



Interpreters Quiz Prisoner on Okinawa



OKINAWA—Two Japanese American interpreters with the U.S. 10th Army on Okinawa, Sgt. Hiroshi (Bud) Mukaye of Los Angeles and Sgt. M. Saito, Ewa, Hawaii, question a Japanese sailor (right) captured by troops of the 32nd Infantry Regiment.

500 Combat Veterans Sign Petition Against Prejudice

Ask VFW Post in Spokane To Reconsider Rejection of Japanese American Soldier

SPOKANE, Wash.—More than 500 combat veterans at the Army's Baxter General Hospital have signed a petition asking a Spokane Veterans of Foreign Wars post to reconsider its rejection of a membership application from a wounded American soldier of Japanese ancestry, Pvt. Ernest R. Bateman, Great Falls, Mont., said on June 30.

Pvt. Bateman, chairman of the "Veterans' Anti-Prejudice Committee" at Baxter, where

Minidoka Leads WRA Centers In Resettlement

30 Per Cent Leave Camp Since Opening Of West Coast Area

WASHINGTON—The Minidoka relocation center at Hunt, Idaho, has the highest relocation rate of all WRA centers since the reopening of the West Coast evacuated area to the return of the Japanese American evacuees, according to WRA figures released this week.

With 2,376 persons leaving Minidoka for individual resettlement, the center has lost 30.1 per cent of its population since Jan. 2. It now has a population of 5,225.

The WRA reported that 47,972 persons were now out of the centers on both indefinite and terminal leaves, while 1,163 were absent on short term leaves, making a total of 49,135.

The Granada relocation camp at Amache, Colo., with 23.5 per cent relocated this year, Rohwer, Ark., with 21.3 per cent and Heart Mountain, Wyo., with 20.8 per cent are the next three centers with high relocation reports.

The other centers are Manzanar, Calif., 19.7 per cent; Central Utah, 16.2; Colorado River, 15.4; Gila River, 13.4; and Tule Lake, 5.

The WRA report indicated that 84.3 of those who left the relocation centers in the period from Jan. 2, 1945, to June 9, 1945, have relocated on the West Coast with 8.025 or 24.1 per cent returning to California.

the Japanese American, Pfc. Richard H. Naito, also is a patient, said the petition had been tabled "under an obscure by-law" at a meeting of the John R. Monaghan Post No. 51, VFW.

Pfc. Naito was wounded seriously in Italy while fighting as a member of the 442nd Infantry Regiment.

Ray C. Arnott, adjutant of the VFW post, said post officers decided the petition could not be brought before the meeting because of a by-law prohibiting review of rejected applications until a year after the original application.

Arnott said rejection of Naito's application was not indicative of any policy against Japanese Americans by the local post or by the national VFW. He said each membership application was voted upon by members and that three negative votes in the post could reject an applicant.

(At a recent state convention the Idaho VFW urged that Japanese Americans be accepted as members-at-large in the State body if their applications were rejected by local posts.)

ROHWER SOLDIER REPORTED HURT IN PACIFIC AREA

ROHWER, Ark. — Staff Sgt. Yukio Tamura, son of Tsurukichi Tamura, 1-5-F, Rohwer, was seriously wounded in June in the Pacific, according to War Department information received this week.

It was reported that this was the first Rohwer casualty to be reported from the Pacific area.

Bill Mauldin Says Nisei GIs Did More Than Any Others

LOS ANGELES—Bill Mauldin, noted GI cartoonist of "Up Front" fame, declared in a newspaper interview here that discriminatory activities against Japanese Americans on the West Coast "make me sick."

"Those Japanese American troops in Italy did more than any others, and they killed themselves to prove something to the folks at home," Mauldin said. "I know of two such regiments in Italy that never had a case of AWOL, never had a case of malingering, never had a case of cowardice. No one who has not been in the war has a right to mistreat anyone who has been in the war."

Physical Safety Major Concern, Says Province

WRA Official Discusses Attitudes of Persons Remaining in Camps

CHICAGO, Ill.—The problem of physical safety looms as a greater threat than economic security in the minds of the evacuees still remaining in the war relocation centers, John H. Province, chief of community management of the WRA, declared before a joint conference of the University of Chicago and the American Council on Race Relations on June 29.

Mr. Province noted that to date 50,000 evacuees have left the relocation camps for outside resettlement and that 46,000 more will be moved out by the first of the year.

The WRA official stressed the agency's determination to close all relocation centers with the exception of the segregation camp at Tule Lake.

He declared that the economic outlook for most of the evacuees is fair and there was housing in rural areas, including the West Coast, and said that fear of physical violence was a deterrent to resettlement.

Many West Coast Nisei Troops Will Return Home from Italy Under Army Redeployment Plan

205 Enlisted Men of 442nd Infantry Regiment Leave for United States Under Point System; Farewell Ceremony, Parade Held for Soldiers

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Following a farewell ceremony and parade in their honor in the regimental area, 205 enlisted men of the Fifth Army's 442nd Japanese American Combat Team left recently for a redeployment depot in Italy.

From there, they are to be transhipped to the States for disposition under the War Department readjustment of personnel program.

These men, composing the fourth group to leave, have the highest adjusted service rating scores among enlisted men remaining in the regiment. Their scores range from 85 to 118.

A few days prior to their departure, awards of Silver Stars, Soldier's Medals, Bronze Stars and Oak Leaf Clusters were presented to eleven of the enlisted men by Colonel James C. Fry, assistant commanding officer of the 88th "Blue Devil" Division, at a review and awards presentation ceremony at Ghedi Airport.

All of these men have seen action in at least four major campaigns and are authorized battle participation stars on their European Theater Ribbon for the offensive push from Rome to the Arno River, the Battle for Germany in the Vosges Mountains of north-eastern France, the Apennine Mountains and Po Valley actions.

Members of the Antitank company of the 442nd also are entitled to the Glider Badge. They were attached to airborne troops who participated in the southern France invasion on August 15, 1944.

Men of the original 100th Infantry Battalion who became part of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in June, 1944, have additional authorizations of the National Defense Ribbon with Metal Clasp, the Asiatic-Pacific Theater Ribbon and battle participation star, a Distinguished Unit Citation, and the battle participation star for the offensive from Naples to Foggia.

All of the men have been authorized the Combat Infantryman Badge and Good Conduct Medal.

One hundred and eleven of the men wear Purple Hearts. In addition, 73 Oak Leaf Clusters to the Purple Heart have been awarded to those who have been wounded more than once in action.

Two of the men have been decorated with the Distinguished Service Cross. Fourteen have been awarded the Silver Star, 25 the Bronze Star. Three men are possessors of 34th "Red Bull" Division citations and one man has received the Soldier's Medal.

Following men of the group are from the States:

First Sgt. Hatsuo Saraye, formerly of Los Angeles, California, whose residence now is 33-9-D, Rivers, Arizona. Before entering the service he was a clerk in Sunrise Produce Company, West Los Angeles. He wears the National Defense Ribbon, Bronze Star and Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Pfc. Henry I. Nakada, formerly of Anchorage, Alaska, whose residence now is 47-9-A, Rivers, Arizona. Before entering the service he worked with the engineers at Fort Richardson, Alaska. He wears the Purple Heart with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

Pvt. Thomas M. Kurokawa, formerly of Pasadena, Calif., whose residence now is 17-12-1, Manzanar, California. Before entering the army he was a student. He wears the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Sgt. Frank H. Yano, formerly of San Francisco, Calif., whose residence now is 31-7-C, Topaz, Utah. Prior to entering the service he was a dry cleaner at 909 Washington street, San Francisco. He wears the Medical Badge, Purple Heart and Bronze Star with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Tech. Sgt. Mizuho D. Yoshida, formerly of Los Angeles, California, whose residence now is 20-11-A, Rohwer, Arkansas. Before entering the army he worked in a

nursery in Compton, California. He wears the Purple Heart.

Sgt. Robert S. Nitahara, formerly of Honolulu, Oahu, whose residence now is 307 North Denver street, Jackson, Mississippi. He wears the Bronze Star and Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Sgt. King Suyematsu, 235 East H, Casper, Wyoming. Before entering the army he was a bread wrapper for Wenner Bakery, Casper. He wears the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Staff Sgt. Shogi Sakurada, Lyman, Nebraska. He worked on his father's farm prior to his entering the army.

Pfc. Suzuto Tsukui, formerly of Sacramento, California, whose residence now is 61-8-D, Rivers, Arizona. He wears the Glider Badge.

Tech. Sgt. William E. Arie, formerly of 4-4-D, Rivers, Arizona and RFD 1, Concord, California. He was a farmer before entering the service. Arie wears the Bronze Star and Purple Heart with two Oak Leaf Clusters.

