawberry farms on the coast and want to return there as soon as it is feasible, but as for myself and thousands of skilled and unskilled young Nisei who want security, to make a living in the field of our choices, and to become an integral part in the total community, we have found a new America. It is a joy of achieving a sense of oneness with the world which we had desired so much.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Nisei Must Attain Political Consciousness

The Nisei's integration into the American lifestream—into which he was born but not fully assimilated—will not be complete until he attains a political consciousness and a political maturity.

In new homes scattered the breadth of the land, he has an unexcelled opportunity now when political crosscurrents are running strong, to enter and partake of American political life.

This does not mean he must run for office. That, on the

mainland at least, is perhaps an activity for a future generation. Nor need he necessarily stump for a political candidate.

Rather, the emphasis is on being aware of the political undercurrents that will determine in large measure the kind of life we will lead. And with this awareness must come study and intelligent voting.

There was a political life of sorts, to be sure, in the prewar "Li'l Tokyos." There was a periodic election fever of varying temperatures among a small group, usually the same group year after year. Those outside this group were either political celibates, or pretty close to it, outside of the fact that a number dutifully cast their ballots on election day without too great an understanding of the personalities or issues involved.

In that now long-dead period the mayoralty candidates might come down to address a Japanese American rally with some time-worn platitudes, and other candidates might send their representatives to glad-hand, to pat backs and pass out buttons and dodgers.

The Nisei, and it must be admitted that a large proportion of the general American public was in the same boat, went through the motions of political action without being aware of the issues involved, without realizing the significance underlying the gestures they performed.

Today the nation and the world are on the threshold (and we say it without intending to appear melo-dramatic) of times pregnant with great portent. In congress we are witnessing battles over appointments and bills which may affect our entire pattern of living in the years following the war.

There is more than simple political log-rolling in the battle over the appointment of Henry Wallace as secretary of commerce, and the separation of the vast federal loan agencies from the commerce department. These are issues that reach back to the very foundations of our national economic and political philosophies. The sharp cleavages in the senate—the New Deal Democrats and a few liberal Republicans on one side, the Southern Democrats and an almost solid bloc of Republicans on the other—indicate that our legislators are not unaware that their decisions are likely to affect our pattern of living for anywhere from a decade to a generation to come.

Soon to rise in the senate will be the issue of a world security organization, and with it a host of difficult questions. How absolute are we willing to make its authority, and how sharp its teeth? Are we jeopardizing our sovereignty by placing our security into the hands of an untried organization?

There will be other problems trying the statesmanship of our elected officials. And their best support will be an enlightened electorate, one with an understanding of the issues and their consequences whether the concern is world peace or dog licenses.

The tragedy of the evacuation suddenly aroused the Nisei to the political life around him. He began to get an inkling of the counterplay of political pressures and back-scratching, and he learned who was the opportunist demagogue and who the statesman.

Now the Nisei owes it to himself, as well as his country, to carry that awakening into mature action.

In this the Nisei will not be alone. Labor has stirred the hitherto inarticulate masses into a potent political force. Service men, with a far deeper understanding of the issues now involved than their fathers had after World War I, are beginning already to wield an influence which will become progressively more powerful.

We may not be witnessing the beginnings of a general, nationwide political awakening. And certainly the Nisei through his background and peculiar experiences should be able to contribute understanding, reason and progressiveness toward greater maturity.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

On Fair Play SALT LAKE TRIBUNE

Refusal of municipal authorities "in a thriving city of the intermountain region" to permit Nisei to open and conduct a legitimate business "rejects two principles of which Americans boast," the influential Salt Lake Tribune, largest newspaper in the Pacific intermountain area, declared in an editorial on Feb. 11.

The Tribune declared that the constitutional rights of the Japanese Americans and American principles of tolerance and fair play were being violated by the action of the commissioners of the city in question in refusing to issue business permits to the Nisei.

Condemned CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

Condemnation of the 15 employees who succeeded in blocking plans to hire 150 Japanese American workers at a Painesville, Ohio, rayon plant despite the protests of the CIO Textile Workers Union against racial discrimination was the subject of an editorial in the Cleveland, O., Plain Dealer on Jan. 22.

A Surgeon's Knife PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

The Pittsburgh, Pa., Post-Gazette, commenting on news that a Japanese American had been refused treatment in a Chicago hospital, declared on Feb. 10:

"That she should have her first trouble with a hospital will surprise many persons besides doctor and patient. If there is any place where the quality of mercy should not be strained, it is in an institution dedicated to healing. . . . One can only wonder what sort of medical ethics, or human morality, they have in a hospital which permits prejudice to interfere with the mission of healing."

