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THE BATTLE OF BELVEDERE

In This Tuscany Town, a Battalion of Storm Troopers Found It Was No Match for the 5th Army's Crack Japanese Americans — A Front Line Report

By SGT. JAMES P. O'NEILL, YANK STAFF CORRESPONDENT

WITH the Fifth Army in Italy—There are three outfits that will remember the little Tuscany town of Belvedere for a long time to come. Two of them are the American 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team, now spearheading the drive to the north. The other is a German SS battalion, the remnants of which are now spearheading a drive toward Naples and the nearest PW camp.

Both the 100th Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team are composed of Japanese Americans, many of them from Hawaii. The 442nd is a recent arrival in Italy, but the 100th has been here a long, long time. The men of the 100th went in at Salerno and have since fought through almost every major action from the Volturno to Rome. In a battalion of 1,300 men they have more than 1,000 Purple Hearts.

The story of Belvedere really began after Rome fell, when the 100th was pulled out of the line and sent to bivouac in the pleasant countryside just north of the city. There it joined the 442nd. It was a happy day for both outfits; most of the 100th's younger brothers, cousins and friends were in the 442nd and they hadn't seen each other since shortly after Pearl Harbor, when the 100th left Hawaii for combat training in the U. S.

For three days the brass hats left the two outfits alone. The kids of the 442nd plied their older brothers with questions of war. The older brothers, like all combat men, dodged these questions and asked questions of their own about Hawaii and their families and girls. Together the outfits visited Rome, buying souvenirs and baffling the Romans, who decided they must be Japanese prisoners. It was impossible for them to believe that these were tough, loyal Americans.

After the three days the two outfits went to work. Now the men of the 100th began to answer those questions, for 14 days they drilled the 442nd, sweating with the kids from morning to night, cursing and pushing and ridiculing and encouraging them, giving the final polish that makes a man as much of a combat soldier as he can be before combat. And in the evenings they would sit around together and drink vino and sing their soft Hawaiian songs.

Then on the seventeenth day after the fall of Rome the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd Combat Team were pulled into the line, and two days later they headed for the beautiful little hill-top town of Belvedere.

The 100th was the first to go into the line. Its objective was a small town about seven miles below Belvedere. The German strategy since Rome had been to fight in pockets on each sector of the front, and the mission of the 100th was to clean up one of these rear-guard pockets. The men of the 100th did it in two days, chasing the Germans up the inland road toward Florence and meeting little resistance until they neared the valley directly before Belvedere. There they were stopped by a brace of 150-mm cannon and several self-propelled guns. The German artillery was also holding up a battalion to the right of the 100th. This battalion was trying to use a crossroad, but the Germans had it zeroed in. Division sent orders for the 100th to stop while division artillery tried to clear out the Germans. When the barrage was over, the 100th was pulled out and the 442nd sent in to assault the German positions.

It didn't work. The 442nd made an initial breakthrough, but that was all. The Germans counter-attacked against the 442nd's left flank, throwing in a mess of mortars. They pushed the 442nd out of the valley and pinned the outfit down in an exposed and highly uncomfortable position in

"The Battle of Belvedere" by Sgt. James P. O'Neill was the feature article of the August 25th issue of YANK, The Army Weekly. It is reprinted by the Pacific Citizen through arrangement with the editors of YANK, the GI's own magazine.

a wheatfield. Meanwhile the German artillery had moved back and was still stopping the battalion on the right of the 442nd.

Back in their bivouac areas, the men of the 100th heard what was happening to the 442nd and began to get itchy. The enlisted men unconsciously began to clean and oil their guns; the officers brought out their maps and began to think. Finally they held a semi-official meeting and delegated Capt. Sakae Takahashi of B Company to go to the brass hats and tell them the outfit wanted to do something. When the captain got to the colonel and started to speak, he was cut short. "Save your breath," the colonel said. "We're hitting the road."

The 100th had orders and a mission.

The mission was simple. All the battalion had to do was to infiltrate the German positions in the valley, the hill that Belvedere was on and the town itself; to encircle and capture the town, and cut off the main road out of Belvedere that runs north to Sasseta and Florence. That was all. Division intelligence said the position was being held by an SS battalion, which had an OP in the town directing artillery and mortar fire on the 442nd and the battalion on its right.

A and B Companies of the 100th were assigned to assault positions, with the rest of the battalion in reserve. The jump-off was at 1200 hours. By 1300 both companies had infiltrated completely around Belvedere and were behind the town at a farm called Po Pino. The rest of the battalion dug in among the olive groves at the edge of the valley. B Company was to initiate the attack, while A Company was to rendezvous at Po Pino.

Commanding B Company was the same Capt. Takahashi who had taken the battalion's plea to the colonel. He planned the attack this way: the 1st Platoon under S/Sgt. Yeki Kobashigawa was to take the town; the 2nd Platoon under Lt. James Boodry, a former Regular Army dogface from Boston, was to move on the main road leading out of town and cut it off; the 3rd Platoon under Lt. Walter Johnston of New York was to cover the northern position of the company. The heavy-weapons platoon was to move with the 2nd Platoon and cover the road to Sasseta.

Sgt. Kobashigawa broke his 1st Platoon into three squads, two of which encircled Belvedere on each side while the sergeant led his squad into town. On the outskirts Kobashigawa's squad located the Jerry OP wires, which were cut by one of the point men, Pfc. Seikichi Nakayama. Then the

squad moved cautiously into town. It was quiet, and the men were almost up to the modern three-story Fascist headquarters when two German machine pistols opened up on them. They ducked behind some houses and settled down to work.

Kobashigawa and two men, loaded with grenades, moved toward the big building under cover of the others. The machine pistols were located in a doctor's office on the first floor. One of the men was hit, but the sergeant and the other man got to the house next door. They tossed four grenades in the window, and the machine pistols were through. Four Germans came out of the building, and the covering fire killed three and wounded one.

That left about 20 Germans in the building. They started to retreat out the back way and out of town toward the valley. They fought from house to house and then ducked over a ravine and down into the valley. The two squads encircling the town caught some of these Germans coming out of the ravine.

When Kobashigawa's platoon assembled again at the edge of town, it ran into machine-gun fire from a German half-track located in front of one of the valley farmhouses. The platoon could also hear the noise of a battle opening up to their right. Kobashigawa decided to dig in and call for mortar support before jumping the farmhouse.

The mortar support didn't come. The heavy-weapons platoon had discovered a nice reverse slope and set up there to cover the road to Sasseta. The platoon was about to open up on some Germans trying to make a get-away when the point squad of the 2nd Platoon, preceding the weapons platoon, arrived at the edge of the hill and practically ran into the four German 155s that had been firing on the 442nd and its flank battalion. The Germans had just moved into this new position and were preparing to fire.

They never did. Lt. Boodry, commanding the platoon, had Cpl. Hidenobu Hiyane, communications man, get the weapons platoon on the radio. Cpl. Hiyane contacted T/Sgt. M. Nakahara and gave him the essential data. Their conversation must have sounded terrifying if any Germans were listening — it was conducted in a personal code, combining Hawaiian

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—The 100th Infantry Battalion marches through the town of Vada to receive the Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation from Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commanding general of the Fifth Army. (The action for which these troops were honored by the War Department is described in Sgt. James O'Neill's report, "The Battle of Belvedere," from the August 25th issue of Yank, The Army Weekly.)



dialect with Japanese and American slang.

The plan worked all right. While Lt. Boodry and his platoon moved in on the German battery with carbines and MIs, the weapons platoon cut loose with its mortars. In five minutes 18 Germans had been killed and all four of the 155s were out of action.

The Germans knew they were encircled now and tried to make a break up the main road toward Sasseta. Capt. Takahashi ordered the 3rd Platoon to move up and cover the flank of the 2nd Platoon. He told both rifle platoons and the weapons platoon to hold their fire until the Germans made a break, which sooner or later they had to do. And they did.

Seventeen of their amphibious jeeps loaded with Jerries swung out of an olive grove and headed hell-bent for Sasseta. The three platoons let them get onto the road and then let them have it. All 17 jeeps were knocked out. Two light machine guns manned by Sgt. K. Yoshimoto and Sgt. Nakahara accounted for most of the damage, and the riflemen picked off the Germans as they ran from the jeeps.

Right after that, four German trucks filled with men broke from the olive grove and tried to swing around the knocked out jeeps. The first two made it, but the other two were stopped. Lt. Boodry picked out one driver with his carbine, and one of his riflemen got the other. The trucks piled up in the middle of the road, blocking it effectively and preventing any further German escape. "The next half hour," says Pvt. Henry (Slim) Nakamura, a bazookaman of the 2nd Platoon, "that valley was like a big box of chocolates and us not knowing which piece to take first."

The rest of the Germans retreated to the grove and dug in. Sgt. Kobashigawa's platoon on top of the hill picked off a few of them. The sergeant was good and sore about not getting his mortar support and kept calling for it, but the mortars were needed somewhere else. Capt. Takahashi had decided to make a frontal attack on the farmhouse with the 3rd Platoon. The 1st Platoon was assigned to keep the Germans busy in the grove, while the 2nd Platoon was to knock off any snipers who might have come up the road on the platoon's flank. The captain also sent a request back to battalion for more ammo. The supply was running low.

When the Germans in the farmhouse saw the 3rd Platoon moving toward them, they opened fire. The 3rd returned the fire, aided by elements of the 1st and 2nd Platoons, and moved in and around the farmhouse. There was a German half-track there, with two Germans working its machine gun. Cpl. Toshio Mizuzawa, who had plopped a rifle grenade into the back seat of a jeep earlier in the day, scored another basket when he dropped one into the half-track and rendered it highly ineffective.

This was enough for the occupants of the farmhouse. They came out with their hands up. One of the prisoners spoke English and asked Lt. Johnson about his platoon: "These men are Mongolians, yes?"

"Mongolians, hell," the lieutenant said. "Hasn't Hitler told you? These are Japanese. Japan has surrendered and is fighting on our side now."

The German was a little skeptical until three of the dogfaces gathered around and solemnly intoned: "Tojo no good; Hitler no good. Roosevelt good. Banzai!" That convinced him.

Sgt. Kobashigawa had seen the Germans reforming in the olive grove and had spotted a PzKW IV tank there. He relayed this information to Capt. Takahashi, who didn't exactly relish the idea of running into a tank with so little ammo. The captain sent an urgent call for A Company and ordered the 3rd Platoon back to the reverse slope to join the weapons platoon, leaving a patrol to scout the area. The patrol consisted of Sgt. A. Governagaji and Pfc. Taneyoshi Nakano, working as a BAR. (Continued on page 5)

War Dept. Identifies 165 Casualties

Report 32 Killed, Eleven Missing, 122 Wounded During Recent Action in Italy

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week identified 32 Japanese Americans killed, 11 missing and 122 wounded in action in the Mediterranean area.

The report listed both mainland and Hawaiian casualties of Japanese ancestry.

(Most of the mainland Japanese Americans listed have previously been reported in the Pacific Citizen through reports received from next of kin of the casualties.)