First Sgt. Yorio R. Nishimoto, of Bakersfield, California, manager of his own chain store. He wears the Soldier's Medal and Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Pfc. Roy E. Harada, 408 2nd Street, Haver, Montana. Before entering the service he was a cook in his own restaurant in Haver. He wears the Glider Badge.

Staff Sgt. Ernest S. Kagawa, 3136 4th Avenue, Minneapolis, Minnesota. He wears the Purple Heart.

Staff Sgt. Herbert M. Sasaki, 649 South Chicago Street, Los Angeles, California. He was a sales clerk for Y Produce Company, Pomona, California, before the war.

Sgt. Noboru T. Kira, Hynes, California. He formerly was a truck driver for K and C Produce Company, Los Angeles, California.

Sgt. Yeiichi Kuwayama, 32-19 60th Street, Woodside, Queens, New York. The former statistician wears the Medical Badge, Silver Star and Purple Heart.

Staff Sgt. Isamu Abo, 243 East 2nd So. Street, Salt Lake City, Utah. Abo was a commercial art student before entering the service and wears the National Defense Ribbon and the Purple Heart.

Pfc. Shigeo Kariya, Layton, Utah. Kariya, a farmer before the war, wears the Purple Heart.

Pfc. Yukito N. Murakami, formerly of San Gabriel, California, whose residence now is Poston, Arizona. He worked as a farmer in Santa Ana, California before entering the service. He wears the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Sgt. Alfred B. Tomita, Buhl, Idaho. He was a power shovel operator for Morris Knutsen Construction Company, Jerome, Idaho, before entering the service.

Tech. Sgt. Masakazu Nishi, formerly of Hanford, California, whose residence now is 10-10-F, Rohwer, Arkansas. Prior to entering the service he was a farmer in Hanford. He wears the Silver Star, Purple Heart with 2 Oak Leaf Clusters.

Cpl. Kanichi Taono, 233 North 21st Street, New York, New York. Before the war he was a bartender in Grand Hotel, Wailuku, Maui. He wears the Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon with battle star.

Pfc. Roy H. Taketa, Kent, Washington. Before the war he operated

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Government Agencies Will Act Against Boycotts on Evacuee Businesses, Myer Declares

Anti-Trust Division
Of Justice Department
Interested in Cases

SEATTLE—Returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry, who face boycotts in their attempt to reestablish their businesses on the West Coast, will have the protection not only of the War Relocation Authority but of the Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice and the War Food Administration as well, the Seattle Times was informed on June 30 in a statement from Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority.

In his statement to the Times Mr. Myer said:

"We are now studying the whole problem of boycotts against returned evacuees and are referring all cases that appear to involve anti-trust on the principle that evacuees, who are returning to the West Coast with Army clearance, must have complete freedom to earn their livelihood and contribute to the war food production program," Myer said.

"Any efforts to hamper food products through normal trade channels, particularly at this time, would be tantamount to sabotage."

Pfc. Nobori Awarded Bronze Star Medal

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Private First Class Teruo Nobori of Berkeley, California, recently was awarded the Bronze Star for valorous conduct in action with the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team.

Nobori, a former market operator in Berkeley, volunteered for the army from the War Relocation Authority Camp at Topaz, Utah.

His wife, Mrs. Kiyo Nobori, lives in Berkeley.

Nobori received his award from the 92nd Divisions commanding General, Major General Edward M. Almond at a special Fifth Army parade and awards ceremony at Novi, Italy. He also wears the Distinguished Unit badge as a member of the task force that aided in the rescue of the 141st Infantry's "Lost Battalion" in France, the Combat Infantryman Badge, the Good Conduct Medal and the European Theatre Ribbon with four battle stars.

Silver Star Medal Posthumously Given To Rohwer Nisei

CAMP ROBINSON, Ark.—The Silver Star for gallantry in action, posthumously awarded to Pfc. Joe M. Nishimoto of Fresno, Calif., was presented to his parents and his sister, Marie, in ceremonies at Camp Robinson on June 22.

A vineyard operator in Fresno before the war, Pfc. Nishimoto was inducted from Columbus, O., where he had relocated after the evacuation.

He was killed while serving as a member of the Japanese American Combat Team in Europe.

The Nishimotos reside at 28-12-F, in the Rohwer relocation center.

Many Veterans of Famed 100th Battalion Return by Air to U.S.

MIAMI, Fla.—Veterans of the 100th Infantry Battalion of the 442nd (Japanese American) Infantry Regiment, credited with spearheading the final Fifth Army drive in Italy, are returning home through the Air Transport Command's Miami Army Airfield, it was reported last week.

Flown from Italy in ATC planes, the combat veterans are being sent by rail to Camp Blanding, Fla., from where they will go to the Army distribution center nearest their homes for release or reassignment under the redeployment plan.

Among the 100th Battalion's well-decorated veterans to arrive in Miami from Italy recently was

Poston Center's "Cottonwood Bowl" Destroyed by Fire

POSTON, Ariz. — The "Cottonwood Bowl" at Camp II in Poston was burned to the ground Tuesday, June 26, the Chronicle reported last week.

Origin of the fire is unknown, but careless smokers may be at fault, according to Fire Chief Harry Frum.

The cost of damages has not been estimated as yet.

Sgt. Takiguchi Saves Life of Wounded GI

Seattle Infantryman
Receives Bronze Star
At Italy Ceremony

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—For saving the life of a wounded comrade, Staff Sergeant Bob N. Takiguchi, formerly of Seattle, Washington, was awarded the Bronze Star for valorous conduct and meritorious service under fire. Soon after the all-out allied attack ended Nazi resistance in northern Italy, Takiguchi, member of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, was decorated by Major General Edward M. Almond, commanding general of the 92nd "Buffalo" Division, during a victory parade and awards presentation ceremony held by Fifth Army elements at Novi Liguri airport, Italy.

The action for which he was decorated took place in the densely wooded and mountainous terrain in the vicinity of Biffontaine, France. Takiguchi, a rifleman, then a private, was a member of Company L, which was advancing to relieve Company K. Suddenly his unit was pinned down by enemy self-propelled, mortar and small arms fire. One of the men in the most forward elements was hit by a shell fragment. Despite the enemy fire, Takiguchi left his temporary cover and proceeded to crawl to the aid of his comrade.

"After crawling a distance of 20 yards under small arms fire, he managed to reach his wounded comrade," stated the citation with the award. "There he administered first aid. After dressing the wound, Private Takiguchi dragged the wounded man, while under enemy small arms fire, to a deflated spot behind a large rock. There he remained with his comrade until a litter squad came forward and evacuated the wounded soldier. His courage, initiative, and disregard for personal safety are exemplary and a credit to the Armed Forces of the United States."

Before the war, Takiguchi lived in Seattle, Washington, with his mother, Mrs. Matsuye Takiguchi, and his sister, Betty. In the early part of 1942, he and his family were evacuated to the Minidoka War Relocation Center, Hunt, Idaho.

He volunteered for the 442nd Combat Team while in the center, and entered the service on June 19, 1943, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

He trained at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and came overseas with the 442nd in May, 1944.

Pfc. Irving M. Akahoshi, 25, of Honolulu, who has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, as well as the Italian War Cross.

Pfc. Akahoshi told newsmen he was undecided about what he was going to do when he gets out of the service, but expressed a preference for work in plastics, "preferably aircraft."

Others to arrive from the 100th included First Sgt. Takashi Kitaoaka, Honolulu; Sgt. Kenzo Suga, Hilo; T/4 Shigeru Oshita, Kohala, T. H.; First Sgt. Takao Miyao, Hilo; T/4 Masato Kodama, Honolulu; Sgt. Edward Y. Ikuma, Honolulu; and Tech. Sgt. Robert T. Inouye, Pfc. Wallace Shigetani, and Sgt. Tatsuo Honda, all of Hawaii.

38 Members of 442nd Infantry To Return Under Point System

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Thirty eight men of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, with the highest adjusted service rating scores in the regiment, have been relieved of duty and sent to a redeployment depot. They are to be transhipped by air to the States for disposition under the War Department readjustment of personnel program.

All of them had scores well above the critical score of 85. Corporal Yukio P. Tanji, Wahia-wa, Oahu, Hawaii, had the highest adjusted service rating of 135, while the lowest point total in the group was 120.

All of the men except one, Staff Sgt. Patrick Hagiwara, who entered the service in Ketchikan, Alaska, are from the Territory of Hawaii.

Entering the army in Hawaii, prior to Pearl Harbor, they are entitled to wear the American Defense Ribbon with Metal Clasp, and the Asiatic-Pacific Ribbon with battle participation star.