An Off-Key Thought PALO ALTO TIMES

The suggestion of a writer of a letter to the editor of the Sacramento Bee, opposing the return of "Japanese" and proposing a vote of servicemen in the Pacific on the question, drew the following comment from the Palo Alto, Calif., Times on Feb. 9:

"By 'the Japanese' in this case, we presume the correspondent refers to the American citizens of Japanese ancestry whose patriotic loyalty to the United States is recognized by the proper authorities after having made due investigation, since they are the only Japanese whose return to this coast is now being permitted or considered. We wish to inform the correspondent that no matter what the ideas of the servicemen in the Pacific may be, they could not repeal nor nullify the constitutional rights that are conferred upon all United States citizens without regard for race or color."

GI Newspaper . . .

Declared a U. S. Army newspaper, The Defender, recently: "The Hood River American Legion post has thrust a new dagger into the broad earth's aching breast, casting a shadow of shame across every American foxhole around this trembling globe." The GI editorial added: "We can not forgive them, because they indeed know what they do. But can we let them go unpunished, these men who make mockery of our four freedoms, make a travesty of our Americans and make cheap our youthful blood?"

Forty Utah Soldiers Win Combat Badge

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP ON THE WESTERN FRONT—Forty American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from the state of Utah, who recently joined the Japanese American Combat Team as replacements have been awarded the Combat Infantryman's Badge for superior conduct in action against the enemy on the Western Front.

These men took part in the recent bitter fighting in the Vosges mountains and participated in the dramatic rescue of the "lost battalion" near Bruyeres in late October.

Among Japanese Americans with next of kin in Utah who wear the Combat Infantryman's Badge are:

Brigham City: Pfc. Charles Mori, Pfc. Keyo Takabayashi, route 2.

Clearfield: Pfc. Ken Yamaki; Pfc. Rokuro Nakano; Pfc. Yoshiharu Oue; Pfc. June Tanasugi; Pfc. Shigato Tokifuji.

Fielding: T/Sgt. Joe Yamaki, route 1; Pfc. Masuo Kawabe.

Garland: Pfc. Ted S. Sato, route 3.

Kaysville: Pfc. Ben Tsujimoto. Layton: Pfc. James Yamane; Pfc. Bob Nakaiishi; Pfc. Takawo Sadahiro; Pfc. Yoshio Yokomizo; Pfc. Yukio Endow.

Ogden: Pfc. Utaka Akisado, 254 Twenty-fifth; Pfc. Minoru Hamada, 225 Twelfth; Pfc. Kuni Sakai, route 1; Pfc. George E. Takahashi, Reed hotel; Pfc. Seiichi Yoi, 2495 Grant; Pfc. Eddie Enomoto, route 2; Pfc. Bill M. Higashiyama, 1070 Washington; Pfc. Jimi Eda, 2523 Orchard; Pfc. Toshio Funai, 551 Twenty-ninth; Pfc. Kazuo Namba, 2305 Lincoln; Pfc. Chico Minaga, 724 W. Twenty-first.

Sacramentans Seek Housing For Evacuees

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — The Sacramento Council of Churches is attempting to find homes and employment for returning Americans of Japanese ancestry. Dr. Alfred Tonness, head of the church group, told the Sacramento Council for Civic Unity on Feb. 8.

Dr. Tonness said his organization had started a file index of the evacuees who have returned to the Sacramento area and offered the facilities to members of the Council for Civic Unity.

Following disclosure by Wayne Phelps, representative of the War Relocation Authority, that housing is one of the most difficult problems faced by returning evacuees, Rabbi Norman Goldberg, chairman of the Council for Civic Unity, named Mrs. Marion Dowie and Hazel Pendleton to a committee to determine if it is possible to obtain at least temporary housing for the Japanese Americans.

Rabbi Goldberg revealed that he would go to Auburn, Calif., to establish a Placer County Council for Civic Unity and that he would be accompanied by Phelps and Henry Tyler, dean of Sacramento College.

Chicago JACL Will Meet on Feb. 22

CHICAGO—The Chicago chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League will hear a talk on "Color—Can We Dodge It?" by A. G. Falls, staff member of the Chicago sanitarium and the Provident hospital, at the JACL unit's next meeting on Thursday, Feb. 22, at Hull House, 800 S. Halstead St., at 8 p. m.

Chicago area Nisei are invited to attend the JACL meeting.

Hold Buddhist Rites At Seabrook Farms

SEABROOK FARMS, N. J. — The first Young Buddhist service was held on Feb. 4 with the Rev. Newton Ishiura of the Yale Graduate School as speaker.

Regular Sunday service in Japanese is now being conducted in the dormitory clubroom with the Rev. Shosetsu Tsufura, local Buddhist minister, delivered the sermons.