KILLED IN ACTION

On August 28 and August 30 the War Department listed the following Japanese Americans as killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

SAKOHIRA, Pfc. Todd T.—Mrs. Mitsuyo Sakohira, mother, WRA center, Rivers, Ariz.
KIKUCHI, Pvt. Leo T.—Mrs. Sumiko Kikuchi, wife, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.
AKIYAMA, Tech. Sgt. Zentarō G.—Mrs. Tane Akiyama, mother, Tule Lake, California.
ARIKAWA, Pfc. Frank N.—Mrs. Teru C. Arikawa, mother, Manzanar, California.
SAMESHIMA, Pfc. George S.—Mrs. Kiye Sameshima, mother, Box 34, Kersey, Colorado.
YASUDA, Pvt. Joe R.—Miss Marian S. Yasuda, sister, WRA center, Amache, Colorado.
KINOSHITA, Staff Sgt. Francis T.—Fred S. Kinoshita, father, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.
NAKAMURA, Pfc. William K.—George T. Nakamura, father, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.
TAKEMOTO, 1st Sgt. Tami — Miss Himeko Takemoto, sister, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.
TANAKA, Pfc. Matsusaburo—Mrs. Harue Tanaka, mother, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.
SAWADA, Tech. 4th Gr. George K.—Mrs. Yuri Sawada, wife, 3855 North Park Ave., Indianapolis 5, Indiana.
SAITO, Pfc. Calvin T.—Kiichi Saito, father, 10 Juniper Rd., Belmont 78, Mass.
TANAHASHI, 2nd Lieut. Kei—Mrs. Joy C. Tanahashi, wife, 3309 Warrenville Center Rd., Shaker Heights, Ohio.
MISUMI, Pvt. Tom T.—Fukujiro K. Misumi, father, WRA center, Topaz, Utah.
YAMAURA, Pvt. Gordon G.—Yojuro Yamaura, father, 507 South Oak St., Spokane, Washington.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

FUJIKAWA, Pfc. Masaki—Sueki Fujikawa, brother, Aiea, Hawaii.
FURUUCHI, Pvt. Mitsuo—Tokuzu Furuuchi, brother, box 136, Honolulu, T. H.
HAYASHI, Pfc. Robert N.—Kiichi Hayashi, father, 3745 Maunaloa Ave., Honolulu, T. H.
IWAHIO, Pvt. K.—Mrs. Hawayo Iwahio, mother, 1825 California Ave., Wahiawa.
KAMI, Pfc. Mitsuo—Kuichi Kami, father, 2306 Kinoole St., Hilo.
KATO, Pfc. Kenji—Rokushiro Kato, father, Box 112, Ewa.
MATSUMOTO, Sgt. Dick Y.—Mrs. Tsune Matsumoto, mother, 2229 Young St., Honolulu.
MATSUSHITA, Pfc. Shizuo—Mrs. Shizumo Matsushita, mother, Box 4, Maulua, Papaaloa.
MIYABE, Sgt. Charles M.—Mrs. Sally S. Miyabe, wife, Box 27, Kukaiaua.
OYAKAWA, Staff Sgt. Francis K.—Zensho Oyakawa, father, 6010 Kalanianaʻole Highway, Honolulu.
SADAYASU, Tech. Sgt. Herbert—Mrs. Tokuko Sadayasu, Hana.
TAIRA, Pvt. Masaru—Kame Taira, father, 680 North King street, Honolulu.
TAKAYAMA, Pfc. Yoshito—Miss Toyoko Takayama, sister, Waiakea Camp 4, Hilo.
TENGAN, Pfc. Masaru — Mrs. Kame Tengan, mother, Makawao.
TOKUSATO, Pfc. Hidetoshi—Mrs. Uto Tokusato, mother, 707 Waiakea, Hilo.
TOMA, Staff Sgt. Tsugiyasu—Shisei Toma, father, 3153 Kaunaoa St., Honolulu.
WASANO, Pvt. Shigeo—Mrs. Haru Wasano, mother, Ulupalaka, Makena.

MISSING IN ACTION

On August 27 the War Department listed the following Japanese Americans missing in action in the Mediterranean area:

TANAKA, Pvt. Ben T.—Mrs. Aiko Tanaka, wife, WRA center, Rivers, Arizona.
MATSUOKA, Pvt. Yoshio—Harry T. Matsuoka, father, WRA center, Amache, Colorado (Now reported prisoner of war in Germany.)
NEZU, Pfc. Shigeki—Mrs. Tokue Nezu, mother, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho. (Now reported prisoner of war.)
TATSUMI, Pvt. George—Mrs. Koma Tatsumi, mother, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho. (Now reported killed in action.)
SHIBATA, Pfc. Walter D.—Mrs. Yei Shibata, mother, 304 West Warren Ave., Gallup, New Mexico.
IMAI, Staff Sgt. Tsuguo—Mrs. Sumi Imai, mother, 2759 Pauoa Rd., Honolulu.
KURANISHI, Pfc. Katsuji K.—Harry Kuranishi, brother, 2807-C East Manoa Rd., Honolulu.
NAGAMINE, Pvt. Kenichi—Masami Abe, brother-in-law, Aiea, Honolulu.
TAMURA, Sgt. Yoichi—Yokichi Tamura, father, Kalaheo, Kauai.
TATEISHI, Pfc. Masao—Guntaro Tateishi, father, Kahaluu, Oahu.
TOMIKAWA, Pfc. Calvin T.—Miss Marion T. Tomikawa, sister, 174 North King St., Honolulu.

WOUNDED IN ACTION

On August 31 the War Department listed the following soldiers of Japanese ancestry as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

FUJIO, Pfc. Edward M.—Mrs. Toki Fujio, mother, Box 265, Pahoa, Puna.
INAKAZU, Staff Sgt. Ben M.—Kijiro Inakazu, father, 244 Kalihi St., Honolulu.
ISHIMURA, Pvt. Gary Y.—Mankichi Ishimura, father, 1733

Kapalama Ave, Honolulu.
KUBOTA, Pfc. Toshio—Tokushiro Kubota, father, Box 33, Captain Cook.
KUSHI, Tech. Sgt. Sukeyoshi—Edward S. Kushi, brother, Box 141, Wailuku, Maui.
MARUO, Sgt. Paul K.—George K. Maruo, brother, 500 Manana St., Hilo, Hawaii.
MITSUDA, Sgt. James J.—Matsutaro Mitsuda, father, Box 184, Hilo, Hawaii.
MURAOKA, Pfc. Ikito—Tomeyoshi Muraoka, brother, Box 52, Koloa.
OTA, Pfc. Shigeru C.—Mrs. Riu Ota, mother, Box 353, Wailuku, Maui.
SHIIGI, Pfc. Mamaru—Takazo Shiota, father, Box 12, Captain Cook.
SUZUMOTO, Pfc. Minoru—Murajiro Suzumoto, father, 697 South King St., Honolulu.
TSUKANO, Pfc. Ichiro—Mrs. Mume Tsukano, mother, Pepeekeo, Maui.
YAMAMOTO, Pvt. Larry K.—Mrs. Evelyn T. Yamamoto, sister, 4687 Farmers Rd., Honolulu.
YANAGIDA, Pfc. James M. Tameshiro Yanagida, father, 1600 California Ave., Wahiawa, Honolulu.

On Sept. 1 the War Department listed the following 110 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

MIYAHARA, Tech. Sgt. Hayao R.—Shokichi Miyahara, father, Poston, Arizona.
SHOJI, Pvt. Kobe—Mrs. Chizuko Shoji, wife, Poston, Ariz.
TOGIOKA, Sgt. Noboru—Mrs. Fumi Togioka, wife, Poston, Arizona.
YAMAGUCHI, Pvt. Samuel C.—Mrs. Matsua Yamaguchi, mother, Poston, Arizona.
YAMAGUCHI, Tech. 5th Gr. Fred H.—Frank R. Yamaguchi, father, Box 705, Pagosa Springs, Colorado.
MIYOSHI, Staff Sgt. Masaru—Tachi Miyoshi, father, Hunt, Idaho.
OMURA, Pfc. George M.—Masao Omura, father, Hunt, Idaho.
WAKAMATSU, Pvt. Joseph—Mrs. Haru N. Wakamatsu, mother, Hunt, Idaho.
YASUI, Pvt. Hideo—Mrs. Frank M. Yasui, mother, Hunt, Idaho.
FUJITA, Pfc. Minoru—Samuel Fujita, brother, 2119 North Sedgwick Ave., Chicago, Illinois.
TAGAWA, Pfc. Mitsugi J.—Mrs. Katherine K. Takawa, wife, 852 West Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Illinois.
NISHIMOTO, Sgt. Kenichi—Mrs. Florence A. Nishimoto, wife, 111 Carroll Ave., Takoma Park, Maryland.
FUKUI, Pfc. Lewis L.—Tsunekeichi Fukui, father, 623 Quincey St., Reno, Nevada.
TASAKA, Pvt. Arthur—Miss Alice Tasaka, sister, 601 West 110th St., New York City, N. Y.
NISHIMOTO, Pvt. Joe M.—William T. Ishida, brother-in-law, Route 1, Lima, Ohio.
KAWANO, Pfc. Cike C.—Yonosuke Kawano, father, Rt. 1, Powell, Wyo.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII

AMAZAKI, Sgt. Eiichi—Mrs. Shizuyo E. Okino, sister, 1161-A Akolea Pl., Honolulu, Oahu.
ANSAI, 1st Sgt. Toshio A.—Mrs. Ruth H. Ansai, wife, Wailuku, Hawaii.
AOKI, Pvt. Lloyd J.—Mrs. Yoshi Aoki, mother, 71 North Vineyard St., Honolulu.
AOKI, Pfc. Yoshiji—Mrs. Kiyo Aoki, mother, Aiea.
ASATO, Pfc. Harry S.—Taro Asato, brother, 243 No. Vineyard St., Honolulu.
ASATO, Pfc. Shotaro H.—Shahachi Asato, father, 976 Robello Lane, Honolulu.
CHIBANA, Pfc. Henry M.—Matsuhide C. Higa, brother, 2117 Kam Four Rd., Honolulu.
FUJIMOTO, Pvt. Joe S.—Charles I. Tanabe, brother, 917-B Husten St., Honolulu.
FUJITA, Pfc. Masato—Mrs. Yorino Fujita, mother, Pakala, Kauai.
FUJIWARA, Pfc. Itsuo—Mrs. Yukimi Fujiwara, mother, Box 145, Paauilo, Hawaii.
FUKUNAGA, Pfc. Masachika—Mrs. Shizue Fukunaga, mother, Box 617, Pahala, Hawaii.
FUNAKOSHI, Pfc. Kameo—Mrs. Terue Hamada, sister, 1021-A Long Lane, Honolulu.
FURUIKE, Pfc. Tadashi—Lionel I. Furuiki, brother, 3912 Waialea Ave., Honolulu.
FURUTANI, Pfc. Koichi—Uthaichi Furutani, father, Box 932, Lihue, Kauai.
HAGIO, Pfc. William H.—James Hagio, brother, Box 246, Waialea, Hawaii.
HAMADA, Tech. 5th Gr. Donald K.—Kihachi Hamada, brother, 2013 Date St., Honolulu.
HAMADA, Earl T.—Eiichi Hamada, father, 752 Kinau, Honolulu, Oahu.
HASHIMURA, Pfc. Sadao — Tsugio Hashimura, brother, Puukoli, Maui.
HIRAI, Staff Sgt. Noboru—Mrs. Tama Hirai, mother, 2085 Beretania St., Honolulu.
HIRAI, Staff Sgt. Toshitsugu—Mrs. Hisako Hirai, mother, 3419 Hardesty St., Honolulu.
HORINOCHI, Pfc. James J.—Mrs. Kimi Horinouchi, mother, 950 Robello Lane, Honolulu.
INO, Pvt. Yoshitomo—Kumakichi Ino, father, 939-A Kaheka Lane, Honolulu.
ISHIKAWA, Pfc. Toshio — Mrs. Toyo Ishikawa, mother, Lahaina, Maui.
ITO, Pfc. Takao K.—Shunpei T. Ito, brother, 136-E South Vineyard St., Honolulu.
MAEDA, Pfc. Seichi J.—Mrs. Hatsue Maeda, mother, Wainaku Mill Camp, Hilo, Hawaii.
MASATSUGU, Pfc. Nobuichi—Tamezuchi Masatsugu, father, Box 127, Waialea, Hawaii.
MASUDA, Pfc. Iwao—Mrs. Chieng Masuda, mother, Box 7, Wailua, Kapaa, Kauai.
MASUDA, Pvt. Tsugimi—Kazuo Masuda, brother, Box 387, Waipahu, Oahu.
MATSUI, Pvt. Mitsuki—Mrs. Kameyo Matsui, mother, Box 508, Wailuku, Hawaii.
MATSUO, Pvt. Theodore S.—Mrs. Suga Matsuo, mother, 1022-A 9th Ave., Honolulu.
MIYASHIRO, Pfc. Roland J.—Mrs. Lillian H. Miyashiro, 126-B Mokauea St., Honolulu.
MURAOKA, Pfc. Robert T.—Raymond T. Muraoka, brother, 1432-A Emma St., Honolulu.
MIZUNAKA, Staff Sgt. James T.—Mrs. Sayo Mizunaka, mother, 126-B Mokauea St., Honolulu.
MORIKAWA, Pvt. Hiromu—Kaoru Morikawa, brother, Puunene, Maui.
MURAI, Pfc. Teruo—Mrs. Toka Murai, mother, Box 287, Hawi, Hawaii.