These men are all "old-timers." They have been in action from the landing at Salerno, through the all-out Fifth Army attack to end Nazi resistance in northern Italy.

They were authorized battle participation stars on their European Theater Ribbons for five major campaigns: The Naples to Foggia push, the Rome to Arno offensive, the Battle for Germany in the Vosges Mountains of north-eastern France, the Apennines Mountains and Po Valley drives.

All of the men were in the original 100th Infantry Battalion which became a part of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team in June, 1944. They are entitled to wear the Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation for the Belvedere-Sasseta action in Italy.

Many of them have been awarded decorations for valorous conduct or meritorious service under enemy fire. Twenty five of the men wear Purple Hearts, and many of them have been presented with Oak Leaf Clusters for being wounded more than once in battle.

36 Wounded Veterans Return From Europe

Japanese Americans
From Hawaii Were
Members of 442nd

BOSTON, Mass. — Thirty-six Japanese American combat veterans from Hawaii, members of the famed 442nd Infantry Regiment, were among the 1,276 Army veterans, all wearers of the Purple Heart, aboard the Army transport George W. Goethals which docked at Commonwealth pier on the night of June 22.

Tech. Sgt. Maoji Yamagata of Kealahou, Hawaii, possessor of five battle stars, acted as spokesman for the group. He told of the swimming and boxing honors won by men of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 442nd in overseas competition.

Everyone of the group, many of whom are married, were looking forward to their return to Hawaii. Sgt. Yamagata, who wears a battle star for participation in the defense of Hawaii on Pearl Harbor day, is married and has a two years and 10 months old son whom he has never seen.

Nisei Veteran Of 86th Division Visits Poston

POSTON, Ariz. — A Nisei combat veteran of the 86th (Blackhawk) Division, the first U. S. Army unit to return in its entirety from the European Theater of Operations for eventual duty in the Pacific. Pfc. Yoshio Sanbonmatsu of Holtville, Calif., is visiting his parents in Poston on a 30-day furlough.

After his furlough, Pfc. Sanbonmatsu, who served with the 86th in Germany and Austria, will go to Oklahoma for training before proceeding to the Pacific.

The California Nisei was a mortar man and was in the ETO four months, two of which were spent in combat.

He was the only Nisei in his battalion in the 86th.

205 Nisei Veterans Of 442nd Infantry Will Return to U. S.

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ed his truck in his own business. He wears the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Master Sgt. Charles M. Sugi, formerly of Redlands, California, whose residence now is 567 Orange Street, New Haven, Connecticut. He was an electrotherapist in his own business prior to entering the service.

Pfc. Frank Y. Asari, formerly of Los Angeles, California, whose residence now is 1620 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. At the time of entering the army he was a sales clerk in Fairview Market, Los Angeles. He wears the National Defense Ribbon, Bronze Star and the Purple Heart.

Pfc. Joph Ito, formerly of San Mateo, California, whose residence now is 16-11-D, Topaz, Utah. He wears the National Defense Ribbon, Medical Badge, Silver Star and the Purple Heart.

Staff Sgt. Yasunobu Nakashima, Los Angeles, California. Before his entry into the service he was a retail food store manager at 4380 W. Adams Street, Los Angeles. He wears the Purple Heart and National Defense Ribbon.

Pfc. Fred W. Ugai, Palace Hotel, North Platte, Nebraska. He wears the Purple Heart.

Staff Sgt. Kenichi Nishihara, 2462 Lincoln Avenue, Ogden, Utah. Prior to entering the army he was a truck driver for Produce Company, Los Angeles, California. He wears the Purple Heart and the Distinguished Unit Citation Badge.

Staff Sgt. Roy Y. Nishio, 29-5-A, Rohwer, Arkansas. At the time he entered the army he was a student in Whittier, California. He wears the Glider Badge.

Pvt. Herbert L. Elliott, Abilene, Texas. Before the war he was a baker for Blue Bonnet Bakery, Abilene, and wears the National Defense Ribbon.

Pfc. Fred R. Matsuno, formerly of Pilot Point, Bristol Bay, Alaska, whose residence now is 1-8-C, Hunt, Idaho. Before entering the army he was a trapper for his own business. He wears the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Master Sgt. Jun Yamamoto, 1214 Hays Street, Boise, Idaho. He was band leader of Boise Municipal Band, Boise, at the time he entered the service.

Cpl. Miyuki F. Omaru, 210 Occidental Avenue, Seattle, Washington. Before entering the service he was a sales clerk for R. L. Laurent, Yakima, Washington, and wears the National Defense Ribbon.

Pfc. Takeo Nakawatase, Seattle, Washington. He was employed as a truck driver for Liberty Fruit and Produce, Seattle.

Pfc. Makio Akiyama, 5-11-1, Manzanar, California. He was a department store clerk in Gardena, California, before the war and wears the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Pfc. George M. Hata, formerly of Gresham, Oregon, whose residence now is 37-9-E, Hunt, Idaho. As a civilian he worked as a farmer in Gresham, Oregon. He wears the National Defense Ribbon, Bronze Star and the Distinguished Unit Citation Badge.

Sgt. Ekiji S. Shitsuka, formerly of Los Angeles, California, whose residence now is 215-2-A, Poston, Arizona. He was a sales clerk for United Farmers Association, Los Angeles, California, at the time he entered the service.

Staff Sgt. Terry T. Kohaya, formerly of Sacramento, California, whose residence now is 9L-6D, Amache, Colorado. Kohaya, holder of the Purple Heart, was a farmer in Sacramento before the war.

Col. Mas Hirashima, formerly of Glendale, California, whose residence now is 16-2-1, Manzanar, California. At the time he entered the service he was operating his own gardening business. He wears the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Staff Sgt. Ewart S. Yasukawa, formerly of Florin, California, whose residence now is 1202 John Street, Baltimore, Maryland. As a civilian he worked as a farmer for S. A. Gerrard, Lodi, California. Yasukawa wears the Purple Heart.

Staff Sgt. Takao F. Okada, 1002 East Spruce Street, Seattle, Wash-

Capital Paper Rebukes Racists In Editorial

WASHINGTON — The Washington Post, in an editorial on June 24, called attention to a Stars and Stripes editorial on American soldiers of Japanese ancestry and declared that the views expressed in the overseas Army newspaper "ought to be read by the hoodlums in California who have been engaged in a campaign of planned terrorism against Americans of Japanese ancestry."

The Post added: "We think it ought to be read by the law-enforcement authorities and the 'justices of the peace' in California who have winked at this terrorism and exonerated the perpetrators of it. And, finally, we think it ought to be read also by the Army authorities in California who could, if they had a real regard for civil rights, act effectively for the protection of the families of men who wear the uniform of the United States."

"Fascism is no prettier at home than abroad," the Post said.

Direct Commissions Given Nisei Americans In China, Report

Two American soldiers of Japanese ancestry have received direct commissions in China, according to reports received this week.

The two soldiers, both volunteers, are Second Lieuts. Koji Ariyoshi of Manzanar, Calif., and Clarke Kawakami of Washington, D. C.

ington. Okada, holder of the Purple Heart, worked as a stock clerk in Barthel Drug Store, Seattle, prior to entering the army.

Cpl. Jimmy T. Masuda, formerly of Fresno, California, whose residence now is 35-03-E, Denson, Arkansas. Before the war he was a photographer in Austin Studio, Los Angeles, California. He has been awarded the Purple Heart.

Pfc. Ken M. Tashiro, 56-4-D, Rivers, Arizona. Before he entered the army he edited a newspaper in the War Relocation Center at Rivers, Arizona. He wears the Glider Badge.

Pfc. Roy I. Otani, formerly of Los Angeles, California, whose residence now is 2313-A, Tule Lake, California. He was employed as a produce buyer by Guadalupe Produce Company, Guadalupe, California, at the time he entered the service.

Staff Sgt. Yutaka D. Takaki, formerly of Los Angeles, California, whose residence now is 5623 Dorchester, Chicago, Illinois. Before the war he was employed as a sales clerk by Roberts Public Market Inc., Venice, California.

Pfc. Yoshio Honbo, formerly of Stockton, California, whose residence now is 24-4-D, McGehee, Arkansas. He formerly was a tractor driver for Zuckerman Company, Stockton, California, and has been awarded the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Pfc. George Harada, formerly of Los Angeles, California, whose residence now is 116 MacDougal Street, New York, New York. He was a sales clerk in Los Angeles before the war. Harada has been awarded the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Sgt. Goro Tanamachi, San Benito, Texas, a farmer before he entered the service. He wears the Drivers Badge and the Mechanics Badge.