Christian church services are being held regularly at the Seabrook Farm dormitories with the Rev. Masao Hirata, Princeton Uni-

His Name Was Thompson . . . And Men of the Fighting 100th Will Never Forget Him

Japanese Americans of the now famous 100 Infantry Battalion of the 442nd Combat Team who took part in the crossing of the Volturno in November, 1943, will never forget a young paratrooper named Thompson.

Thompson (he was dead before they could find out the rest of his name) gave his life for his Japanese American comrades-in-arms.

Lieut. Col. James J. Gillespie, who was commanding the 100th Infantry Battalion during the Volturno crossing, and Captain Lauren E. McBride told the story of this young paratrooper in an article in the December, 1944, issue of the Infantry Journal. The article is concerned with the operations of the 100th Infantry Battalion, made up at that time wholly of Japanese American GIs from Hawaii, in the seizure of a series of strategic road junctions about half a mile beyond the Volturno river near Venafro.

The battalion was making its way forward and nearing the town of Pozzilli, following a dry creek bed, when, rounding a turn, the leaders saw a soldier about 50 yards ahead. Before anyone fired, the soldier was identified as an American. He was questioned and he said his name was Thompson, that he was a paratrooper, and that his outfit was in Naples at the time. He had "come up front looking for some excitement."

Thompson said he had just come from Pozzilli and had found the town deserted. He reported that the town was heavily mined and booby-trapped. Later, according to Col. Gillespie and Capt. McBride, more than half a ton of explosives set for demolition was taken out of the church alone. There was no need to go through Pozzilli if the battalion could skirt the town and reach its objective beyond it. Thompson said that he knew of a route and was willing to show the way.

The 100th moved through heavily-mined areas and, suffering some casualties, reached its objective. Thompson was thanked for his assistance but declined to go back and asked permission to continue on the attack with the Japanese Americans.

Through a misunderstanding the Heavy Weapons company of the 100th which was at the tail

of the long column of soldiers, was given to understand that they were to halt and to wait further orders. The outfit had trouble with their radio and the delay could prove disastrous since it had not yet crossed the heavily-mined area and darkness was coming. In daylight it would have been a simple matter to send a runner back and bring them up, but now it was quite dark and the additional difficulty of the mine field had to be considered.

Thompson volunteered for the job, offering to go down and lead them up the trail. He was sure he could get them through the mine field in the dark. He and two Japanese American riflemen started back along the base of the hill, and the rest of the column continued toward its final objective.

"Some time later, probably forty-five minutes, a number of explosives back in the direction of the mine field were heard. It was the Heavy Weapons company coming through. Casualties were certain but the heavy weapons would be necessary in repelling the inevitable counterattack that would follow our taking the high ground," Col. Gillespie and Capt. McBride reported. Finally, a message that the Heavy Weapons company had rejoined the column after having suffered a few casualties in the mine field came up to the command group.

Shortly afterwards one of the riflemen who had accompanied Thompson reported that Thompson had stepped on a booby-trapped Teller mine, and had been blown to bits. Attempts to identify him were fruitless. No dogtags, letters, or other distinguishing marks could be found, the article reported.

"Our only information," wrote Col. Gillespie and Capt. McBride, "was that his name was Thompson and that his outfit (paratroopers) was in Naples around Nov. 1, 1943. Thompson was about twenty years old, about five feet six or seven inches in height and about 140 or 150 pounds in weight. He was blond with regular features. His death, while performing duty completely voluntarily and above that which could be expected, will not be soon forgotten by the Japanese Americans whom he aided and for whom he gave his life."

Issei With Seven Army Sons Returns to West Coast Farm

AZUSA, Calif.—Ginzo Nakada, Japanese farmer with seven sons in the United States Army, will resume truck farming at Azusa following his return from the Heart Mountain relocation center on Jan. 15.

The Nakadas, less than three sons were then in uniform, were evacuated in May, 1942, to the Pomona assembly center and later to the Heart Mountain camp.

One of the seven Nakadas in the Army, Pvt. James Nakada, 18, who enlisted seven months ago

in the Army's specialized training program, was pictured in the Los Angeles Times of Feb. 10. He and his brother, Yoshio Nakada, who is awaiting his call to active duty, were shown in a Times photo happily scanning a headline telling of new American victories on Luzon.

The five other brothers are Sgt. Yoshinao, 26, in Army intelligence; Pvt. Saburo J., 25, in Australia; Pvt. Henry, 22, in France; Tech. 5th Grade Minoru, 24, in Alabama, and Pfc. George, 20, in France.

Gresham Farm Group Asks for Deportation of Nisei Citizens

GRESHAM, Ore.—A mass meeting of 1,000 persons of the Gresham area went on record demanding the deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry on Feb. 9.