(Continued on page 5)

Army Honors Members of 100th Infantry

Killed, Captured 17 Germans in Recent Action in Italy

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week announced the awarding of Silver Stars to two Hawaiian soldiers of Japanese ancestry for gallantry in action in Italy.

The men, members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, are Staff Sgts. Calvin K. Shimogaki and Takeshi Miyagawa.

The War Department announced the following citations for the men:

TO: TAKESHI MIYAGAWA, Staff Sgt., (then Sgt.), Infantry, Spreckelsville, Maui.

FOR: On January 24, 1944, in the Mediterranean Theater, he cleared and marked a path through a minefield for 50 yards, although all the time under machinegun fire. After his company had passed through, he crawled forward under enemy observation, scaled a nine-foot stone wall, cleared his way through a 16 - strand barbed wire fence which also was mined, and reconnoitered for the best route across a river.

TO: CALVIN K. SHIMO-GAKI, Staff Sgt., Infantry, 1931 Kahai St., Honolulu.

FOR: During an attack on enemy positions near Cassino, Italy, on the night of January 24, 1944, he was ordered to clear a path through an enemy minefield which was holding up the advance. As he approached the mine field, his mine detector was damaged by enemy machinegun fire. Realizing the importance of his mission, he crawled forward on his stomach searching the ground with his hands for mines and trip wires. Using the path he had cleared, the Infantry passed through the mine field without a casualty.

Daughter Born to Widow of Soldier Killed in Italy

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—A daughter was born to Mrs. Miye Shiomichi, widow of Pvt. Joe Shiomichi who was killed in action recently in Italy, on August 22 at St. Anthony's Hospital here.

Mrs. Masu Kojaku, her mother, has come from the Gila River project to be with Mrs. Shiomichi, who formerly lived at the Colorado River center in Poston, Arizona.

Cpl. Ichiyasu Wins Wrist Watch at Army Training Camp

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—T/5 Minoru Ben Ichiyasu, now on furlough in Milwaukee, is wearing the wrist watch which he received at the recent graduation exercises of the training school at Camp Savage for having been the student making the most progress during the course. The award is one of three made each semester by a leading Minneapolis newspaper.

Corporal and Mrs. Ichiyasu returned here this week after visiting with friends in New York and Cleveland, for a few days. Corporal Ichiyasu's father, Hirotake Ichiyasu, is a resident of the Central Utah Project.

Inductee Puts \$5000 Savings Into War Bonds

RIVERS, Ariz. — Five thousand dollars, representing the savings of Al Kataoka of Gila River went into war bonds recently as a gift to his parents before he leaves for the U. S. Army, reports the News-Courier.

Kataoka, who was inducted on August 9, declared, "I bought the bonds for my parents because I won't be needing money in the Army and because it's the best investment I know of."

He has a brother, Pfc. Tom Kataoka, fighting overseas with the 442nd, while another brother in Cleveland is on the reserve list.

Navy Secretary Inspects Guard of Honor



WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—In Italy on a tour of the front, Secretary of the Navy James W. Forrestal, accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, Fifth Army Commander, inspects troops of the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of Americans of Japanese descent. The Japanese Americans were present as a guard of honor for the Navy secretary.—(Army Signal Corps photo from Acme.)

California Nisei Air Gunner Completes 33 Missions in Mediterranean Combat Area

Sgt. Matsumoto of Army's Twelfth Air Force Declares Fondlest Ambition Is to Serve in Pacific; Parents Live in Granada WRA Center

WITH THE TWELFTH AAF IN ITALY—(Delayed)—Sgt. John Matsumoto, Rt. 3, Sebastopol, Calif., the only Japanese American aerial gunner in the Mediterranean theatre, has completed 33 combat missions with an A-20 Boston group in Italy.

"My fondest wish is to leave this theatre and get to work on Tojo's boys in the Pacific," Sgt. Matsumoto declared recently. "I'm of the same race as those treacherous people," the

Two Hawaiian Soldiers Win DSC in Italy

War Department Awards Silver Stars to Two Japanese Americans

ROME, Italy — Two American soldiers of Japanese ancestry were among the five recipients on Aug. 25 of Distinguished Service Crosses for combat achievements in Italy.

The DSCs announced by the Fifth Army went to Staff Sgt. Yukio Yokota, 1201 Kalei Ave., Honolulu; Pvt. Thomas Y. Ono, 527 Libby St., Honolulu; Lieut. Thomas LeGuern, Dedham, Mass.; Sgt. Eldred O. Hennigan, Oakland, Calif.; and Lieut. Col. William R. Tuck, Athens, Ga.

Sgt. Yokota, a member of the 100th Infantry Battalion, crawled through machine-gun fire to eliminate enemy nests with grenades, neutralizing with the help of a few companions five machine-guns and five other automatic weapons and killing or capturing 17 Germans within three hours.

Pvt. Ono received his DSC for the same action as Sgt. Yokota.

It was also announced that Pfc. Masaichi Miyashiro, 575 Queen Lane, Honolulu, had been awarded a Silver Star for gallantry in action.

Shelby Fetes Sixty-Five Girls From Rohwer

CAMP SHELBY, Miss.—Enlisted men of the 171st Infantry Battalion, Separate, were hosts to sixty-five girls from Rohwer, Ark., on the weekend of Aug. 19-20. Highlight of the weekend was

Japanese American Volunteers Check Idaho Range Fire

SHOSHONE, Idaho — As the lookout man in the Notch Butte fire tower watched, a motorist below on highway 93 flipped a cigaret or match from the window of his car and sped away, minutes before a range fire, which blackened 1000 acres of grazing land, broke out on Aug. 25.

Declared "out of control" at 2 p. m., the blaze was later checked by a volunteer crew of 35 Japanese American volunteers from the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt who worked with crews from the district 5 grazing service at Shoshone.

Nakama Wins Three National Swim Titles

"Grand Slam" Feat Is Feature of AAU Meet At Great Lakes Pool

GREAT LAKES, Ill.—Keo Nakama, Ohio State's Japanese American swimming star from Hawaii, scored a "grand slam" in the National AAU Outdoor Swimming championships last week-end in the Great Lakes pool, winning three national championships.

On Aug. 27 Nakama grabbed his third title in the closing sessions of the 1944 championships, winning the 800-meter free-style. Earlier in the three-day meet, Nakama had won the 1,500 meter swim, establishing a new meet record, and whipped defending champion, Gene Rogers of Columbia, in the 400-meter event.

Nakama's achievement, equaling the feat of his former Hawaiian buddy, Bill Smith in the 1932 meet at New London, Conn., stole the limelight from Joe Verdeur and three other entrants from the North Branch YMCA of Philadelphia, who won Yale's undefeated team title with 31 points.

Nakama's new record time in the 1,500-meters was 19:42.6. The old AAU record, also held by Nakama, was 19:55.9. Thirteen-year old Jimmy McLane of Akron, Ohio, one of the surprises of the meet, finished second to Nakama in both the 1,500 and 800-meter events.

Rep. Engle Offers Bill on Deportation

WASHINGTON—Rep. Clair Engle, D. Calif., introduced a bill in the House of Representatives on Aug. 24 for the postwar deportation of aliens and "disloyal citizens" of Japanese ancestry.

California Lieut. Governor Charges "New Deal" Seeks to Return Evacuees to Coast Area

Houser, Candidate for U. S. Senator, Injects Evacuee Issue into Campaign in Recent Speech Before Residents of Northern California County

ALTURAS, Calif.—The New Deal administration plans to permit the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to California immediately after the November 7th national elections, Lieut. Gov. Frederick F. Houser, Republican nominee for United States Senator, declared in a campaign speech in Alturas on Aug. 28.

Speaking before residents of Modoc county, in which the Tule Lake segregation center is located, Houser said the decision to allow evacuated persons of Japanese ancestry to return to the west coast has already been made.

"They will be returned to California for resettlement regardless of the fact that California is still in the war zone and regardless of objections Californians have to such a move," the State's lieutenant governor said.

"As a matter of fact," Houser, who is stumping the State on a campaign tour, declared, "the Japs would be back already except for the fact that the administration decided to wait until after the election. Most recent indication of the administration's attitude was revealed in Los Angeles, where the United States district attorney dismissed cases against and thereby permitted their return..."

"You in Modoc county know better than most Californians the character of these people with whom we are at war and how little they can be trusted, yet the administration is ready to turn the Japs loose in our communities as soon as the November election is out of the way," the Lieutenant Governor said.

(The "two Japs" referred to in Lieut. Gov. Houser's statement are American citizens of Japanese ancestry, one the widow of a California Japanese American killed in action in Italy, and the other an honorably discharged soldier.)

In previous declarations before the election Houser has expressed opposition to the return of the evacuees to the west coast.

Japanese Americans in Army Have Proved Their Point, Says Former Commander on Radio

Have None of Fanaticism of Japanese Enemy Soldiers, Says Major Clough, Who Commanded 100th Battalion, on "March of Time" Broadcast

NEW YORK—"I believe the Japanese American soldiers in our army have proved their point," Major Casper Clough of Saugerties, N. Y., who "commanded the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of Japanese Americans, for about three months through some of the toughest fighting our forces experienced in Italy," declared on the March of Time broadcast over the NBC network on August 17.

Major Clough declared that Japanese Americans "plug hard at their own fighting because they feel they have a chance to prove what they firmly believe: That Americans of Japanese extraction can be just as good as Americans of any other foreign extraction."

The young Army officer, winner of two Silver Stars for gallantry in action, declared that Japanese American soldiers "have none of the blind fanaticism that Japanese soldiers have." He said that in combat the men of the 100th Battalion "proved themselves tough and aggressive."

"They are cool," he said, "not nervous or flighty. They obey orders implicitly, yet retain initiative of their own."

Interviewed by a March of Time radio reporter, Major Clough said:

"I found these men and officers to be first class fighters in every respect; the records show that men of the 100th Battalion have won nine Distinguished Service Crosses, 44 Silver Stars, 31 Bronze Stars and three Legion of Merit medals. This stacks up well with any battalion in the Army. The 100th Battalion was first made up of men from a national guard unit in Hawaii, but lately men have been added from the States. Before the war they were restaurant chefs, clerks, and college graduates. One of our medical officers was one of the most highly respected doctors in Hawaii. In many cases, relatives of these men were interned in this country. They felt pretty badly about it and most of them officially requested their families' release. I don't believe any of them had a special hatred for the Japanese people, but they do feel that Japan's rulers are steering the country all wrong.

"They think, act and talk American. And after the war, just like all other American soldiers, they want to come back to their own country, America. While on the average much smaller physically than other American soldiers they carry the same weight of weapons and equipment all our soldiers carry. The first time other American soldiers saw the 100th Battalion,

they were surprised. But after they'd fought alongside the 100th, they readily admitted they were good soldiers. When we were approaching the Rapido River, we sent an entire company in broad daylight across a strip of open terrain three hundred yards wide and full of German land mines. We tried to cover the company with smoke, but the wind blew it away. The company had to cross that strip under direct enemy observation and fire. They reached the bank of the river and stayed there. It was conduct like that that resulted in the exceptionally high casualty rate the 100th Battalion suffered. Out of its total of thirteen hundred men, a thousand have been wounded in action. Now the number of such men in Italy have been increased, from battalion to regimental combat team.