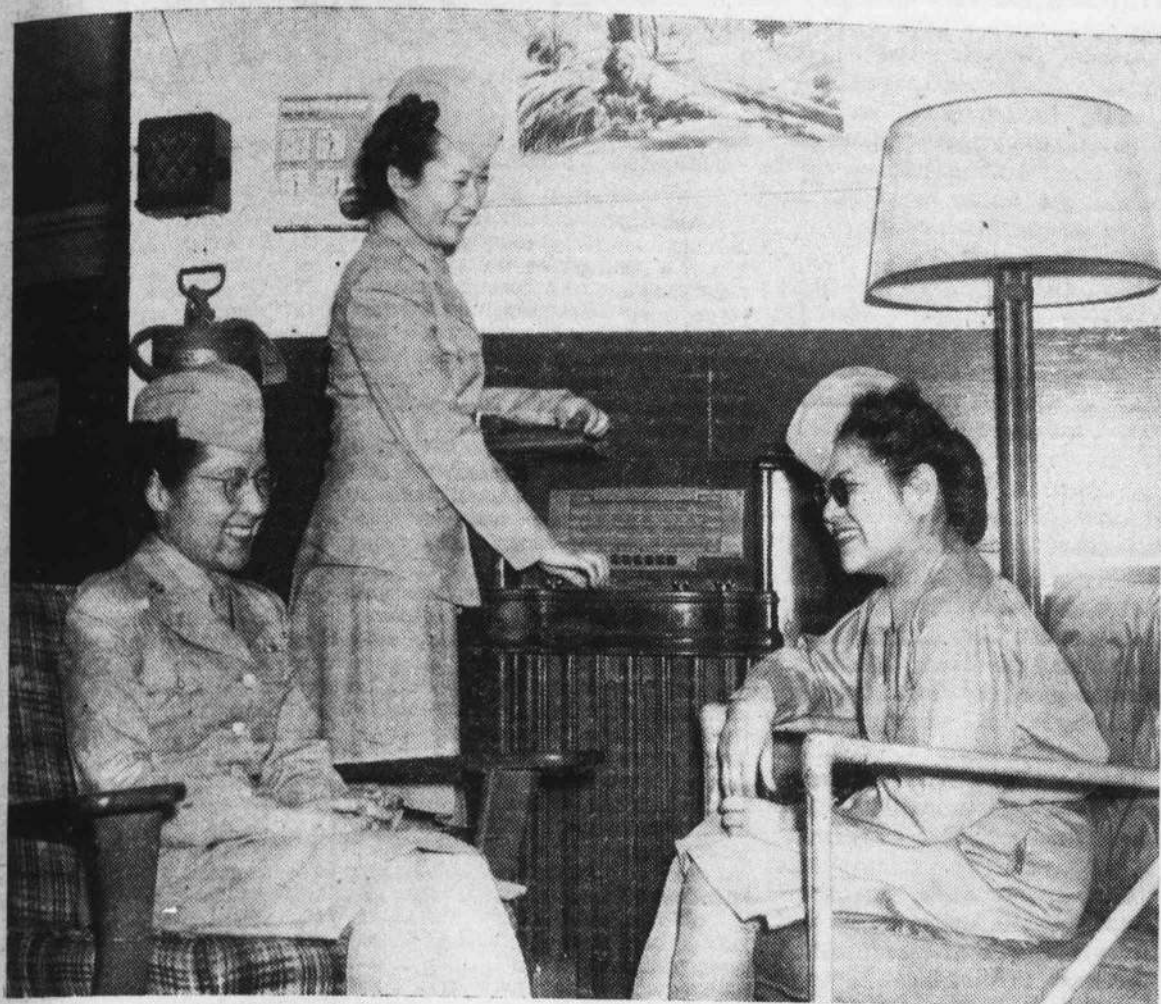
Pfc. Kaz Takahashi, formerly of Menlo Park, California, whose residence now is 3222 Burnet Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio. Before entering the army he was a sales clerk in Merchandising Company, San Francisco, California. He wears the Purple Heart and the National Defense Ribbon.

Sgt. Tadao Saito, formerly of Yuba City, California, whose residence now is 7-E-5A, Amache, Colorado. He was a student at Sacramento Junior College before entering the service and wears the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster.

Tech. Sgt. Dave T. Kawakoye, 1057 1/2 South Harvard, Los Angeles, California. He was a sales clerk for Odds Market, Los Angeles, before the war. He wears the Glider Badge and the Purple Heart.

Master Sgt. Max A. Marutani, formerly of Enumclaw, Washington, whose residence now is Winona Lake, Indiana. Before the war he was a logger for White River Lumber Company, Enumclaw, Washington.

Nisei WACs Go on Duty at Camp Kilmer



CAMP KILMER, N. J.—The first three WACs of Japanese ancestry to be assigned to Camp Kilmer are now on duty, working along side of 533 other women soldiers on the post. The Japanese American WACs are Pfc. Kay Nishiguchi, Garland, Utah; Pfc. Miyoko Sadahiro, Layton, Utah; and, Pvt. Toshiko Nakasato of Honolulu, Hawaii.

Former Women's Tennis Champ Hails Record of Nisei Troops

Mary K. Browne
Has Been Overseas
In Red Cross Work

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—"You American soldiers of Japanese extraction have done a wonderful job," declared Miss Mary K. Browne, former national tennis champion and internationally famous sportswoman, in describing the achievements of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team.

Miss Browne, a Red Cross worker, attended the formal opening of the American Red Cross "Go For Broke" Tent Club, named after the organization's slogan, at Ghedi airport, midway between Milan and Verona, Italy, where the Japanese American troops have been stationed.

At the time their mission was to guard German prisoners in the Fifth Army Concentration Area. She added that her visit was one of the most interesting she had ever known for in her opinion, soldiers of the 442nd "have made and are making history of the most vital sort." Miss Browne has travelled all over the world, first as an athletic star and later as a Red Cross representative.

This was not her first contact with Japanese American soldiers. On her trip to the Asiatic theatre two years ago, she met some 15 specialists who were South Pacific-bound to help carry the war against the Japanese enemy. Later, she met several other Japanese Americans at General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters and at various island outposts in the Southwest Pacific.

"I mean to tell the folks back home about the wonderful job you are doing," she said. Home to this energetic lady is Cleveland, Ohio, though she was born in Ventura, California, and won fame as a native of the Golden State.

Miss Browne spent 18 months in the Southwest Pacific, six months on a war fund and recruiting tour in the United States, and a year in Italy. She is planning to return to the States soon.

Miss Browne was the woman's tennis champion of the United States in both singles and doubles in 1912, 1913, and 1914. During these same years, she teamed with tennis immortals R. N. Williams (1912) and "Big Bill" W. T. Tilden (1913 and 1914) to win the national mixed doubles crowns, dominating the women's field completely. She also won the women's doubles crown in 1921 and 1925, the last time teamed with Helen Wills. In 1921, with "Little Bill"

W. M. Johnston as her partner, she won the mixed doubles title. Fourteen years after winning her first national tennis trophy, in 1926, she placed in the finals of both the women's national singles tennis and amateur golf championships, the only person in sports history to accomplish this feat. She also captained the Wightman Cup international tennis team two years.

To Miss Browne, sports and sportsmanship are great American assets. She believes that the record of the Japanese American troops in Italy and France, as well as those in the Pacific, will go a long way toward solving the so-called "Japanese American" problem on the West Coast.

400 Leave Newell For Internment Camp

NEWELL, Calif.—Four hundred men from the Tule Lake WRA center left on June 24 by special train en route to an alien enemy internment camp under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice.

Departure of the men brings to a total of 1,416 those sent to alien enemy camps since last December.

Poston Family Hears Son Over Sunday Army Hour

POSTON, Ariz.—It was a heartening moment for the family of Sgt. Masaru Abe of Poston when they heard his interview Sunday, June 17, over the Army Hour broadcast from Italy, reports the Chronicle.

Sgt. Abe spoke of his job of guarding German prisoners, and

Plan Relocation Of 200 Persons In Pittsburgh

WRA Leases Vacant Orphanage to Serve As Temporary Hostel

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Officials of the War Relocation Authority last week undertook preparations for the relocation of approximately 200 evacuees of Japanese ancestry in the Pittsburgh area.

The WRA reported that some 15 Japanese Americans were already in the area and that they all have been employed in industries and on farms.

The vacant Gusky orphanage in Pittsburgh has been leased as temporary quarters for those moved here until they can find permanent homes.

PITTSBURGH GROUP PROTESTS PLAN ON RESETTLEMENT

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—The United Press reported on June 30 that 250 members of a "citizens committee" is a "disorderly" mass meeting" protested against the temporary resettlement of evacuees of Japanese ancestry in their neighborhood.

The crowd "hooted and shouted down" War Relocation Authority representatives who stressed that the Japanese Americans are citizens who have the protection of the U. S. Constitution, the U. P. reported.