The resolution was adopted at the meeting called by the Oregon Property Owners' Protective Association, formerly known as Oregon Anti-Japanese, after speakers had told the meeting that Americans of Japanese ancestry hold dual citizenship to the sixth generation.

The resolution asked the Oregon legislature to memorialize congress for legislation to deport all "dual citizens" and "not wholly loyal" aliens.

Also adopted was a resolution

versity, Rev. Junro Kashitoni, Philadelphia, and the Rev. Mamoru Eto, local, alternating the sermons.

Native Sons Seek Bans on Evacuee Group

Asks Legislation To Bar Fishing Off California Coast

SAN FRANCISCO—A resolution to the State Legislature requesting action on a four point program restricting persons of Japanese ancestry in California was approved on Feb. 9 by a meeting of the grand officers of the Native Sons of the Golden West.

The program, outlined by the Native Sons' committee on Japanese legislation, headed by Walter H. Odemar, Los Angeles attorney, asks that the state pass the following laws:

1. To prohibit persons of Japanese ancestry from fishing in California coastal waters.

2. To "put teeth" into the Anti-Alien land act, which at present "allows" the ownership of land by American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

3. To empower the state attorney general and various county district attorneys to enforce rigidly the escheat provisions of the Anti-Alien land act.

4. Strict prohibition of Japanese language schools.

Raymond D. Williamson, grand president of the Native Sons, claimed that his organization was "merely reaffirming a policy of long standing," and said the organization still is "unalterably opposed to the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific Coast."

"We feel the lifting of the ban by the Army was a grave error," Williamson said.

Private Ozaki Saved Life of Wounded GI

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE—Private Henry Y. Ozaki, an American soldier of Japanese ancestry, was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for saving the life of a wounded comrade in France.

When Private Ozaki, a member of the 232nd Engineers Combat Company of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, saw the plight of an injured comrade, he immediately left his comparative safety and through intense enemy fire crawled to the injured man's side. After administering first aid, with the aid of two men, he carried the wounded man to safety.

His citation reads: HENRY Y. OZAKI, Private, 232nd Engineer Combat Company, for heroic achievement in combat on 15 October 1944 in France. Private Ozaki was advancing through hazardous territory with a mine sweeping squad when the enemy suddenly directed heavy machine gun fire on the group. The hostile fire killed the sergeant in charge of the squad, wounded one of the squad members and forced the others to take cover. The slightest movement in the area attracted bursts of machine gun fire from the enemy position. However, as soon as Private Ozaki was aware of the plight of his injured comrade, he unhesitatingly left his place of comparative safety and crawled to the spot where the man was lying. He assisted in administering first aid treatment and with two companions, carried the injured soldier under fire away from the area. His quick thinking and initiative were largely

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

GI Tribute

February 9, 1945

Editor, Pacific Citizen:

This is in tribute to the late Tsukasa Saito who passed away February 4 in the line of duty in the Station hospital of this station (Fort Snelling, Minnesota).

I came to know Tsukasa Saito personally when he was transferred to Camp Savage, Minnesota in September, 1943. He came as a Pfc. and was later promoted to the rank of Technician 5th Grade due to his ability and initiative. As a Mail Clerk he came to know almost everybody and everybody that came in contact with him always thought a lot of him because of his good natured cheerful smiles and carefree ways. Aside from his carefree ways he was a model soldier. I used to envy him as I walked down the aisle of the barracks because he always had the best shined shoes and the neatest hung clothes in the barracks.

From what I know of his personal life before coming in the Army, he came from Portland, Oregon, and was inducted into the Army in January, 1942. During his Army career he was stationed at the following places, Paine Field, Washington, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, Fort Riley, Kansas, Camp Savage, Minnesota, and Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Kasa was very active in sports both in civilian life and in the Army and was better than average in anything he went out for. In civilian life he also coached a girls basketball team aside from playing himself. He never was the kind of a fellow to go out for sports to make a name for himself, he went out for them for the simple reason that he liked the game he was going out for. He lived a life of a true athlete and believed in clean sportsmanship whether in sports or in everyday life.

With the passing of Tsukasa Saito, Headquarters Company will have a dent that will never straighten out. For men like Kasa who lived a very clean and wholesome life the Creator must have a special place in the world beyond.

A GI buddy of his, Sgt. George Sugiyama.

Pen-Pal

Editor, The Pacific Citizen:

I would like to have a pen-pal in the United States I wish you could find me one or two somehow.

I am a girl of 18 and five feet in height and I live in a "ghost town" 100 miles off from Vancouver, British Columbia. I would like to hear from girls and boys not more than 25 years. I will exchange snapshots to those who write to me.