"I believe the Japanese American soldiers in our army have proved their point."

Wisconsin Boxing Star Inducted into Enlisted Reserves

MADISON, Wis. — Four Japanese Americans, including Takayoshi (Dick) Miyagawa, captain of the 1944 University of Wisconsin boxing team, are among the 35 Madison men accepted for the armed forces last week.

The others are Samuel Tsutomu Kitagawa, William Tomomi Sakai and Miyoshi Ikawa.

Miyagawa, 1942 national collegiate boxing champion when he competed for San Jose, Calif., State college, has lost only four bouts during his entire college career.

He came to Wisconsin after the west coast evacuation in 1942 through the efforts of Johnny Walsh, University of Wisconsin boxing coach; Henry J. McCormick, State Journal sports editor; and Dr. Roscoe McIntosh and DeWitt Portal, former San Jose boxing coach.

It was reported that the four men vouched for Miyagawa's character to win his release from the Gila River center.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Attitudes on Relocation

The population of the original ten War Relocation Authority centers was, in the beginning, approximately 110,000. As of August 18 this year, the population in the now nine centers had dropped to 79,484, a decrease of over 30,000 persons who had relocated or been drafted into military service.

When the resettlement program of the WRA was instituted in the fall of 1942, that agency had hopes for virtually complete resettlement of all evacuees under its direction by June of this year. That this program has fallen far short of its major objectives is revealed in the figures above.

But that the WRA has had little success in another phase of this program—in selling the idea of relocation to the evacuees—is brought out in a revealing authoritative article in the Public Opinion Quarterly on a recent resettlement poll taken at the Poston center.

The article is by Toshio Yatsushiro, Iwao Ishino and Yoshiharu Matsumoto, former members of the Sociological Research Project of the Colorado River center, which conducted the poll.

The results were these: 75 per cent of the Issei questioned indicated that they were planning to stay in Poston, with an additional 7 per cent undecided. Only 18 per cent that they planned to resettle.

As might have been expected, the second generation group by a large majority favored relocation, with 63 per cent answering in the positive to the question, "Are you planning to leave Poston?"

Only persons above 18 were polled. In Poston, then, where the population of the adult Nisei is roughly equivalent to that of the Issei, only some 40 per cent of the adult population favors starting life anew in a town or city outside of the prohibited area, and the remaining 60 per cent will "wait it out" for the duration, at least. No figures are given to indicate how many minor children in Poston would be affected adversely by their parents' reluctance to relocate, but there is reason to believe that the number runs into large figures.

This, then, is the status of relocation two years after it was inaugurated as the major objective of the WRA program.

It is understandable, of course, that relocation should be a frightening prospect to many persons who have come through the evacuation and the ensuing two years and a half. No satisfactory plan of resettlement has been afforded for large families of families with several very young children. But it remains that resettlement must be pushed still more to prevent what to many persons seems inevitable—the establishment of permanent desert camps for Japanese Americans. And it is indeed unfortunate that the WRA camps, once regarded as menacing prisons guarded by military police, have come to be regarded by many as havens of refuge.

The difficulties that stand in the way of relocation, it was found by the Sociological Research Project, were these: 1. economic difficulties; 2. difficulties in securing a good job; 3. fear of discrimination; 4. family problems; and 5. numerous other problems, such as the desire to return to California, delays in securing leave clearance, and the feeling on the part of doctors, teachers and community leaders of being needed in the center.

In the light of its findings the research project made note of the following recommendations, some of which are already in

operation, to promote resettlement:

1. Program of education to correct misconceptions and misinformation among the evacuees, and a well-planned public relations program to dispel hostility directed against the evacuees.

2. Need for adequate communications to provide immediate transmission of essential information from administration to evacuees.

3. Development of self-confidence in the evacuees, with a program of vigorous work projects, greater self-government for evacuees and transfer of as much administrative work as possible to center residents.

4. Security in resettled communities, with the aid of church groups, YMCA, YWCA, civic clubs and service organizations. Resettlement of small groups of families in small communities was also suggested.

5. Far-sighted program to further interests of evacuees in postwar era and to facilitate assimilation.

Intensification of the above program, along with reopening of the west coast, may prove the best methods of encouraging and accelerating resettlement. And accelerated it must be, if the nation would prevent the establishment of permanent reservations for this minority of its population.

Racism in Politics

It is to be hoped that the Republican party of California will repudiate the speech last week of its nominee for United States Senator, Lieutenant Governor Frederick Houser. In a campaign talk last week Mr. Houser attempted to make political capital out of his belief that the people of California are as prejudiced as he is regarding persons of Japanese ancestry. Attacking the national administration, Mr. Houser made charges of a "New Deal plot" to return evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the west coast immediately after the elections in November.

Pandering to the supposed prejudices of his audience, he made some dangerously racist statements regarding persons of Japanese ancestry which are directly at variance with the forthright plank on racial relations adopted at the Republican national convention. Mr. Houser's attempt to convert regional prejudices into votes is reminiscent of a campaign speech made earlier this year in Los Angeles by Gov. John Bricker of Ohio.

In charging that the national administration is attempting to "return" the Japanese Americans to their west coast homes, Mr. Houser presumes upon the ignorance of the people of California. Surely the people of California know, if Candidate Houser does not, that persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated under military orders and these orders can only be relaxed or rescinded by these same military authorities. To stir racist passions on this issue may be good politics, but bad Americanism.

The Sentinel

A little over two years ago a small group of evacuees at Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming laid the first plans for a weekly newspaper to be edited and financed entirely by the camp residents.

This month a 40-page anniversary edition marked the second year of successful operation by the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

The Sentinel reflected faithfully the turbulence and turmoil of those two beginning years as the sprawling Wyoming camp grew from an empty barrack village to as much of a city as can grow within the limitations of the WRA, military police, and personnel rule.

It reflected, too, the various attitudes of opposition and suspicion and hate, as well as the attitudes of help and cooperation that mark the picture of the world outside. It noted the antics of the Dies committee and straightened for the benefit of its readers the snarled and vicious records of that committee. And because it was vigorous and hard-hitting, the Sentinel came in for close scrutiny from enemy and friend alike.

As a leading exponent of center journalism, it was often quoted, its reactions noted.

That this newspaper has been able to continue publishing in its high standard of honesty and vigor is more amazing because of the ever-changing staff.

The Sentinel, has, nevertheless, presented each week an eight-page printed newspaper giving all news affecting Japanese Americans and a faithful picture of that week in the center. That it will continue to do so is a foregone conclusion.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

The Nisei and the Elections

It is well that Congress has seen fit to revise its legislation on what the GI should read, hear and see. The Federal soldiers' vote law before revision had treated the American in uniform as a moronic fighting machine, a robot with a rifle. Despite the fact that Congress has sought to insulate the young men of America who are in the armed forces from any brainwork about political matters in particular, the nation's fighting men are intensely interested in what is happening on Main Street. We are afraid the advertising hacks in the slick-paper magazines have oversimplified the war aims of the average GI. The American soldier is fighting for more than blueberry pie, or ice cream sodas, or new refrigerators.

Letters which have come to this desk from Japanese Americans overseas indicate a healthy interest in the forthcoming national elections. The Japanese Americans, of course, are far more certain and determined regarding their immediate war aims than most of the men in the Army. They fight in the war for democracy, but they also fight to share in that very democracy. They fight for acceptance for themselves, their parents, their wives and children, their brothers and sisters. And as far as the Army and the War Department are concerned, they have won their right to their future in America.

The casualty lists are long and filled with familiar names. The American with a Japanese face has done his share of dying, alongside the American of every ancestry, alongside the Red Army soldier from Leningrad, Tommy Atkins from London's east end and the free fighters of China. And those of us at home can do more than sit and wait, and scan the casualty lists, or hesitate to answer the doorbell, fearing the Western Union messenger. Of course, the production lines have been kept moving at home, and the Japanese Americans have done their part. In Hawaii the unevacuated population of Japanese ancestry has been instrumental in maintaining essential civilian services, producing food, providing a source of sorely needed labor. On the mainland the evacuees have harvested vital food crops, while others have moved eastward to meet manpower shortages in industry. The people of America have not shirked the necessities of war.

There is little question today of the inevitability of final victory, although the war, despite the superoptimism of some, is not yet over. But the war that is hard-won in the mountains of Italy, the hedgerows of Normandy and the jungles of Pacific islands is easily lost over the conference tables of peace. Versailles is already a tragic memory. And the war hard-won in 1918 was lost in Ethiopia, Manchuria and Spain.

It cannot be denied that America's moral leadership is the post-war world is a prime factor in the maintenance of an enduring peace. The years between Versailles and Munich have shown the impotence of ostrich isolationism. We winked while the dictators grew in power and rapacity. We thought the paranoic rantings of a little man with a mustache in a Munich beer hall was none of our business. We sent scrap iron to the sabre-rattlers in Tokyo. And we have reaped a bloody harvest.

The death of young Japanese Americans amid the wild flowers on a hillside in Tuscany cannot be separated from the varied deaths of the Soviet defenders of Stalingrad, or from the unidentified human dust in a Nazi crematorium for living Jews in Poland. Who would have thought that the heiling brown battalions of Nuremberg would one day bring a gold star to a mother in a relocation camp in the windswept northern hills of Wyoming? Who would have dreamed that Dorie Miller, a young American Negro, and Sam Jones, whose father grew corn in Iowa, would die because of the scheming of the warlords in a place far away called Tokyo?

Anyone who persists in the belief that he has no part in the making of a peaceful world can glance again at the casualty list on another page of this newspaper. The appointments with death which our young men have kept were made many years ago in lands far distant. A few men may make the decisions, but it is the little people of the world, common, ordinary folk like your neighbors and the people down the street, who must do the fighting and the dying. And the common people of America and the world, all men who believe in freedom and the dignity of the individual, can see to it that this shall be the last.

The peoples of democracy have a means with which they can strike their blow for a lasting peace. They have their right of ballot, abridged through that right may be in some countries. In the United States, however, the people can elect or reject the men who will represent them in the decisions that are to be made, in the compacts that are to be kept. The right to vote is the fundamental privilege of the citizen of a democracy. How we exercise that right will determine the shape of the global future.

Those of us who are not in the fox-holes and the slit-trenches can fight for democracy in the neighborhoods and the precincts. We can help elect to positions of decision and responsibility those men who believe in a full democracy for all. We can help reject those who would place self-interest above the welfare of the majority, who would play the game of power politics, whether in an assembly district or on a global scale.

A letter from a Japanese American soldier is concerned with the possible effects of the coming elections upon that one-tenth of one per cent of the national population who are of Japanese ancestry and who have been the special prey of certain regional politicians. It is true that some political candidates, particularly in the state of California, have sought to exploit local prejudices, and the effort is still being made, as witness the speech of the Lieutenant Governor of the State last week. But in a larger sense the future of the Japanese Americans is cast with that of all Americans. If men who believe in progress, in a future of world cooperation, are elected to office, no minority need be afraid. The men who would make political issue of the Japanese Americans are invariably men who distrust the will of the common people. They are men who are anti-labor, who are the front-men for special interests, who oppose any effort to broaden the base of democracy. These men have no place in a world which will bear out the promise of the world victory of freedom.

The Japanese Americans, who are doing their share of the fighting and dying in this war, can join with all Americans of goodwill to win the peace as well as the war. The best way to back up the men in uniform is to go to the polls in November.

Home to America

We've heard about the little evacuee child in the assembly center who wanted to "go back to America." Here is the story about two little Gileans who "went back to America" and found a strange world outside.

"Look," said one pointing to the stores in Chicago. "All those canteens!"

They came to a restaurant. Said the other little one, "Look, mess hall! Why don't they ring the dinner bell?"—Gila News-Courier.