The WRA is planning to relocate about 200 Japanese Americans in the Pittsburgh district and expects to house them in the vacant Gusky orphanage until permanent homes can be found.

of other things relating to his life in the Army.

He went overseas in August, 1944, and has seen action on Italian and French fronts. He is with the 442nd Combat Team.

Believe Monterey Fish Industry Will Reemploy Evacuee Group

MONTEREY, Calif.—Some five hundred persons of Japanese ancestry who were members of the Fish Cannery Workers union in Monterey before the evacuation are still in good standing with the union, Louis Martin, union president, declared last week.

Martin stated that he believed that all former Monterey residents of Japanese ancestry will be welcomed back to their old jobs by the fishing industry and the union.

The canneries expect to start production on August 1.

The shortage of housing in the Monterey area was the major obstacle at present to the return of the evacuees, it was stated. However, efforts are being made to provide housing for returning residents.

The local fishermen's union has also indicated that Japanese Americans who were in good standing in the union at the time of the evacuation will be welcomed back to the industry.

Colorado OPA Studies Prices Of Japanese-Style Foods as Costs of Products Surveyed

WRA ASKS BIDS TO MOVE PROPERTY BACK TO OWNERS

SAN FRANCISCO — Personal belongings of relocated Japanese Americans will be out of War Relocation Authority warehouses and back in their owners' new homes by the end of the year, Thomas G. White of the WRA staff predicted on June 25 as he called for bids to finish the moving job.

White estimated the moving of evacuee-owned property back to their owners will cost the government \$300,000.

Public Attitude Toward Nisei Better, Says Lee

Majority in California Accept Return of Evacuees, Says Official

Public attitudes toward Japanese Americans are improving rapidly, Rex Lee, chief of the relocation division of the War Relocation Authority, declared on July 2 in Salt Lake City.

"Most Japanese Americans have proved themselves," Lee said, "and feeling against them is only in spots. Even in California the majority are tolerant."

Lee was in Salt Lake on a two-day visit to discuss administrative matters with Ralph Haight, Salt Lake City officer for the WRA.

The WRA relocation executive said that slightly under 50 per cent of the evacuees leaving war relocation camps were returning to the West Coast.

Evacuee Faces Trial For False Claim Of Citizenship

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—United States District Court officials in New York City will be called upon by Sacramento authorities to bring an alien of Japanese ancestry to Sacramento for trial on a charge of falsely claiming American citizenship.

The alien was listed as Ken Sugiyama and Federal grand jury officials in Sacramento said he claimed citizenship while at the Tule Lake WRA center.

According to Robert W. Pierce of the immigration and naturaliza-

Report Complaints Received from Hawaii Consumers on Prices

BOSTON — District Office of Price Administration officials in Denver until recently had not heard of senbei, rakkyo, ikashio-kara, or tsukudami, or karashizuke. But now they are having to gather data to learn whether the prices of these things are too high, according to a special dispatch from Denver to the Christian Science Monitor.

The above items are Japanese foodstuffs—respectively rice cake, pickled onions, squid, seaweed paste, and soy and mustard egg plant. The investigation is occasioned by one of the queer shifts caused by the war, says the Monitor.

These foods, and others, were popular with the Japanese American population on the West Coast and in Hawaii and hardly had been heard of in Colorado. The war cut off their importation from Japan, and the Japanese American companies that produced them on the Coast had to shut up shop when their owners and staffs were moved inland.

The above-named foodstuffs, as well as dehydrated radishes, Japanese style, candied ginger, and dehydrated bean and soy bean sprouts now constitute the basis for a small but thriving industry among the persons of Japanese ancestry in Denver and in Rocky Ford, Colo., where there is a plant processing seaweed for seaweed paste, or nori tsukudani.

When Japanese Americans in Hawaii complained that the prices of these things had gone a-kiting, Elmer Clark, district food price specialist of the Denver district, was delegated to investigate production costs of Denver and Colorado processors.

Results of the investigation were not made public in Denver but were forwarded to San Francisco, where other OPA price specialists will investigate costs of brokers and wholesalers.

Most Oriental foods were exempted originally from price regulations, but later many came under price controls. The Denver processors also supply food to relocation centers, to Chicago, and other large Midwestern towns, and to western cities where many relocated persons of Japanese lineage have settled.

tion office of the Justice Department, this is the first false claim of citizenship case involving a Japanese alien in the Sacramento area since Pearl Harbor.

Nisei Army Nurse Tells of Work Among Soldier Patients

SAN FRANCISCO—"If there were more like you, we wouldn't have this war."

These words have been repeated over and over by soldier patients in the psycho-neurotic ward to First Lieutenant Yaye Togasaki at Mason General hospital in New York, according to the San Francisco Chronicle.

Lieutenant Togasaki was home on leave last week to visit her parents at 2120 Channing way, Berkeley, after eight months with the Army Nurse Corps.

Lieut. Togasaki graduated from the University of California in 1931 and later took her nurse's training at Children's hospital in San Francisco. She first attempted to enter the Army in May, 1941, but was not accepted until last November.

During the intervening period she took graduate work in psychology at the Worcester State Hospital in Massachusetts and studied for her Master's degree in nursing education at Columbia University. She lacked a few units for the degree when the Army accepted her and she entered the service.

It has been a long road for Lieutenant Togasaki, said the Chronicle. She related the story of her friendships and acceptance in the East where an Oriental nurse was a novelty.

"After Pearl Harbor I found out who my friends really were," she said.

Lieutenant Togasaki is the youngest of eight children, of whom three are women doctors and three are nurses.

Possibly the most distinguished sister is Captain Yoshiye Togasaki, who was in charge of public health at Manzanar relocation center and who is now in Italy with UNRRA as a pediatric consultant.

Another sister, Dr. Kazue Togasaki, is resident physician at Lewis Memorial hospital in New York. The other two registered nurses are in the public health departments in Honolulu and Chicago.

With the exception of Dr. Kazue Togasaki, who studied at Stanford, all graduated from the University of California. Their father, Kikumatsu Tokasaki, came to San Francisco before the fire in 1906 and established the Mutual Supply Company, from which he retired after Pearl Harbor.

Lieutenant Togasaki was wearing new silver bars last week for the first time. She felt they represented a tremendous step in paving the way for better relationships between Japanese Americans and their fellow citizens.

She has found her family, who spent nearly four years in the Topaz relocation center, has been genially accepted by their neighbors in Berkeley, and for this she is happy, just as she is in knowing that the boys in Mason General hospital wish to shake her hand.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Journey West

It was three years ago that heavily-laden evacuee trains moved slowly into the heartless desolation of the relocation centers. Train after train stopped at the center gates, disgorging hundreds of evacuees, who stared with bewilderment upon their war-time homes.

They had hoped for the best, perhaps, but there was only the limitless expanse of desert before them, with tarpaper houses stretched endlessly in monotonous design. The air was stifling hot, and the dust lay thick. And though the desert stretched on for more miles than one could see, there was a barbed-wire fence to set the limits of the evacuees' movements.

Today there are new evacuee trains riding the shining rails east and west, and hope is a passenger in every car, as once despair rode in 1942.

There are no MPs riding the cars today to keep the passengers on the trains. There are no family numbers, and there is no compulsion.

The life of waiting is over, for the evacuees are going home again. Farmers whose hands have long been stilled are aching to handle the earth of their own fields. The businessmen are planning new signs for their long-closed shops.

Threats and intimidation have not frightened them, nor the many incidents that have been reported against Americans of Japanese ancestry. For it is only the violent incident that makes headlines, not the regular, peaceful day-to-day living of the successfully relocated.

There is every indication that the future Japanese American population of the West Coast will never reach its pre-war heights of 112,000. Doubtless the vast majority of those now in the East and the Midwest will make their homes there permanently.

Two years ago Director Dillon Myer of the WRA declared that the primary aim of the War Relocation Authority was to "work itself out of business." Today it would appear that the WRA is doing that with success. The camps are emptying rapidly at a greatly accelerated rate. A year ago relocation concerned a handful of people moved each week to Eastern cities. Today's relocation concerns hundreds moved each week in special evacuee coaches, moving both east and westward toward home.

Study by the OPA

The reported investigation by the OPA of the prices charged for Japanese and Oriental-style foods produced in the Rocky Mountain area will have a salutary effect in determining whether the prices currently quoted for these products are higher than pre-war levels because of the scarcity of materials and higher production costs, or because the policy in effect is one under which the consumer is charged whatever the traffic will bear.

The Christian Science Monitor last week reported that the OPA in Colorado was studying the costs of these Japanese-style food products, presumably because of complaints from the Hawaiian islands where much of these products are shipped. Producers and distributors of these goods are entitled, of course, to a reasonable profit, and this study should determine whether the prices charged are in line with the costs of materials and labor.