Sincerely,

Lucille Kumoi

719 7th Ave. Tashme, British Columbia, Dominion of Canada.

(Ed. Note: Almost simultaneously with the evacuation from the U. S. Coast the Canadian government evacuated 24,000 Canadians and aliens of Japanese ancestry from the coastal areas of British Columbia to "interior housing projects" in the ghost towns of the Canadian Rockies. Although a relocation program, similar to that in the U. S. has been in effect, the majority of the Canadian evacuees are still in their ghost towns.)

responsible for saving the life of the wounded man. Entered the Service from Orlando, Florida."

Tacoma Council Raps Activities Of Western War

TACOMA, Wash.—The Tacoma Inter-racial Council went on record last week expressing "its unequivocal disapproval" of all such movements as the Remember Pearl Harbor League.

Members of the group pledged "all the assistance and protection in our power to any of our former Japanese American neighbors who desire to return to this area."

"A braying minority of our small town neighbors are resisting and attempting to nullify" the

Army's order permitting evacuees to return to the West Coast, the Tacoma group added.

The resolution characterized the activities of such groups as the Remember Pearl Harbor League as "multiplying transgression, dividing the minds of the people in their will to peace, adding insult to injury, and subtracting immeasurably from the faith and credit of the Pacific Northwest in the family of states; and aggravating the cancer of racism at the heart of the Republic."

Wyoming Co-ed Quits Post in Protest on Anti-Nisei Prejudice

LARAMIE, Wyo. — Anti-Japanese American feelings exhibited by an organized group of co-eds at the University of Wyoming last week caused a rift among members and resulted in the resignation of the group's president, the United Press reported on Feb. 10.

Miss Margaret Eaton, outstanding student leader on the Wyoming campus and president of the Varsity Villagers, an organization of girls who live in town, resigned in protest against the group's action.

Members cast secret ballots at

a meeting. It had been decided that if more than three dissenting votes were cast, then both the secretary and treasurer of the organization, who were elected last fall, would be asked to resign. Both girls are of Japanese ancestry and are citizens of Wyoming.

Miss Eaton, vivacious and pretty, declared she had "no desire to head an organization which permits racial discrimination."

Miss E. Luella Galliver, dean of women at the university, said that she was "extremely sorry" this situation had arisen. She added that "the girls have indicated they may reconsider their decision."

Yuba-Sutter Post Deadlocked On Nisei Evacuee Question

MARYSVILLE, Calif.—Members of the Yuba-Sutter Post No. 42, American Legion, were divided evenly in voting on a resolution to support city, county and state federal law enforcement agencies in protecting the civil and constitutional rights of persons of Japanese ancestry returning to California, it was reported on February 14.

It was noted that only half of the Legion members in attendance voted on the resolution which was submitted by District Attorney

Lloyd Hewitt of Sutter County, a member of the Legion post.

Post Commander Harry Skinner said 80 Legionnaires cast ballots, dividing 40 votes for and 40 against the resolution. The resolution was ordered tabled until the next meeting. There were no arguments from the floor.

Skinner explained the failure of half the members to vote by saying "it was a social evening and no one expected important business on the agenda."

"I feel confident that when the resolution again is presented it will carry by a large vote. The American Legion is pledged to support the constitution," Skinner added.

Nisei To Attend Fresno State

RIVERS, Ariz.—Eloise Shimizu, honor graduate of Canal high school at Gila River, has been accepted as a student at Fresno State college in Fresno, California, the News-Courier reports.

CLASSIFIED ADS

WANTED COUPLE — Butler and 2nd Maid. Nice quarters. \$200 a month to commence. No vacuuming, windows, or washing for maid. 2 adults in family. Portland, Ore. Write Pacific Citizen for further information.