Upper Case

The terms "Issei" and "Kibei" will be capitalized hereafter in all reports, correspondence and releases of the WRA, according to the Gila News-Courier.

Secretary Ickes has indicated his preference for the capitalized form of the words, and Dillon Myer has decided that the WRA will use these forms consistently.

Vagaries

Rumors Untrue . . .

Despite widespread rumors to the contrary, the WRA has no plans for closing any of the eight relocation centers until the West Coast exclusion ban is lifted, according to Dillon S. Myer, national director, as quoted in a recent WRA "information digest." . . . According to Dr. Graham H. Stuart, the State Department's research consultant, one of the factors which has delayed completion of negotiations with Tokyo for a fair exchange of nationals is Japan's refusal to believe that "so many, more than 3,000 out of 5,000 persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States who have been requested for repatriation by the Japanese government have refused to accept Tokyo's offer."

West Case . . .

The Mitsuye Endo case will be argued before the U. S. Supreme Court on or about Oct. 10. . . The Salt Lake JACL recently participated in the "Share Your Clothes with the Russians" drive. A large amount of clothing was turned in to be sent to our Soviet allies. . . Rep. Henry Jackson, D., Wash., author of a bill to set up a special congressional committee to investigate Japanese Americans, is starting a one-man campaign for the determination of a "national policy" on Japanese Americans. Jackson, who recently returned to Congress after a hitch in the army, has a liberal record, but talks like a west coast racist as far as Japanese Americans are concerned. . . An evacuee girl is now a part of the chorus line of one of Chicago's big downtown theatres.

Uproar in Ottawa . . .

A teapot tempest, revolving around the presence of two Japanese Canadians in the galleries of the House of Commons in Ottawa, provided a Canadian version of some of the legislative antics which have involved Japanese Americans in Congress since the war. A. W. Neill, Independent member of Parliament for Comox-Alberni, started it off by charging that two Nisei Canadians were in the galleries taking notes during the speech of Prime Minister Mackenzie King on the Dominion's policy toward its residents of Japanese ancestry. Neill went further to charge that these "Japanese" were using the office of a CCF member, Angus MacInnis (author of the pamphlet, "Oriental Canadians," a plea for fair play for Japanese Canadians) as their headquarters at the House of Commons. CCF leader M. J. Coldwell forced Neill to retract his charge, but the latter countered by declaring that there was a "direct and permanent connection" in British Columbia between the CCF and the Japanese.

Letter-Box

FROM OUR READERS

Relocation Aid

Editor, Pacific Citizen: It can be told that the relocation program is an accomplished success despite the many inconveniences many of us had gone through. Federal, social, and religious agencies have done a great deal to assist in our readjustment back to normal life, but certainly cannot be denied that a significant factor of those of individual Caucasians who "stuck their necks out" to see us through our adversities should deserve a lot of credit.

I have in mind, Miss Harriet Yarrow and her mother who have followed their Nisei friends and many many others whom they befriended through the relocation camp phase to resettlement in Chicago. Miss Yarrow was in Tule Lake as a member of the high school faculty staff where she actively engaged in Christian youth work. She has personally aided many Nisei in relocation to cities and schools oftentimes digging into her own pocketbook for expenses of incidental nature. Their apartment home here in southside Chicago has been a social meeting place for many young Nisei and their charm and friendliness

War Dept. Lists Casualties

(Continued from Page 2)

MURAOKA, Pfc. Robert T.—Raymond T. Muraoka, brother, 1432-A Emma St., Honolulu.

NAGANUMA, Pfc. Linzo E.—George Y. Naganuma, brother, Honolulu.

NAGASAKO, Pfc. Masao M.—Mitsuzo Nagasako, father, Front St., Lahaina, Maui.

NAGATA, Pfc. Ernest Y.—Mrs. Kayo H. Nagata, mother, 3002-A Waialeale Ave., Honolulu.

NAGATA, Pfc. Masaharu—Suakichi Nagata, father, Box 894, Puunene, Maui.

NAGATANI, Pvt. Fumio—Mrs. Tsuyo Nagatani, mother, 2347 South Beretania St., Honolulu.

NAKAMURA, Staff Sgt. Masaharu—Thomas M. Nakamura, brother, 920-D Akepo Lane, Honolulu.

NAKAMURA, Pvt. Minoru—Satoru Nakamura, brother, Puukolii, Lahaina, Maui.

NAKAMURA, Tech. 4th Gr. Sam M.—Genzaburo Nakamura, father, Box 17, Kurtistown, Hawaii.

NAKANISHI, Pvt. Torawo—Ray Y. Nakano, brother, Box 231, Hilo, Hawaii.

NAKASHIMA, Tech. 4th Gr. Donald T.—Miss Eleanor M. Nakashima, sister, 2408 East Nottley St., Honolulu.

NAKATA, Pvt. Isaac S.—Suekichi Nakata, father, Box 193, Waialua, Hawaii.

NIIDE, Pfc. Shigeto—Siehachi Kozawa, uncle, Pepeekeo, Hawaii.

NISHIOKA, Staff Sgt. Richard M.—James K. Nishioka, brother, 1421-C Elm St., Honolulu.

OKABE, Pvt. William H.—James H. Okabe, father, Kauai.

OKINAGA, Pvt. Mitsuo—Mrs. Tsuru Okinaga, mother, 987 Robello Lane, Honolulu.

OKUDA, Pfc. Koichi—Mrs. Tsuneo Okuda, mother, Waipahu, Oahu.

OMURA, Pfc. Hiroshi—Sakuhei Omura, father, Aiea, Oahu.

OMURO, Pvt. Edward M.—Mrs. Kichi Omuro, mother, 4230 Waialeale Ave., Honolulu.

ONUMA, Pfc. Wallace T.—Mrs. Shinno Onuma, mother, 924 Hausten St., Honolulu.

OSHIRO, Pfc. Seichi—Mrs. Kamado Oshiro, mother, Box 384, Waipahu, Hawaii.

KAMEDA, Pfc. Fred Y.—Genzo Kameda, father, Box 538, Waialua, Oahu.

KANEMURA, Pvt. Yoshito—Kenneth M. Kanemura, brother, 4134 Waialeale Ave., Honolulu.

KAWAHARA, Pfc. Richard H.—Tomokichi Kawahara, father, c/o Libby Camp, Makawao, Maui.

KAWAMOTO, Sgt. Masaaki—Mrs. Kiyome Nitta, cousin, Box 254, Waipahu, Hawaii.

KIYOMOTO, Staff Sgt. Ayato—Mrs. Oshie Yasui, sister, 1118 1st Ave., Honolulu.

KOHASHI, Staff Sgt. Etsuo—Mrs. Momoyo Kohashi, mother, Box 204, Hilo, Hawaii.

KUSUNOKI, Pvt. Toshio—Ukichi Kusunoki, father, Box 391, Lower Paia, Maui.

KUWAMURA, Pfc. George M.—Mrs. Miye Kuwamura, mother, 193 North Hotel St., Honolulu.

SAITO, Pfc. Masaya—Yoshio Saito, brother, 440 Kouka street, Honolulu.

SAITO, Staff Sgt. Melvin N.—Mrs. Kino Saito, mother, Box 92, Kahuku, Oahu.

SAKAMOTO, Tech. 5th Gr. Harold Y.—Mrs. Katherine T. Sakamoto, wife, 1600 California Ave., Wahiawa, Hawaii.

SAKAMOTO, Pfc. Jack S.—Mrs. Kuni Sakamoto, mother, 963 Cook St., Honolulu.

SASAKI, Pfc. Hideo J.—Mrs. Terue Sasaki, sister, Naalehu, Oahu.

SUZUKI, Staff Sgt. Mitsuo—Mrs. Elsie D. Suzuki, wife, 1516 Emma St., Honolulu.

TAKAMORI, Pfc. Melvin H.—Mrs. Theresa S. Matsuda, sister, 216 South Vineyard St., Honolulu.

TAKAMOTO, Pfc. Yoshio—Gisaburo Takamoto, father, Ewa, Oahu.

TAKEMOTO, Staff Sgt. Lawrence H.—Otomatsu Takemoto, father, Box 542, Waialua, Hawaii.

TAMASHIRO, Pfc. Masanobu—Roy S. Tamashiro, brother, 156 Corkscrew Lane, Honolulu.

TAMAYEI, Staff Sgt. Masao—Taro Tamayei, father, 2432-L Kaala St., Honolulu.

TANAKA, Staff Sgt. Daniel Y.—Kikunobu Tanaka, father, Box 226, Hilo, Hawaii.

TANAKA, Sgt. Jiro—Mrs. Yoshiko Kuratani, sister, Box 353, Makaweli, Kauai.

TANAKA, Pfc. Masato—Mitsuo Tanaka, brother, 1422-F Emma St., Honolulu.

TANAKA, Pfc. Takeshi—Kaneichi Tanaka, father, 1044 Kikeke St., Honolulu.

TANAKA, Pfc. Yoshikatsu—Kiyoshi Tanaka, brother, Lahaina, Maui.

WATANABE, Pvt., Paul S.—H. Haraguchi, friend, 1743 Algaroba St., Honolulu.

YAGI, Pfc. Steve S.—Mrs. Kamada Yagi, mother, 451 No. Vineyard St., Honolulu.

YAMAGUCHI, Pfc. Harry—Mrs. Tsune Yamaguchi, mother, 1501 Sing Loy Lane, Honolulu.

YAMAMOTO, Pfc. Kaoru—Mrs. Fusae Kajihara, sister, Box 21, Kurtistown, Hawaii.

YAMASHITA, Pvt. Sunao—Konomu Yamashita, brother, Box 164 Pipaikou, Hawaii.

YAMATO, Staff Sgt. Keichiro—Kango Yamato, father, Honokaa, Hawaii.

YORITA, Pvt. Richard T.—Mrs. Sue Yorita, mother, 1539 Chun Hoon Lane, Honolulu.

YOSHIDA, Cpl. Minoru—Mrs. Jean M. Yoshida, wife, 891 North King St., Honolulu.

YOSHIGAI, Pfc. Mitsuichi—Nitaro Yoshigai, father, Kapunakea Village, Lahaina, Maui.

YOSHIMITSU, Pvt. Kazuto—Mrs. Masayo Yoshimitsu, mother, Pakala, Waimea, Kauai.

YOSHIMURA, Pfc. Jacob Y.—Choichi Yoshimura, father, Waiakeauka, Camp 6, Hilo, Hawaii.

YOSHIURA, Sgt. Kenneth T.—Mrs. Dora S. Yoshiura, wife, 2414 Kanealii Ave., Honolulu.

ZAIMA, Staff Sgt. Arthur S.—Mrs. Mitsuru Zaima, mother, Kauai.

have attracted more. They have been instrumental for the successful organization of Kenwood Hospital Organization which has sponsored a number of social engagements with the purpose of integrating new Nisei arrivals into the neighborhood community.

It is difficult even to comprehend the magnitude of her work because most of the time she gave was voluntary, visiting and inviting Nisei, and carrying on correspondence with evacuees, although she had been associated with the

Brethren hostel and the Chicago Federation of Churches. Her devotion to the Nisei cause can be all the more appreciated when one realizes that her service was rendered unselfishly and that she sincerely was fond of the Nisei people whom she befriended and that she saw it to be one of the Christian ways of helping other people.

Yours very sincerely,
Jobo Nakamura,
4119 So. Drexel Blvd.
Chicago 15, Ill.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Sgt. Ken Omura—The Final Chapter

This is the last chapter in the story of Staff Sergt. Ken Omura, first Nisei to die for his country in the Southwest Pacific. We write it as an addendum only because the circumstances of his death were in doubt until last week when a letter arrived from somewhere in New Guinea.

The story can be told best by quoting from the letter, written by a Nisei who knew Omura before the war, and who had worked with him in the Southwest Pacific. He writes:

"About Ken, I first heard about it in mid-April, hardly a week before our leaving for the landing here. Coming like a bolt out of the blue, I could hardly believe the news except that it came from the captain who was our section officer in this operation and who was there at the scene.