The matter is one of serious concern particularly to the older evacuees in and out of the relocation centers who consume

many of these food products in their daily diet. If high prices are charged, the effect is that of penalizing persons who already have been displaced by the evacuation and who can ill afford to pay an excessive rate for the necessities of daily existence. However, if the study should prove that the prices, though considerably higher than pre-war levels, are not out of proportion with the costs involved, such information will do much toward reconciling the consumer.

Misinterpreted

The recent statement by Charles Wollenberg, California director of social welfare, that 700 returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry were on the State's relief rolls has been widely misinterpreted, possibly because Mr. Wollenberg has not chosen to elaborate upon the circumstances involved.

The general impression has been that 700 returned evacuees were indigent. Such, however, is not the case. The situation arises from the fact that the War Relocation Authority has attempted to utilize, whenever possible, the services of existing agencies in providing resettlement assistance for returning evacuees. The WRA's attitude is undoubtedly inspired by a desire for governmental economy and efficiency by avoiding organization of agencies which would duplicate the functions of those already in the field. The situation in California is not that 700 returned evacuees are on relief, but that the facilities of California's State social welfare organization have been utilized to assist 700 evacuees in reestablishing themselves on the West Coast. Any other interpretation would encourage the impression that local antagonism and lack of occupational opportunity has forced 700 persons to go on the relief rolls. That situation, despite 33 reported instances of terrorism and threatened violence, does not exist.

Behind the WRA Program

"The most urgent reason for closing the relocation centers this year is to avoid further institutionalization of the evacuees," Dillon S. Myer declares in his article, "The WRA Says 'Thirty,'" in the June 25 New Republic. The WRA director notes the existence of a feeling among some "tolerant and liberal-minded people" that the WRA is making a serious mistake in planning to close the centers by the end of the year. These persons advocate that a few of the centers should be kept open as a refuge in which the more insecure evacuees may remain as long as they wish.

Granting that there is "a certain reasonableness" about the proposal, Mr. Myer argues, however, that "those of us who have lived with the problem intimately these past three years know almost instinctively that it would be an irreparable mistake."

"Our experience has shown," he declares, "that living in camps, cut off from the main currents of American life, does things to people. It saps the initiative, weakens the instincts of human dignity and freedom, creates doubts, misgivings and tensions. Even more important, the mere act of putting people in camps and keeping them there establishes precedents which are not healthy or hopeful for a democratic nation."

A second argument against a decision to keep the centers open beyond this year is that such a move would "unquestionably break the momentum of relocation that has been steadily building," he adds, noting that such a decision "would mean a full-scale retreat before the West Coast nativists—an ominous admission that the despicable methods of terror which they have been employing can produce desired results."

Mr. Myer stresses, however, that the primary reason against keeping some of the centers open is the possibility of irreparable damage to the character and initiative of the evacuees through such a step.

"Over the past three years we have watched some of these formerly enterprising, energetic people become steadily obsessed with feelings of hopelessness, personal insecurity and inertia," he writes. "We have seen their children growing up in this abnormal atmosphere and reaching out, almost pathetically, for the typical mores of American life in spite of all obstacles. And we have observed the heart-warming changes that take place in these same people and their children once they have made the plunge, faced the problems of personal adjustment and left the centers forever."

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Some Notes on Investigations

Mississippi's John Rankin, the leading Congressional representative of the American bigot, officially opened the Washington silly season last week with his charge that a Bolshevik revolution was being plotted in Hollywood. Mr. Rankin, of course, was only giving national circulation to one of the pet fears of State Senator Jack B. Tenney, chairman of California's "Little Dies Committee." Mr. Tenney, when he is not involved in Jap-baiting the Nisei, has engaged in witchhunts in the movie capital.

It has become axiomatic that the House Committee on un-American Activities, of which Rep. Rankin is chairman pro-tem at present, and the California legislative counterpart of that committee, of which Senator Tenney is chairman, are not interested in investigating anti-democratic activities in the United States, but rather are determined to dissect and discredit those forces which are in motion to extend the benefits of democracy to racial minorities and to the victims of economic inequalities. The Tenney "Little Dies" group, to provide an example, has conducted several "investigations" of Japanese Americans in California, but has shown no disposition to inquire into the activities of the terrorists who have been responsible for some 33 recent incidents against returned evacuees in California. Senator Hugh M. Burns, a member of the Tenney Committee, has used some of the conclusions reached by the Committee in his effort to force the adoption of economic sanctions against Japanese Americans. Similarly, the House's "Dies Committee" has shown no public interest in the activities of Gerald L. K. Smith and other American Nationalists who now are sowing racial discord with their anti-Semitic, anti-Negro and anti-Oriental appeals to prejudice. Instead the House Committee has investigated the OPA and now threatens to vent its legislative spleen against Hollywood liberals.

The Nisei have been somewhat honored by a place among Rep. Rankin's pet hates, which include American liberals, Henry Wallace, the CIO and all Americans of the Jewish faith and of the Negro race. The Mississippi legislator was the cosponsor, along with Senator Tom Stewart of Tennessee, of a bill in 1942 to put Japanese Americans in concentration camps. He has suggested in a House speech that evacuees in the relocation camps be segregated by sex, and demanded that Japanese American troops be moved out of training camps in his native state. Rep. Rankin also inserted a letter in the Congressional Record which charged that Japanese Americans were volunteering for the Army for the sole purpose of destroying the American fleet, the act to be accomplished, according to the letter, by the maneuver of getting a Japanese American on each unit of the fleet and by touching off the ammunition aboard each ship at a given time. Of course, Rep. Rankin ignored one slight flaw in this plan—and that was that the Japanese Americans were volunteering for the Army and not the Navy.

Rep. Rankin's unreasoning hate is typical of the attitude of American Nationalists (the word "Nationalist" is rapidly becoming an euphemism for "fascist") who are striving to create a national movement based on regional hates and prejudices. The Jew-baiter in the North is the white supremacist of the South and the anti-Oriental politician of the Far West. These individuals recently found common ground in their opposition to the continuance of the FEPC (Fair Employment Practices Committee), the wartime agency which has enforced President Roosevelt's executive order against racial or religious discrimination in industry. Leon De Aryan of California, now under indictment for sedition, has summed up the opposition's attitude, a dispatch in his newspaper, "The Broom," describing the FEPC as an agency "to compel employers to employ Negroes, Jews and Orientals, whether they want to or not." De Aryan's paper called FEPC "a socio-communistic New Deal scheme to destroy private enterprise."

The widening of the Nisei's political consciousness has been illus-

trated in recent weeks in the participation of Japanese Americans in the fight for continuance of the FEPC. Although the FEPC has not acted on any cases involving employment discrimination against Japanese Americans, the agency has been a bulwark against job prejudices. JACL units in New York, Chicago and San Francisco have supported the campaign to save the FEPC and to pass State FEPC legislation in Illinois and California, while the Japanese American Committee for Democracy in New York has been similarly active.

This week the news from Washington is that a coalition of Southern Democrats and Northern Tories may succeed in crippling, if not in eliminating, the FEPC. The fight for the FEPC, like that of the campaign against poll tax restrictions against the right to vote in seven Southern states, is one of the continuing battles of democracy. Today more Nisei than ever before are cognizant of the fact that their future is directly involved in these battles. The men who want the right to discriminate in employment and uphold restrictions on voting rights are the men who would approve of the practice of placing American citizens in concentration camps because of the accident of ancestry.

Only two years ago this week the Dies Committee, the predecessors of the present House Committee on un-American Activities, opened a hearing in Washington during which, it was announced in the Hearst papers, the Committee would show the influence of the JACL organization upon government policies in regard to the relocation of West Coast evacuees. An investigation of the Pacific Citizen was also promised. The hearings, the private "baby" of California's John M. Costello, fizzled out after three days after establishing that a JACL representative had discussed relocation problems with some officials of his government which, after all, is a citizen's right. The investigation of the Pacific Citizen, announced in Hearst dispatches, never came off.

The various investigations which have been conducted by legislative agencies of the Dies Committee type have contributed little to the understanding of the situation or of the group under investigation. Most of these so-called investigations have had conclusions which were pre-determined by the character of the investigators. This is especially true of the various committees of the California State Legislature which have used public funds in the fomenting of prejudices. The Donnelly and Gannon committees, both of which conducting hearings on the "Japanese problem," declined to call Japanese American witnesses and relied in the main upon the testimony of professional hate-mongers. The report of the Tenney committee, published in April, 1945, carries testimony from a few Japanese Americans which was recorded more than three years before in February, 1942.