WANTED HOUSEKEEPER: \$100 a month. 2 adults and baby in family. Bendix washing machine. Call or write Mrs. Harry I. Smith, 6847 So. 23rd E., Holladay, Utah. Tel Holladay 96-J1.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Tetsu Kageyama, 711-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaneo Maki-shima, 2002-B, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Koetsu Morita, 8405-F, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Torao Tateno, 8001-G, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Masuda, 5607-D, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kishitaro Fujihara, 2401-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shunichi Tashiro, 803-B, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kichiuemon Ito, 3401-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masakazu Yamada, 2518-E, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jack Sato, 32-9-E, Rohwer, a girl on Jan. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. G. Yoshii, 2-3-C, Rohwer, a boy on Feb. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Okayama, 17-5-B, Heart Mountain, a girl on Feb. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masai Fuji-kawa, 23-15-A, Heart Mountain, a girl on Feb. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toyosuke Kimoto, 9-19-C, Heart Mountain, a boy on Feb. 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yoshida, 30-13-B, Heart Mountain, a boy on Feb. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Hasebe, 27-5-E, Heart Mountain, a boy on Feb. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenkichi Kurosawa, 15-8-EF, Heart Mountain, a girl on Feb. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideo Nakano, 36-3-B, Poston, a girl on Jan. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Saburo Iwamoto, 219-4-D, Poston, a girl on Jan. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Kinoshita, 38-11-B, Poston, a boy on Jan. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fukami Morikawa, 325-4-D, Poston, a boy on Jan. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ono, 11-3-B, Poston, a boy on Feb. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiske Shinomiya, 64-10-C, Gila River, a girl on Jan. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimi Joe Nakade, 55-11-C, Gila River, a boy on Jan. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshikone Araki, 52-8-D, Gila River, a girl on Jan. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Walter Konya, 8-5-D, Gila River, a girl on Jan. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaoru Nagai, 44-9-D, Gila River, a boy on Jan. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshie Kawamoto, 12F-9D, Granada, a girl on Feb. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Iwamura, 11F-6F, Granada, a girl on Feb. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Terry Uye-moto, 7H-12D, Granada, a girl on Feb. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Sasaki, 4502-D, Tule Lake, a boy on January 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Deguchi, 5211-A, Tule Lake, a boy on January 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Yamamoto, 4618-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Otsuji, 1506-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshimitsu Ishizaka, 7400-D, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Nagatoshi, 1019-C, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Miyahara, 1407-C, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Han-kawa, 7612-D, Tule Lake, a boy on Jan. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuo Ajimura, 1815-C, Tule Lake, a girl on Jan. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaoru Ono, 1702-C, Tule Lake, a boy on February 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ben Tsutomu Nakagawa, 318-4-C, Poston, a girl on February 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kumataro Osugi, 16-12-D, Poston, a boy on Feb. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Leo Saito, 6-3-A, Topaz, a girl on Feb. 3.

DEATHS

Mrs. Miki Nishino, 79, of 3-12-D, Poston, on Jan. 30.

Yuri Sasao, 62, of 26-13-CD, Heart Mountain on Feb. 8.

Kichizo Yamane, 67, of 904-B, Tule Lake, on Jan. 22.

Yoshiko Shikashio Weds Fred Ochi

IDAHO FALLS, Ida. — Miss Yoshiko Shikashio, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy K. Shikashio of Firth, Idaho, and Fred Ochi of Idaho Falls, were united in marriage on Feb. 10 at the Trinity Methodist church. The Rev. Dr. Carl M. Davidson performed the ceremony with only members of the immediate families present.

Following the ceremony a wedding supper was served to 150 friends of the bride and groom.

The bride attended the University of Idaho, Southern, and is at present with the traffic department of Rogers Bros. Seed Co. production headquarters.

The groom is a graduate of the California School of Arts and for a number of years was a member of the art staff of Fox West Coast theaters. He is a former president of the San Mateo chapter of the JACL. At present he operates one of the foremost commercial art studios in the intermountain area.

Yasujiro Wakabayashi, 66, of 6707-D, Tule Lake, on Jan. 22.

Sampo Goto, 45-5-B, Gila River, on Feb. 1.

Gozo Hirai, 54, in Idaho Falls on Feb. 9.

Mrs. Riye Odama, 67, of 8K-2B, Granada, on Feb. 8.

Genshiro Goda, 63, of 12E-5C, Granada, on Feb. 7.

Toramatsu Hashita, of 47-10-A, Gila River, on Feb. 2.

Sagao Kido, of 3-2-D, Gila River, on Feb. 3.

Kumagoro Honda, Butte Ward, Gila River, on Feb. 5.

Grace Noda, 31, of 8G-9B, Granada, on Feb. 1.

Tsuneo Ueda, 2504-D, Tule Lake, age 46, on Jan. 30.

Yoshiyo Oki, 53, of 1319-F, Tule Lake, on Jan. 30.

Tomotaro Origuchi, 7712-H, Tule Lake, aged 52, on Jan. 31.

Hidetaka Kadowaki, 58, of 4519-F, Tule Lake, on Feb. 2.

Mutsumi Kuranishi, 4 of 2617-C, Tule Lake, on Feb. 2.

Bunzaburo Momono, 62, of 14-11-E, Topaz, on Feb. 4.

Mrs. Chizu Yamamura, 47, of 40-9-A, Topaz, on Feb. 5.

MARRIAGES

Mitsuye Tanaka to Roy Itsu Shioa on Jan. 30 in Billings, Mont.

Teruo Hirokawa to Yuriko Miyahara on Jan. 28 at Tule Lake.

George Fujii to Kimiko Takao on Jan. 27 at Tule Lake.

Yoshiko Nomura to Tamotsu Masui on Jan. 27 at Tule Lake.