"Three days before our landing here on . . . those of us on those little two-by-four tubs went ashore to feast on our only hot meal of that trip, and to shake off a little of our sea legs. Only those on the aforementioned two-by-fours were the unfortunate ones that had to live on cold 10-in-1 rations.

"I hitch-hiked to the head-quarters there and come to the very beach where it (the death) happened.

"It was hard to realize that they had fought in the immediate vicinity a few weeks previously, and that not far away, where one of the bloodiest engagements of the operation had taken place, an outfit was in danger of being wiped out until reinforcements (Ken's outfit) arrived.

"For the rest of the story, you'll have to wait until I get home."

The details are still missing, but at least it is now known that he died in battle as any soldier, who knows he must die, would prefer to do.

Except for the setting and circumstances, one soldier's death is little different from another's; that is, if they have some deathless principle for which their lives are being laid down.

To those who know and loved and now mourn the deaths of the several hundred Nisei who have made the supreme sacrifice in Italy and elsewhere, there is but one obvious consolation, being echoed in thousands of American, British, Russian, Chinese and French homes: That there are some things better to die for than to live without.

The truth of this simple state-

ment has been the sustenance of patriots and heroes ever since man realized that there are principles of freedom and liberty worth fighting for.

More than ever we realize that this war was not of our seeking, but with it is the knowledge that once and for all we must rid ourselves of international strife, a man-made catastrophe that overshadows in sorrow, in bitterness and in economic loss and imaginable upheaval of nature.

It is presumptuous, perhaps, for a civilian to comment thusly of service men's hopes and fears and innermost feelings. Those of us on the home front can hardly hope to understand fully the emotions of men who have experienced battle. Nor can we know of fox-hole discomforts, cold rations, endless mud and the green hell of the jungle except at second hand.

On the other hand it is likely that the service man would resent glorification of his experiences or excessive sympathy over what to him may be merely a series of unpleasant experiences which he would just as soon forget about.

After the war there are bound to be problems between service men and civilians. The former Yanks will have many difficulties readjusting themselves to civilian life. There may be resentment over the time they have lost while civilians have gained seniority in good jobs and established homes.

There may be bitterness over what seems to be inequality of sacrifice. And there will be many other points of friction once the unity demanded by war is less urgent.

This difficult period which Nisei service men and civilians alike will experience, can be made easier by remembering the principles for which mutual friends have died.

In the respect for deeds and appreciation for their sacrifices, there is a common ground on which both civilians and veterans can stand to tackle the problems of peacetime readjustment.

The Battle of Belvedere

(Continued from page 1)

team, and Pvt. Nakamura with bazooka. Snipers tried to get them but were silenced by Lt. Boodry and a squad from his platoon. Boodry shot one sniper out of a tree from 150 yards with his carbine. "He fell out of a tree and just looked at me as if he was surprised," Boodry says. "I was surprised, too. I didn't think a carbine was accurate at that distance. I moved in a little closer and hit him four more times."

Then the German counterattack started. The tank rolled out of the olive grove and started up the slope. It was followed by a half-track, and behind that were some soldiers with two light machine guns and what was left of a rifle company. Sgt. Governagaji of the patrol crawled over to Pvt. Nakamura and asked him if he wanted to take a crack at the tank with his bazooka.

"Yeah," said Pvt. Nakamura, who is a man of few words.

Sgt. Governagaji nodded and started to crawl back to his position. On the way he was hit by a slug from the tank. Then the tank bounced into view about 15 yards from Nakamura. He aimed, fired and hit the tank right in the belly. He re-loaded and hit it in the same place. The tank moved about 10 yards and blew up. The concussion knocked out Nakamura and killed Sgt. Governagaji who was lying about 10 feet away. Two Germans started out of the tank, but Pfc. Nakano, working the BAR alone, got both of them before they were halfway out of the turret.

The weapons platoon on the slope took care of the half-track,

knocking off its tread. The 2nd platoon had run out of ammunition and withdrawn; the weapons platoon had one box of machine-gun ammo left. Now the German rifle company with the two machine guns started up the hill. The dogfaces didn't know what they were going to do, but they hadn't counted on Nakano with his BAR. Nakano waited until the Germans were within 50 yards, then knocked out the four Jerries carrying the two machine guns. The rest of the rifle company hightailed it back to the olive grove. The counterattack was over.

After that the 100th moved up. B Company called it a day; A Company moved through and chased the retreating Germans among the olive groves and up and down the ravines. When B Company took stock they found they had one box of ammo left in the company. It was now 1600 hours.

In the valley of Belvedere lay 84 dead Germans; headed for the rear were 32 prisoners and 29 wounded Jerries. By 1800 hours A Company had accounted for 26 more German dead, 18 prisoners and 9 wounded. The box score on Jerry equipment was 13 motorcycles, 19 jeeps, 7 trucks, 2 half-tracks, 1 PzKW IV tank, 1SP gun, 2 anti-tank guns, 4 155mm, 1 radio CP and 1 battalion CP with 22 telephones.

The 100th lost one man and had eight wounded. The next morning the outfit was relieved. It bivouacked that day with the 442nd. There was a lot of razzing between the two outfits.

After a couple of days both of them went back into the line.

Ann Nisei's Column

Decorating for The Teen-Agers

When it comes to decorating, the teen-age girl has it all her own way. She can have a room as delicate as a spring meadow, as jivey as her own talk, or as sleek and modern as a streamliner.

And just by way of example:

Try a room with a daisy motif: your curtain will be carried out in your motifs and vanity. Cover your vanity (and you know that two orange crates will still make a completely useful vanity base) with white sheeting, then drape with yards and yards of billowy net. Put two or three bunches of daisies at random on this skirt. Use a perfectly plain round mirror and festoon edges with more daisies.

Have your curtains very full and of the same ruffly net. Drape back with another bunch of daisies.

Since your color scheme here has been set as white and a delicate yellow, you might use a pale yellow bedspread and white scatter rugs. Your third color might be pale green or blue, and you can introduce it in a chair, lamps, pictures, or other accessories.

If you have a Sinatra mania, you're not the ruffles and flowers type. Instead, you'll want to carry your slick, breezy manner into the decoration of your room. You'll want to feature your little pet likes, and you might, for instance:

Start with a bright red plaid to set the color scheme. Use this for drapes and for your bedspread. Use bedframe without head or foot boards.

Instead of window curtains, try this: get a white window shade. Open it out and let your friends autograph it all over in big, sprawling handwriting. Go over names with bright red paint.

Have someone make three or four wooden frames for hassocks. Cover in plain material that harmonizes with your drapes. Pad top with several thicknesses of quilting, mattress padding, or anything of that sort. Cover top, tacking material down. Then add fluffy skirt. Before adding skirt, however, have your friends autograph that, too, and go over names with embroidery thread.

You can repeat this with your vanity skirt, by which time you'll have enough of autographs.

Then make yourself a couple of gadget frames. Old fashioned picture frames are best for this, the big kind with fancy carved edges. If you can't get these, you can buy a pair of frames.

Give the frames a couple coats of white paint. Cut heavy corrugated paper to fit frames. Cover paper with fabric (you might match to vanity fabric) and insert in frame.

Then hang these on your wall, and you have a perfect spot to hang your "junk jewelry." Have lots of hatpins handy, and hang your rings, necklaces, bracelets, ribbon bows, etc., inside the frames. It's a dandy way to keep your jewelry from messing up your drawers, and it also keeps your things in good condition.

Then, if you're the type that likes things clean-cut and modern, you don't want any gadgets or doo-dads or frills in your room.

You might, for instance, choose a single or three-quarter bed, again without head or footboards. Flank the bed ends with bookcases. Then, using three pillows as fillers, make a trim, round bolster to fit along the wall. The bolster should button along its length, or if you can get a long zipper somewhere, that would be perfect. The bolster fabric, of course, should match your bedspread.

You, of course, want a vanity because of its usefulness, but you don't want any ruffles. In that case, buy two narrow, vanity-height chests of drawers. Join them with a plate glass, mirror, or plain wood top.

You have your favorite pictures, of course, and if you want good reproductions, the Museum of Modern Art in New York is the place to get them. It has probably the best collection of modern reproductions for sale at moderate prices.

Use large mats and simple natural wood frames for your pictures.

Nazis, Japanese Use Identical Tactics, Says Nisei Officer

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — German and Japanese soldiers are using almost identical tactics in their efforts to stave off defeat, according to the personal, unofficial opinion of Second Lieutenant Richard K. Hayashi of the Japanese American 442nd "Go For Broke" Combat team which was attached to the 34th "Red Bull" Infantry Division of the Fifth Army in Italy.

As an enlisted man with an American air force in New Hebrides, Lieutenant Hayashi participated in the New Georgia and Bougainville campaigns, thereby gaining first hand knowledge of the Jap fighter and his methods.

In special competition against all selected personnel, he won the right to attend Officer Candidate School. After his graduation from the Fort Benning, Georgia, OCS, he was assigned to the Japanese American Combat Team then in training at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

Now, on the Fifth Army front in northern Italy, he is leading fellow Japanese Americans against the German foe.

"Chasing Jerry over here is almost like chasing the Japs over there in the South Pacific," he observed, "for both seem to employ about the same tactics and weapons. Both are definitely on the defensive now and use 'hit and run' tactics. They both leave a lot of snipers behind with orders to fight until death."

After trying to flush enemy snipers out of the forests, underbrush, orchards, and farms of northern Italy, where the mountainous terrain resembles that of New Georgia, Lieutenant Hayashi has concluded that both Axis partners are masters of camouflage.

"But," he added, "both get disorganized and confused when their leaders, walk out on them, which is often."

He paid high tribute to the

fighting qualities of the 442nd "Go For Broke" volunteers in their first battle with the veteran German S. S. troops. Experience with Jap treachery, such as Japs firing after waving a white flag, enabled Lieutenant Hayashi to save his men from German trickery in Italy.

The retreating Germans in Italy use the "reverse hill" idea, just like the Japs in the Southwest Pacific, building up fortifications on the downward or reverse side of slopes and firing on advancing troops as they are silhouetted against the skyline, Lieutenant Hayashi said.

A hasty comparison of weapons used by the Axis powers, in the opinion of Lieutenant Hayashi, again shows striking similarity. The German machine pistol has its Japanese counterpart. The Jap's knee mortar is comparable to captured Nazi rifle mortars. Soldiers of the 34th Infantry Division have discovered that German light field pieces are just as harassing as Allied infantrymen have found Japan's to be.

"Just as the Japs are now using 16 year-old-boys in the front lines and forcing subjugated peoples like the Koreans to do much of their fighting for them, so the Germans are using teen age kids and conquered peoples in their fighting," Lieutenant Hayashi said. He made it clear, however, that he had met crack German troops.

Lieutenant Hayashi is a former resident of Stockton, California. After the attack on Pearl Harbor, he volunteered to serve his country in the best way he could.

His wife, Mrs. Lorraine Hayashi, was relocated along with other persons of Japanese ancestry, from the Pacific Coast. She was sent to the Granada Relocation Center, Amache, Colorado. She has resettled in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Story of the Week

Two Japanese Americans Capture Oriental 'Nazis'

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—"They looked like Japs, but turned out to be German soldiers," explained Staff Sergeant Francis M. Yano of Parker Ranch, Hawaii, and First Sergeant James Sakamoto of Salt Lake City, Utah, as they related how two German prisoners had surrendered to them.

In the wake of the Fifth Army's advance in Italy, the Japanese American 442nd Infantry Regiment, then attached to the 34th "Red Bull" Infantry Division moved up to a new area, which had been a battleground just 24 hours previously.

Sergeants Yano and Sakamoto, both of the 442nd antitank company, were digging slit trenches. Sergeant Yano came upon what appeared to be a large gopher hole. Not realizing that it was an air vent of a dugout, he glanced down, and somewhat surprised, saw German military equipment at the bottom of the hole. He called Sergeant Sakamoto.