Summer doldrums on Capitol Hill annually bring forth a crop of legislative endeavors designed to achieve maximum publicity with minimum effort. Rep. Rankin's announcement of the proposed investigation of subversive activities in Hollywood is an example of a shrewd effort to catch the headlines and the public eye at a time when news in Washington is scarce. But there may be more than mere showmanship behind this latest announcement. It is possible that a serious effort may be made to intimidate the liberal forces in Hollywood through this investigation. Since the war Hollywood has produced some splendid anti-fascist films, striking at illiberal forces at home as well as overseas, and several studios have made a conscious effort to avoid the projection of racial stereotypes. The motion picture has been proved to be a powerful agency for education, as it is a medium for the entertainment of the world. The investigation announced by Rep. Rankin may be construed as an attempt to halt the forward progress of the Hollywood film toward a more fuller realization of the principles inherent in our war and peace aims toward the peoples of the world.

Nisei GIs Supply Jive for Dances



Vagaries

Extras . . .

The 25 New York Nisei who had been accepted for film work on 20th Century Fox's "American Guerrilla in the Philippines" were reportedly turned down when 20th Century's New York office was advised that a group from the Pacific Coast had been recruited for the work. The New York Nisei group had taken screen tests and were ready to leave for Puerto Rico when the film company announced that it had changed its mind.

"My Japanese Patients" by Dr. Charles Miner Cooper of San Francisco tells of his relations with his Issei patients in California. . . . A "No Japs Wanted" sign was recently removed from a San Fernando boulevard location through the efforts of the Los Angeles County Committee for Interracial Progress.

Hearst Press . . .

Hearst press: Most U. S. papers carried the San Francisco interview with Joe E. Brown in which the film actor declared that American soldiers in the Pacific condemned homefront discrimination against Japanese Americans. Brown was quoted in news dispatches as saying that the GIs thought recent incidents involving terrorism in California were "terrible" and "horrible." . . . In fact, as far as most U. S. papers were concerned the news in Joe E. Brown's return from his 38,000-mile Pacific tour was his statement on the Japanese Americans. Hearst's San Francisco Examiner, however, carried a long story on Brown's return, but not one line about Brown's statement on GI condemnation of racism in California.

Digest . . .

Reader's Digest for July reprints a condensation of "Hail Our Japanese American GIs!" by Blake Clark and Maj. Oland Russell. The article originally appeared in American Mercury. Blake Clark is the author of "Remember Pearl Harbor," published by Harper's in 1942, the first book to tell the story of Nisei heroism on Dec. 7 in Hawaii. He is also the author of the new book, "Robinson Crusoe, U.S.N." . . . Maj. Russell was public relations officer for the 442nd Infantry during its training period at Camp Shelby. He has been on duty in the Pacific.

Journal . . .

San Diego's new liberal daily, the Journal, on June 18 carried a photo of a Navy veteran, Herman Hill, welcoming an evacuee, Yen-kichi Ito, back to San Diego. The Journal was started two years ago with labor union backing. . . . There was at least one Japanese American soldier among the thousands of members of the 86th (Blackhawk) Division which returned to the United States from Germany and Austria recently, en route to the Pacific. He is Cpl. Francis Hamabe, a medic. The Blackhawks were the last to go to Europe, leaving in February, 1945, and the first to return as a complete unit. Cpl. Hamabe returned with water colors which he did in Europe and which will be exhibited in Orange, N. J.

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Here is the full jump crew that's been sending Fort Snelling GIs at the battalion and company dances. The 13-piece organization has been booked for several engagements in the Twin Cities area, as well as playing here at the Fort.

Swinging out on "Eager Beaver" are pianist T/5 Roy Endo, leader and vocalist T/5 Harold Noguchi, and guitarist T/5 Larry Tamanaha. The reed section includes T/5 George Suzuki, T/5 James Araki, T/5 Tom Sasaki and Pfc. Tosh Makishima.

Left to right in the second row are T/5 Yosh Migaki on the skins and Band Manager Pfc. Tak Shindo. Brass section includes Pfc. George Hara on the sliphorn and trumpeteers T/5 Francis Suzuki, T/5 Yone Fukui and T/5 Shig Yamaki.

Book Review:

Dr. Montagu's Work Enlightens Reader on Problems of Race

MAN'S MOST DANGEROUS MYTH: The Fallacy of Race — by M. F. Ashley Montagu, Columbia University Press, New York, 1945; \$3.25.

THE CULT OF EQUALITY: A Study of the Race Problem — By Stuart Omer Landry, Pelican Publishing Co., New Orleans, 1945; \$3.50.

By ELMER R. SMITH

These two books, both published very recently, are as different as day and night; the book by Dr. Montagu enlightens the reader on the problem of "race" by bringing in the rays of scientific analysis and synthesis punctuated by the light of democratic intelligence. The book by Landry darkens the whole "race" question by spreading a layer of ink and sooty blackness composed of misquotations, prejudice and Nazi racialistic propaganda over the total picture of "race" relations not only in America but throughout the world. The work of Montagu is education; the one by Landry is mis-education!

These two books are listed together for discussion because Landry specifically attacks Dr. Montagu's first edition of "Man's Most Dangerous Myth" in the following words: "M. F. Ashley Montagu has written a book entitled 'Man's Most Dangerous Myth: The Fallacy of Race,' with an introduction by Aldous Huxley, which attempts to prove that there are no superior races. In its argument he directly contravenes the arguments of this writer. Most of the equalitarian literature now being issued quotes Montagu and his special authorities, and thus the lie is growing like a snowball. Some few anthropologists and biologists have given support to his contentions, but there is no basis for the claims of Montagu et al that their statements are backed up by scientific facts. In the name of science they are making claims that cannot be substantiated." (p. 20.). It thus seems no more than fair to present these two books together, and let the student and reader judge by their merits after a careful reading of both volumes. In the opinion of this reviewer, Dr. Montagu, in the opening paragraph of Chapter 16 lays down this suggestion when he says: "My purpose in this book has been to clarify the reader's thinking upon the much-vexed and always tendentiously discussed problem of 'race,' to set out the facts, criticize existing notions, make a suggestion here and there, analyze causes, and present the whole to the reader in such a way as to encourage him to draw his own conclusions concerning the kind of solution or solutions that would be most effective in solving the 'race' problem." This purpose or goal Dr. Montagu follows admirably well, and incidentally answers, in clear and unmistakable scientific and democratic terms the "arguments" presented by Landry.

The main points presented by both writers can be summarized in the following manner and by so doing the reader may get some

idea of the differences in conclusions arrived at by each.

Dr. Montagu's main points are:

1. The present idea of "Race" represents one of the greatest errors if not the greatest error, of our time.
2. Our present day race concept of race is very young, and it grew out of the western world's desire to rationalize its aggrandizement and exploitation of peoples other than those of western Europe and America.
3. The biological implication of "race" is a very complex one, and is more than mere physical differences that can be observed, or have been believed to be observed, between peoples. It is a genetic question and to be understood must be approached from the study of genes, etc.
4. No biological facts known make it valid to assume that any one group of people is innately superior or inferior mentally, genetically, physically to any other type of people.
5. "Race" is significant not from the biological angle but only from the social-cultural angle—from the pictures we have in our heads.
6. "Race" as a scientific and common term should be discarded from the language and ethnic group used in its place. "Race" is an emotionally loaded term, ethnic group is not.
7. No evidence has been or is at the present forthcoming to prove that "racemixture" is harmful. Most of the work done to date substantiates the thesis that biological (hybrid) vigor is the general tendency.
8. "Race" prejudices are not inborn, but are learned the same way as we learn our religion, our politics, and our A, B, Cs.
9. "Race" and "blood" are not synonymous, nor do they mean anything except in terms of the cultural setting in which they are used. All blood is basically the same no matter from what type of human being it is taken.
10. "Race" prejudices and conflicts may be ameliorated by "altering those conditions to such an extent as to produce a profound

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

When the Nisei Soldier Comes Home

Somehow it is tragic that the men of the 442nd are preparing for yet another fight—that for justice and acceptance in their native land—after having given so much for that country in the campaigns just concluded.

Dispatches from Italy report the 442nd is tackling this latest problem in the same forthright manner in which it undertook, and disposed of, every battlefield assignment.

Every Nisei soldier heading home takes with him the names

of men already contacted in America who will help him locate in the place and the industry or profession he wants. The Nisei veteran also will have letters of reference from his officers attesting to his membership in one of the army's most decorated outfits.

It is tragic that such measures are necessary. But there still are Americans to whom the uniform means nothing, to whom a soldier's service and battle ribbons are just so much fluff and stuff.

Some of these Americans have been responsible for outrages against Nisei veterans, Nisei who have far greater right to call themselves patriotic Americans than these home front fascists whose chief claim to fame is that their fathers were white men.