Tsuruko Nagai to Masao Morita on Jan. 25 at Tule Lake.

Mich Yamamoto to Helen Kimura on Jan. 21 at Gila River.

Taka Hosaka to John S. Musoshi on Feb. 4 in Mitchell, Neb.

Yoshiko Shikashio to Fred Ochi on Feb. 10 in Idaho Falls, Ida.

Toshiye Bernice Higashida to Tadao Ted Shoji on Jan. 28 at Tule Lake.

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Ogden Officials Deny Business License Plea

OGDEN, Utah—The city commissioners of Ogden remained adamant in their policy last week against the granting of business licenses to Americans of Japanese ancestry, refusing Mrs. Tom Kinomoto's plea for a license to operate a restaurant at 366 25th street.

Mayor David S. Romney said the commission's stand was in the best interest of the Japanese Americans "and to safeguard public safety." He urged the applicant to take a war job instead of entering competitive business.

Mrs. Kinomoto, a young mother of three children, told Ogden officials that, although Americans of Japanese ancestry may now return to the West Coast, her family did not have anything to go back to and could support themselves by opening a restaurant in the city.

Meanwhile, interest centered on the suit filed in Federal district court by George Sugihara, Japanese American businessman, and his partner, Mrs. Verda Hulse, challenging the legality of the city of Ogden's rule against the issuing of business licenses to Americans of Japanese ancestry. The Ogden City court, meanwhile, granted a delay in the City of Ogden's case against the pair for operating a cafe without a license, pending the outcome of the Federal court test. Sugihara and Mrs. Hulse declared that the commissioners were threatening to padlock their cafe.

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Three Nisei from Famed Burma Unit Back in United States

Merrill's Marauders Veterans Will Receive Training at OCS

FORT SNELLING, Minn. — Three former Camp Savage men who returned from overseas duty recently after serving in the China-Burma-India theater with Merrill's Marauders are now en route to Fort Benning, Ga., for officers' candidate training.

All Americans of Japanese ancestry, the men are Tech. Sgt. Robert Y. Honda, Staff Sgt. Russell K. Kono and Tech. Sgt. Herbert Y. Miyasaki. All three are from Hawaii.

Sgt. Kono wears a Bronze Star, the Presidential Citation and the Combat Infantryman's Badge. He won the Bronze Star for holding a road block with four other men while three wounded comrades were withdrawn to a safe position.

Sgt. Honda wears the Presidential Unit Citation. His battalion once was surrounded by the Japanese for 13 days. The men had no drinking water for three days.

PUBLIC NOTICE

By action of the Board of Directors on January 26, 1945, Public Notice is hereby issued by Tule Lake Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., Tule Lake Center, Newell, California, to all members and former members of this Cooperative, that unless within 90 days after February 1, 1945, claim is made of patronage refund accompanied by outstanding Certificates of Indebtedness issued for the period covering from May 28, 1942 to December 31, 1943, such member shall forfeit the rights to further claim for that period upon this Cooperative, and the amount of the patronage refund left unclaimed shall be transferred to the General Reserve Fund.

The claims for membership capital refund and for redemption of Certificates of Indebtedness should be made to the Treasurer, Tule Lake Cooperative Enterprises, Inc., Tule Lake Center, Newell, California.

During one 24-hour period, the battalion fought off six counter-attacks.

Sgt. Miyasaki, who wears the Presidential Citation and the Combat Infantryman's Badge, was the personal interpreter for Gen. Merrill throughout the North Burma campaign.

Two Evacuees Denied State Liquor Permits

LOS ANGELES—William Bonelli, director of the State Board of Equalization for the Southern California district, criticized the government's policy in permitting evacuees of Japanese ancestry to return to the West Coast on Feb. 15 and announced that he had denied the applications of two returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry to work in liquor establishments.

Bonelli said he would grant licenses to any Japanese American war veteran or any relatives of Japanese Americans in the armed services, but added that all other applications would be "rigidly inspected."

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Nisei Nurse Leaves Post After Protest

SEATTLE—Masako Takayoshi, Nisei nurse who recently returned to Seattle as supervisor of surgical nursing service at King County's Harborview hospital last week announced her intention of going to a hospital job in Denver, Colo.

In an interview at the home of the Rev. U. G. Murphy, head of an evacuee assistance committee, Miss Takayoshi said:

"I'm just not the pioneer type." Following her return to Harborview on Feb. 2 to resume her work which was interrupted by the evacuation, a small group of nurses reportedly opposed working with her and attempted to circulate a petition expressing their views.

Miss Takayoshi, however, declined to say that any unpleasantness among any of the nurses had driven her back to the head nursing position she has held for the past two and one-half years in a Denver hospital.