As the two Japanese Americans wondered what it was all about, "two guys who looked just like Japs popped out of the dugout and offered to surrender to us. At first we thought they might be a couple of our own boys. But when we saw German eagles on their coats, we didn't know who they were."

Sergeant Sakamoto yelled for his men to bring up rifles and ammunition. Sergeant Hideo Tanabe of Anahola, Hawaii, was the first to rush to the scene, breathlessly carrying a Tommy gun.

While Sergeant Yano watched the prisoners, who stoically waited for the next move, Sergeant Sakamoto dived into the dugout and returned with loaded rifles and identification papers. "To think that those guys had 18 rounds of ammunition with them, almost under our feet," recalled the Japanese American soldier with the Fifth Army.

It was soon discovered that the two German prisoners were Asiatics. The long campaigns had darkened their features so that, at first glance, they resembled the sun-tanned fighting men of the Japanese American 442nd Infantry Regiment. From

attempted conversations with them, the sergeants learned that the prisoners were Turkomans.

None of the troops was aware of the Turkoman organization in the vicinity.

"Those guys really looked surprised when they came out to surrender. But they couldn't have been more surprised than we were," Sergeant Yano declared.

Corporal Jack Saito, for 15 years an assistant postmaster at Hanalei, Kauai, territory of Hawaii, took charge of the prisoners and escorted them to the Division MPs. Corporal Saito is with the Special Police detachment of the Japanese American regiment.

Sergeant Yano is the son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Yano of Parker Ranch, Kamuela, Hawaii. Before he volunteered for the Japanese American combat team he worked at his parents' ranch. His brother, Private First Class George Yano, U. S. Army, was killed in action two years ago on board a transport off the Islands of Hawaii.

Sergeant Sakamoto is the son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Sakamoto, 45½ South Eighth West, Salt Lake City, Utah. The Sakamotos lived in Hollywood, California, before persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from the Pacific Coast. His parents resettled in Utah while James, a former fruit market worker, was inducted into the Army.

Five Pocatello Nisei Leave for Induction

POCATELLO, Idaho—Five Pocatello residents left last week for induction at Fort Douglas, Utah, on August 25.

They are Saiji Endow, Raito Nakashima, Howard Hatakeda, Bob Hatanaka and Kiyoshi Maruji.

Five Boise Valley Nisei Inducted

NAMPA, Idaho—Five Boise Valley Nisei left during the past week for Fort Douglas, Utah, for active duty in the Army.

They are Jim Fukuda, Don Hara, George Koyama, Mark Namba and Shig Yamaki.

Nisei in Uniform Letters From Servicemen

On the East Coast

By the Crusaders

"Well, here I am somewhere on the East Coast after a pretty swell time at Fort Meade," writes Sgt. Fred Okada, while waiting for the next order.

(Okada is well-remembered by Jerome center residents as one of three Shelby servicemen, who helped in filling children's Easter

baskets during that festive season. His co-helpers were Sgts. Joe Yoshioka and Charles Teramoto).

In a reminiscing tone, he continues: "Just think, only eight more months and I start making more Easter baskets and filling 'em up with candies and Easter eggs. I tell you I was EGG n' CANDY-HAPPY for a week."

"In case you girls run across 'the San Francisco Kid,' Haluto Moriguchi, give him my Aloha. Also tell Mr. Finch to take care of the baseball team until I return. If I ever hear that the team didn't win the second series, I'm going to give Sgts. Richard Uto and Duke Wataya, and the rest of the guys a chewing."

Changing the subject to the domestic, he says: "I actually did my own washing of underwear and two sets of Khaki uniforms this morning. Boy, it was a tough battle."

Italian Vino

From somewhere in Italy, Pvt. George Otsubo of Regimental Headquarters Co. describes the Italian 'Joy - juice,' vino: "I'm learning Italian like the rest but it looks like a hopeless struggle. Guess I'm not the bright boy I used to be anymore. The most I could do is buy vino . . . with a little help from somebody. The vino isn't exactly 'fire-water.' It's a terrible stuff that tastes like something out of a sewer. Anyway it's liquor. The Italians don't die from it so I believe it won't kill me, either, huh?"

"In Rome we had cognac. It's powerful stuff. Made me see pink elephants with wings flying around the Vatican. Don't remember my pass to Rome very clearly but I know it was a very beautiful place."

However, in a serious tone, Otsubo pens: "Life is sweet and safe in our company. My work here isn't hard. Have lots of time to spare, looking for vino, vegetables, fruits, etc. It really pricks my conscience to think of my friends in the line who cannot enjoy such pleasures."

Italian Fashions

M/Sgt. Earl Kubo, pens his usual entertaining Kubo-style composition. He is still the F. B. I. of yore: F for Famous; B for Buddhahead; and I for Intellect. Says he:

"It's most uncanny how the she-males here balance the 'old oaken bucket' or it's Roman counterpart the old earthen jug with a little spout on, balanced on their heads, filled with water. She goes to the community pump or well and draws the water for use at home where the old man is the big shot. They work the women hard here. From maidenhood they train them to be that way. Their status is about comparable to that of the women of 'Buto head Land.' The city gals wear modern style up-to-the-minute fashions — and 20th Century, or possibly 21st Century bathing suits—a stage of undress never seen even in naked America."

"The current rage seems to be 'culottes,' I guess you call 'em; wooden - heeled shoes — about 4 inches thick. They need them to exaggerate their height. The average girl is only the size of an Oriental girl; not too tall, not too short—but ooh . . . Of course when you get to the country, you have the more demure, slow—just like the kind your mother would want you to know; that is, some of them."

Fresh Fruits

Now, turning to the topic of fruit, Pvt. Kiichi Sonoda of Co. I says: "One thing that's good here is that you see so many fruit peddlers, selling plums, peaches, pears, grapes, and watermelons. They're very cheap too. The first day I went out on a pass I ate so much of fruits plus a big meal the boys cooked after the G. I. one, that I couldn't sleep. Just tossed around in my roll, and finally got up in the wee hours of the morning. Now, again, I can eat anything fruits and all. One of the boys who went on a pass brought back a watermelon. Never tasted a watermelon since last summer. It was good to taste again, but I can say that these Italian melons can't beat the ones we ate in Shelby. Those were large ones. The kind here are little larger than an indoor ball. Manini, huh?"

Denver Student Elected to National Scholastic Society

DENVER, Colo.—Sho Sato, pre-law honor student at Denver University, was recently elected to Phi Beta Kappa, national scholastic honorary.

Sato received a Bachelor of Science degree in political science at the University's summer commencement, August 24. He leaves soon for Harvard University where he will enroll in the law school there.

Veteran of Italy Campaign Weds Girl from Seattle

CHICAGO, Ill.—Miss Rosemary Kayama of Washington, D. C. and 1st Lt. Shigeru Tsubota of Honolulu, were united in marriage on Sunday, August 20, in Chicago, in the rectory of the Holy Name Cathedral, in the presence of close friends and relatives. The bride was attired in an afternoon dress of soft blue and carried a bouquet of white roses. Her attendants were Miss Ann Kurimoto of Washington, D. C. as maid of honor, and Miss Shiro Kunimatsu, sister of the bride, as the matron of honor. Captain Kiyoshi Kuramoto of Honolulu, Hawaii, was the best man.

A reception was held for the newly-weds after the ceremony.

The bride, formerly of Seattle, Washington, has been employed as a secretary in the War Production Board in Washington for the past three years. The groom is a veteran of the 100th Infantry Battalion from Hawaii, and is a graduate of the University of Hawaii. He will be stationed at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Sends Purple Heart Home to Sister

POSTON, Ariz. — A Purple Heart, sent home by her brother, Pvt. Joe Okitsu, was received recently by Suji Okitsu of Poston, the Chronicle reported last week. The medal was awarded Pvt. Okitsu for a wound received in action July 4 by a sniper bullet through his shoulder.

Asked whether the profile in gold on the medal was that of George Washington, Miss Okitsu laughed and answered, "I hope so. It sure isn't Emperor Hirohito."

Oregon-Idaho Nisei Inductees Honored At Recent Dance

WEISER, Idaho — Honoring army - bound draftees, Japanese Americans in this area sponsored a dance at the Oregon rail Park ballroom on Aug. 24.

Among the Japanese Americans reporting for induction at Fort Douglas, Utah, last week from western Idaho and eastern Oregon were Sam S. Maruyama, Hiroshi Tsurui, Fred T. Mizuta and James M. Watanabe, Vale, Ore.; Takashi Moriaki, Kazu Teramura, Tadayoshi Saiki, Yasuo Nakahara, Glen T. Morioka, Masayasu S. Shimojima, Kaoru Matsumura, Yoshio Hamatani, Keichi Kay Fukui, Akira R. Wakabayashi, Tom T. Yamamoto, and Tetsu Ted Nakamura, Ontario, Ore.; Keiji Okano, Akira Iwami, Masateru M. Jio, Samuel Nishi, Heizi Yasuda, Masao M. Wada, Edward T. Takehara, Kunio Hiuga, Tadashi Matsushita, Minoru Nakamura, Jack T. Tashiro, Katsumi Sakamoto, Susumu Kuse, Taichiro Funatake and Masami Nishida, Nyssa, Ore.; Tommy Sakata, Payette, Idaho; and Harry H. Kawauchi, Jamieson, Ore.

A pre-Labor Day dance was held on Sept. 1 by the local JACL chapter at the Oregon Trail Park ballroom.

Sgt. Kubo Talks Three Enemy Japanese Into Surrendering

RIVERS, Ariz.—The story of how a Japanese American soldier on Saipan ate rice with three Japanese soldiers and in 30 minutes talked them into surrendering is told by Rembert James in the Arizona Republic, reports the Gila News-Courier.

Relocation Hinges on Return To Coast, Says Dr. Emerson

TRIAL OF SIX NOT SET AT PRESENT COURT SESSION

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—The U. S. District Attorney's office announced on Aug. 22 the trial of six persons of Japanese ancestry, now held here under Federal indictment charged with conspiracy to aid and abet violations of the selective service regulations, has not been set for trial at the present U. S. district court session at Sheridan, as was previously announced.

The clerk of the court said he was not certain when or where the trial would be held, but said it would not be held in Sheridan.

One of the defendants, James M. Omura, former editor of a Denver vernacular newspaper, has asked for a separate trial but the court has not ruled on the motion, it was stated.

Omaha Resettlers Enjoy Picnic

OMAHA, Neb. — Eighty-three Japanese American evacuees who have resettled in Omaha, Neb., enjoyed a picnic on Aug. 20 at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Monksky.

The guests included Issei who met for the first time in many months and renewed old acquaintances.

Rohwer Youth Fatally Hurt In Accident

ROHWER, Ark.—Henry Yoshio Taniguchi, 5, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Taniguchi of Rohwer, was fatally hurt on Aug. 18 when struck

died, discussed the progress of the war, ate with them and then persuaded them to give up.

He found they were all privates and commented, "I felt a little better when I found that out. At least I outranked them."

One Japanese soldier told an army interpreter that the treatment in American camps on Saipan was "like finding paradise in hell."

Up to Californians To Right Injustice, Says Caltech Official

PASADENA, Calif. — Before there can be successful relocation of Japanese Americans throughout the country, the right of Japanese Americans to return to the Pacific coast must be restored, Dr. Robert Emerson, plant pathologist at the California Institute of Technology, told a Caltech audience on Aug. 22.

"Relocation is no solution to the problem at present," Dr. Emerson said. "The eastern states say that if they are too wicked for California, they don't want them."

Dr. Emerson, who has been directing experiments on guayule at the Manzanar relocation center, declared:

"I am not interested in the Japanese Americans because I think them more important than any other minority. In fact they are a microscopic proportion of the population of the United States. But American democracy has been boasted about all over the world, and if we can't show by just treatment of Asiatic minorities that we mean what we say, the Far East will look upon us with distrust. It is up to the people of California to right the injustice done."