"People can draw their own conclusions," she said.

"One thing I want to make clear," she added. "The University of Washington faculty and the hospital, who asked me to return, couldn't have made my stay more pleasant, and there were others—doctors, supervisors, nurses, students. There is such a nice bunch of girls in this year's class.

"But there were some of the other nurses—one or two. One girl told a friend that I was a spy and she wanted to know if I had a radio and if I were transmitting short-wave somethings-or-other.

"To be called a spy—that was too much! I guess she doesn't trust the FBI."

Miss Takayoshi said there was "no feeling from the patients, as I made my rounds. Nobody paid any attention to me in buses or restaurants or on the street."

She got lots of "fan letters," the nurse said, including one letter from a captain in the Medical Corps, and others from other servicemen and civilians, "none of whom I knew, wishing me good luck and telling me to keep my chin up."

Miss Takayoshi said none of those who begrudged her return discussed it with her—"they didn't even speak to me. I didn't try to do anything about it—it would be just a waste of time."

"None of them seemed to take into consideration my brother is fighting in the Army overseas. They could see no farther than me.

"The servicemen understand. In their letters they all brought out how Japanese American boys are fighting in the Army."

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Nisei Soldiers Thank Hawaii Residents for Christmas Check

6th ARMY GROUP, FRANCE —Members of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, now fighting with Lt. Gen. Jacob L. Devers 6th Army Group in France, enjoyed a real Christmas—and they have their friends in Hawaii to thank for it.

A check for five thousand dollars from the Hawaii Service Committee was divided on the basis of number among the companies of the 442nd Infantry Regiment, the batteries of the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion, the two Medical Detachments, the 232nd Company of Combat Engineers, and the 206th Army Ground Forces Band, all component units of the Japanese American Combat Team which has distinguished itself in the fight against the enemy in Italy and France.

Capt. Harry B. Farr, Union, South Carolina, Combat Team Adjutant, who distributed the funds to the respective units, said that most companies and batteries used the money to purchase beer, cigarettes, and candy for every man in their unit.

"It was thoughtful and generous for the people back home to remember us," S-Sgt. Joseph R. Itagaki, Wahiawa, Oahu, of the Infantry Regiment said. Corporal Hideo Hirata, Captain Cook, Hawaii, of the Field Artillery added: "To be remembered at Christmas made us feel that our friends at home are really backing us up."

Both those from the Territory of Hawaii and those from the United States proper shared in the purchases made from the money sent by the Service Committee. 1st Sgt. Michael Hagiwara, formerly of Fairbanks, Alaska, and Seattle, Washington, of a rifle company, declared that all the men enjoyed the beer and cigarettes. "The people in Hawaii are to be thanked for their splendid gesture. We shall never forget the continued generosity of the Islanders to all of us." He recalled that last year this same Service Committee sent the Combat Team, then in training in Camp Shelby, Mississippi, a similar sum. The money was used to print pictorial albums of their

training days which were distributed to members of the organization.

"A lot of us have shared the many delicacies, especially food, which we have missed since leaving the States, at the invitation of our buddies from the mainland who received them in their Christmas gifts from their folks. You see, our friends in Hawaii can't send us foodstuffs from the Islands. Now, we've sort of paid them back for all the abalone, dried shrimps, lobsters, pickled radishes, and the like that we've eaten with them," Pfc. Richard Chagami, Honolulu, Hawaii, another member of the Infantry Regiment commented.

In an official letter to the Service Committee, whose headquarters are in Honolulu, Hawaii, Col. C. W. Pence, Attica, Indiana, commanding officer of the Combat Team, thanked the people of Hawaii, on behalf of the officers and men of his command, for their Christmas check. He noted the enviable reputation which the Japanese American outfit has earned with the Fifth and Seventh Armies in Italy and France, respectively, and congratulated the people of Hawaii on the outstanding record of her soldiers of Japanese ancestry. "You can be proud of your soldiers from Hawaii. There are no finer soldiers anywhere and I am proud to be their commander," he wrote.

Tule Lake Co-op Calls in Certificates

NEWELL, Calif. — Tule Lake Cooperative Enterprise, Inc., Tule Lake, this week issued a public notice calling in all certificates of indebtedness issued from May 28, 1942, to December 31, 1943, within the next three months.

Over \$5,000 worth of certificates are still outstanding, it was reported. Unless they are claimed within 90 days after February 1, 1945, they will be invalidated, it was said.

We wish to thank all our friends for their sympathy, kindness, and floral offerings extended in our recent bereavement.

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ELEMENTARY Japanese Textbooks For Self-Study. Grammar, vocabularies and notes. (Mailing charge 25c.) A set of two books.	\$4.50
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