Dr. Emerson was introduced by Robert Sensibaugh of the Caltech YMCA who spoke of the keen interest which his group has in the future of Japanese Americans, many of whom went to high school with the boys now at Caltech.

down by a dump truck in the second truck-pedestrian fatality at this center.

The child died soon after reaching the hospital.

The evacuee driver was absolved of blame in the accident.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Larry Miyakawa (9-9-D, Heart Mountain) a girl on Aug. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigetoshi Takaki (6-6-AB, Heart Mountain) a girl on Aug. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tamaki Ninomiya (9H-5E, Granada) a girl on Aug. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kataoka (41-12-D, Rohwer) a girl on Aug. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yamamoto (28-6-B, Rohwer) a girl on Aug. 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harold Shigeo Horiuchi (32-12-C, Gila River) a girl on Aug. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Kawamura (73-1-A, Gila River) a boy on Aug. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Ninokawa (72-1-C, Gila River) a girl on Aug. 13.

To Mrs. Miye Shiomichi a girl on Aug. 22 in Milwaukee, Wis.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hirotsuke Inouye a girl on Aug. 5 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Tagaka of Denver a girl on Aug. 6 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hugo T. Kazato a girl on Aug. 2 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yamada (8-5-C, Rohwer) a boy on Aug. 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yukichi Fukuhara a boy on Aug. 14 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Akiyama a boy on Aug. 15 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutomu Matsumura a girl on Aug. 15 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaki Nishi a girl on Aug. 15 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Hotta a girl on Aug. 16 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fred Iwasaki a girl on Aug. 16 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Tsukimura a boy on Aug. 16 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichizo Kimura a girl on Aug. 17 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Omi a girl on Aug. 17 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Tomita a girl on Aug. 18 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Kakigi a boy on Aug. 18 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fujimatsu Moriguchi a boy on Aug. 19 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Sasaki a boy on Aug. 18 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeto Nakano a boy on Aug. 20 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masashiro Kimura a girl on Aug. 20 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Wakayama a boy on Aug. 20 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yuji Koyano a girl on Aug. 20 at Tule Lake.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Katsu-

Sentinel Urges Veterans' Base For Post-War Nisei Organization

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Formation of an organization to represent persons of Japanese ancestry "as loyal citizens of this country whose future destinies lie here" with Japanese American veterans as its nucleus was urged last week in an editorial in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

"There could be no better time to form a powerful organization to represent us—not as center residents, not as representatives of certain west coast communities—but as loyal residents of this country, whose future destinies lie here," said the project newspaper.

"We have a powerful nucleus in our soldier boys," the Sentinel declared. "No one can possibly deny the full rights and privileges of our soldiers on their return. Despite the fact that the 100th battalion is composed mostly of Hawaiian Nisei, the 442nd combat unit made up of mainlanders is fighting with no less valor, and has no less firm place in the American future. As it was pointed out in last week's Time magazine, the 100th battalion is 'the most decorated unit in this man's war. Certainly it will be the gross- est of travesties should these fighting Americans be denied their deserts. No more stoop labor, no more menial tasks, no more canning factory jobs—but tasks befitting their ability and their place in American life."

"With a group such as these to lead the way we have reason to believe that our established place in America is assured."

mi Kodama (28-1-A, Hunt) a boy on Aug. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kiyoshi Fukuhara (1-12-C, Hunt) a boy on Aug. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Nakayama (16-3-A, Hunt) a girl on Aug. 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Tatsuo Kai (35-9-B, Gila River) a girl on Aug. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Yamana (59-10-D, Gila River) a boy on Aug. 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Junosuke Nakano (51-5-B, Gila River) a boy on Aug. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dick Noboru Kanazaki (66-3-B, Gila River) a girl on Aug. 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kamon (54-12-C, Gila River) a boy on Aug. 21.

LEATHS

Kito Oishi (57-3-D, Gila River). Takesaburo Imai (58-1-B, Gila River) on Aug. 12.

Sajiro Sugimoto on Aug. 12 at La Crescenta, Calif.

Kohei Miyasato, 72, (27-14-B, Poston) on Aug. 20.

Infant Omachi, stillborn, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fumio Omachi (318-11-D, Poston) on Aug. 19.

Henry Yoshio Taniguchi, 5, (27-2-F, Rohwer) on Aug. 18.

Hiroko Helen Watanabe (50-2-C, Gila River) on Aug. 9.

Mrs. Toki Fujinami Sakurada, 55, on Aug. 26 in Ogden, Utah.

Mrs. Tsuru Morihiko, 48, (12-10-C, Hunt) on Aug. 14.

Masagoro Ito, 63, (11E-10D, Granada) on Aug. 22.

Iwakichi Shimosaka, 57, (12K recreation hall) on Aug. 22.

Tsunetomo Akiyama (51-10-D, Gila River) a girl on Aug. 19.

Phyllis Ayako Tagawa, infant, on Aug. 18 in Salt Lake City.

Tamotsu Baba (3-7-B, Gila River) on Aug. 18.

MARRIAGES

May Kawahira to Mitsuto Kurimoto on Aug. 17 at Poston.

Tashie Matsuda to Tom Tsukamoto on July 23 in Denver.

Haruko Hisaoka to Herbert Yamamoto in Platteville, Colo.

Lucy Nakamura to George Y. Nakamura on Aug. 11 in Chicago.

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Madison Evacuees Honor First Nisei Army Volunteer

MADISON, Wis.—Honoring T-5 Fred Suzukawa, Rohwer, Madison's first Nisei volunteer and a recent graduate from Camp Savage, Miss Grace Hanna entertained with an informal party recently at her home.

Guests of Miss Hanna, who has long been actively interested in the relocation program, included: Florence Matsui, Angela Hiyoshi, Christine Kamachi, Nancy Hada, Manzanar; Fumi Adachi, Helen Yamano, Kimi Fujii, Bob Sakai, Central Utah; George Azuma, Louis Itaya, Colorado River; Nawa Ueyehara and Tom Nomura, voluntary evacuees.

WRA Population Figures Cited

NEWELL, Calif. — Population of the nine War Relocation Authority centers totaled 79,484 on Aug. 18, 1944, according to the WRA Statistics section in Washington, the Newell Star reported recently.

Manzanar with less than 5500 persons was revealed as the least populated center, and Tule Lake with 18,500 the highest.

Poston III Elects First Woman Block Manager

POSTON, Ariz.—Mrs. Ann Iwasaki of Block 308 in Poston has been named the first woman block manager in Unit III, reports the Poston Chronicle.

She fills a vacancy left by Tadashi Iwasaki.

Evacuees Increase Denver Population

DENVER, Colo. — The population of persons of Japanese ancestry in Denver now totals about 1,200 families or 2,300 individuals, according to figures reported last week by the Denver Bureau of Public Welfare.

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GLENDAL, ARIZONA

American Newspaper Guild Urges Early Return of Nisei Evacuees to Pacific Coast

Action Taken Recently at National Convention Of Newspapermen's Union, Affiliated with CIO; Resolution Requests Reexamination of Problem

A request that the Federal government reexamine its position with regard to loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry with a view of returning them to their homes in the evacuated west coast area "at the earliest possible moment," was made by the recent national convention of the American Newspaper Guild, CIO, in Milwaukee.

The request, in the form of a resolution, was passed at the national convention of the newspapermen's union. The American Newspaper Guild, with approximately 25,000 members, has contracts with most of the major newspapers in the United States. Organized on an industrial basis, membership is composed of both editorial and commercial employees.

The ANG resolution declared: "WHEREAS, American soldiers of all ancestries are fighting and dying on war fronts throughout the world to preserve the human rights and institutions of this country; and

"WHEREAS, These American soldiers of all ancestries are fighting and dying to eradicate for all

time the blot of racial and religious discrimination and persecution which helped to foment the present global catastrophe, and to restore to all men the dignity of freedom; and

"WHEREAS, Seventy-four thousand American citizens of Japanese ancestry — many of whom are still behind wire fences—were removed from their Pacific homes to War Relocation Centers because of a military necessity; and

"WHEREAS, The Fourteenth Amendment to our Constitution guarantees full rights of citizenship to every person born in this country; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, That the American Newspaper Guild request the federal government to reexamine its position with regard to loyal Americans of Japanese ancestry with the view of returning them to their homes at the earliest possible moment."

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Rep. Engle Wants Congress To Investigate WRA Reports

Takes Action Following Editorial in Sacramento Paper on "Propaganda"

WASHINGTON — Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., announced on August 28 he has launched an investigation of the use of free mailing privileges by the War Relocation Authority "to disseminate propaganda in behalf of the Japanese in the relocation centers."

It was stated that the congressman's action followed the publication of an editorial in the Sacramento Bee which pointed out that a WRA office had mailed out material favorable to persons of Japanese ancestry in America.

"I have made a demand upon the WRA to furnish me with the copies of the literature referred to in the Sacramento Bee and also have contacted the postoffice department in regard to their right as a governmental agency to use postfree envelopes for this kind of propaganda," Engle said.

"The national office of WRA denies they have mailed any of this propaganda to newspapers. They say it might have gotten out of some of their regional offices. They admit they get together these clippings and favorable propaganda and sent it to the camps for posting on the bulletin boards and presumably for use in the camp papers for the benefit of the Japanese who, they claim, read the west coast papers where the news articles have been unfavorable. The WRA is sending out the favorable publicity to let them know some people think well of them—a sort of morale builder," Engle added.

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Two Nisei Doctors Pass State Board Exams in Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Notification that they had successfully passed their Wisconsin State Board examinations in medicine was received recently by Drs. Kinge Hara and Sambo Sakaguchi, graduates of Marquette University.

The men will receive their licenses in November after completing a year's internship. Doctor Hara at the Deaconess Hospital and Doctor Sakaguchi at the Milwaukee County General Hospital, both of Milwaukee.

Doctor Hara, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Hara of the Granada Project, is a former resident of Sacramento. Doctor Sakaguchi, whose parents live in Manzanar, comes from North Hollywood. Both internes have just returned from visits with their parents.

L. A. Judo Students Go to Manzanar for Practice Matches

LOS ANGELES—Police Sergeant Jack Sergel said on August 28, a group of men and women studying the art of judo, the Japanese art of self defense, make periodic trips to the Manzanar, Calif., war relocation center for bouts with evacuee experts.

Sergeant Sergel, instructor of the judo class, said his pupils hold bouts with the evacuees because "they are far better in judo than I am."

The class is purely a hobby and a program of recreation, Sergeant Sergel said. He began instructing in judo when persons of Japanese ancestry were evacuated from Los Angeles, he said.

Coast Quakers Pledge Aid to Evacuee Group

Will Help Returning Japanese Americans; Seek Fair Relocation

BERKELEY, Calif. — Aid to Americans of Japanese ancestry in returning to their former homes on the Pacific coast was pledged recently by the Pacific Coast Association of Friends, representing Quaker groups in California, Oregon, and Washington. The Association closed its annual session at Palo Alto last week.

"Our task is helping Americans of Japanese ancestry to return to their homes on the Pacific coast," the Friends declared. Approval was given for any plan that makes possible a just and fair relocation of these people in their former homes or at some other place of their choice.

The Friends also went on record as favoring the establishment of some form of world order in which the United States would take its share of responsibility, by some other means than military domination. It was proposed that school systems develop plans to make it possible for each student to devote one year to some form of constructive service of civic or national significance. This was suggested as a substitute for proposed peacetime military conscription.

Meetings represented included California: Pasadena, Riverside, Santa Monica, Los Angeles, Whittier, Los Altos, Berkeley, Palo Alto, San Francisco, Oakland, Eugene and Corvallis, Oregon; Seattle, Washington, and British Columbia.

Report for Army

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—After approximately a month in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, three local Nisei have received orders to report for active duty on August 28. They are: Walter Hanaoka, Colorado River; Ralph Shimabukuro, Heart Mountain, and Shigeo Yoshioka, Minidoka.

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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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