The fame of the 442nd has spread far. There are American soldiers who swear by Nisei troops. When Pfc. Richard Naito, a wounded veteran, was denied membership by a Spokane, Wash., post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, 500 fellow G.I. patients protested as one against the discrimination.

Last week, one of the fellows at the office told me he had made a chance acquaintance in a beer parlor with a discharged soldier who had served with both the 34th and 36th Divisions.

"This vet told me he and his buddies swear there are no braver men than the Nisei of the 442nd," he said. "He spoke in ecstatic, almost reverent tones when he

awareness in every man of his proper place in society, to make him aware of the fact that he must become an active, not a passive instrument in the government of his society and that government can be, and must be, for the benefit of all the people without discrimination of color, class, or creed." (p. 250).

Landry's main arguments have been summarized by him on page 27 of his book:

- "1. That the doctrine of racial equality is fallacious.
- "2. That such a doctrine if practiced means harm to the white race.
- "3. That races can be graded according to superiority.
- "4. That history proves the racial superiority of the Caucasian race.
- "5. That nations and peoples that have interbred with inferior races do not progress.
- "6. That countries controlled by Negroes do not progress.
- "7. That there are physical and mental differences between Caucasians and Negroes which indicate the former to be superior.
- "8. That, in fact, the race problem will not be solved by the doctrine of Equality which leads to the doctrine of amalgamation. The amalgamation of all racial elements means the wiping out of the superior Caucasian race and the decline of civilization."

In closing this brief review, the reader should not lose sight of the fact that Dr. Montagu is an outstanding scientist in the field of physical and cultural anthropology, and has over 25 books and technical papers published on original research over the last 10 years. Stuart O. Landry is a native of Louisiana, and is a business man and writer on various subjects in trade papers and magazines. The two approaches to the race problem as presented by these two authors, represents in the most striking fashion the scientific and deductive methods of analysis and synthesis.

The reviewer had the pleasure of using Dr. Montagu's first edition of "Man's Most Dangerous Myth" as a text in a beginning racial anthropology course, and was highly pleased with it; he is even more pleased with the second revised and expanded edition, and is looking forward to using it in the near future. It should be said, however, that Dr. Montagu's book is not written as a text book; it is a liberal and scientific education for all Americans, no matter of what "border breed, or birth."

told of the feats of the 442nd and about the sacrifices they made in reaching their objectives. He said there wasn't an outfit in Italy or Southern France that wouldn't have been more than happy to have the 442nd on its flank."

Thousands of G.I.s will carry the story of the Nisei Yank back to their home towns. Countless millions have read some of the stories of Nisei heroism—first the men of the 100th, then the 442nd, and more lately the Nisei in the Pacific.

It was the G.I.s who protested most vigorously when the Hood River American Legion post committed its now infamous atrocity. It is the G.I.s who refuse to let these and other incidents pass with just pious head-shaking and tongue-clucking — they take the time to write to newspapers and magazines and their congressmen vigorously protesting these stabs into the backs of their comrades.

But all this will not alter the viewpoints of some incorrigible bigots, and their number may increase if there is a postwar period of unemployment and economic depression. That which is being done for the men of the 442nd is a logical precautionary measure preparatory to their return to a country where ideally, they should need no such documentary fox-holes.

We do not feel that disappointment or disillusion is to be the common lot of these veterans. The unpleasant has a way of making the headlines, and for each bloodless home front atrocity against a Nisei there are hundreds and perhaps thousands of unpublicized incidents which prove that Americans as a whole are the world's nicest people.

In addition, the Nisei veteran like his comrades has been matured by what he has done and what he has seen. He is apt to be more understanding and philosophical, with a patience learned when death and misery were constant companions.

We hope the fighting days are over for the Nisei Yanks now coming home for their discharges. But even if they are not, we have no fear for him for he has demonstrated his ability to cope with the opposition, and he has countless friends pulling for him.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

A Temporary Home

PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

If we believe in tolerance and broadmindedness only for the other fellow, we might as well stop pretending that we believe in them at all, says the Post-Gazette of June 29 in an editorial on objections raised by certain Pittsburgh residents to use of an empty orphanage as an evacuees' hostel.

"It has been emphasized by representatives of the Government agency (WRA) that they (evacuees) are not to be kept there for any considerable period of time, nor are they to be permitted to settle en masse in any locality of the country," says the Post-Gazette. "They will not be herded together into a confined district where they would be unwanted and unwelcome and invite the label 'Jap-town.'"

"We haven't hesitated to enlist their sons in the army where they have fought side by side with our own," says the Post-Gazette. "One of the first and most emphatic protests against unfair treatment of the Nisei came from the GIs, through the 'Stars and Stripes.'"

"If we can't take a minor matter of this sort in our stride we had better stop talking about tolerance and broadmindedness and fair play. If we believe in them only for the other fellow we might as well stop pretending that we believe in them at all."

Medical Officer Honored for Action with Glider-Borne GIs

CALLING

All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

The contributions are still coming in strong and so the acknowledgements in this column include only those remittances received up to June 21st. Financial support has been coming from our supporters in Hawaii, and this time we find quite a number in the mail, so that we wish to thank them particularly for their remembrances and interest in our work.

Dr. and Mrs. K. A. Nowaki \$25, Chas. J. Tanabe \$2, I. Morimoto \$2, Kiyono Masuda \$2, and Mrs. Shibukawa \$2, of Hilo; I. Yoshikami \$5, George Honda \$3, and Francis H. Nomura \$12 of Honolulu; Chas. Y. Kobayashi \$5, Wai-pahu, Oahu; Sachie Watanabe \$3, Kahuku, Oahu; Melvin K. Miyake \$2, Paia, Maui; Anonymous \$2, Paia, Maui; Junzo Seno \$3, Kahuku, Maui; and Thelma Tojo \$3, Waiialua, Oahu.

Teru Aoyagi \$2, Denver; T. Nomura \$1, Hinsdale, Ill.; Ella E. Clark \$10, Pullman, Wash.; Constance Yamada \$1.50, Ann Arbor; Mr. and Mrs. H. Yoshiga \$10, Phoenix, Arizona; Anonymous \$3, Sharon, Pa.; Tom Ekinaka \$5, George Ikegami \$2, and Gene Wakabayashi \$50c of Chicago; Jero Kodama \$3 and Bob Iwata \$1.50 of Salem, Oregon; Louise Hayakawa \$5, Orosi, Calif.; Fusako Iwai \$1, Del Rey, Calif.; Asako Ike \$2, McGehee, Ark.; Mr. and Mrs. Mas Harada \$5 and Mrs. Toshiko Tsuda \$1, Minneapolis; Iwao Hara \$10, Madison, Wis.; Amy Kaminishi \$3, Evanston, Ill.; F. H. Hattori \$3, San Francisco; Anonymous \$1, Amache, Colo.; Masao Minamide \$2, Keenesburg, Colo.; A. D. Bonus \$2, Seattle; M. Akimoto \$5 and Jack Sugimoto \$10, Salt Lake City; Karl Taku \$10, Murray, Utah; K. Goto \$10 Yonkers, N. Y.; Michiko Date \$1, Warrensville, Ohio; Pvt. George Yasui \$2.50, Camp Robinson, Ark.; Frank Hattori \$50, Yerington, Nev.; Grayce Hattori \$2, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Saburo Kitagawa \$1, Chevy Chase, Md.; Anonymous, San Jose, California \$10; S. Kanazawa \$2, Philadelphia; Mrs. J. K. Sasakura \$5, Highland Park, Michigan; Anonymous \$5, San Diego; and from our Chicago Office, T. Asato \$10 and Pfc. Calvin Sakamoto \$3.50.

We received from Mrs. S. Iida \$25, a memorial contribution for the late Mr. Shiro Iida.

We appreciate the collection taken up by the Idaho Falls Chapter and the Yellowstone Chapter on the occasion of the visit of Mr. Saburo Kido and myself, amounting to \$19.05 and \$21 respectively.

PLEASE LOCATE

The National JACL Credit Union would like to know the present address of Mr. Steve S. Umino formerly of Zurich and Chinook, Montana. They would also like to know the address of Fred Yamamoto, formerly of Price, Utah. Information addressed to National Headquarters will be appreciated.

Nisei Girl Acts as Hostess For Race Relations Conference

CHICAGO — Mary Sabusawa, special assistant in the clearing house division of the American Council on Race Relations, with headquarters in Chicago, was the official hostess at a summer institute on "Race Relations and Community Organization" which just closed at the University of Chicago.

In addition to her duties as hostess at the conference, which was held under co-sponsorship of the University of Chicago and the American Council on Race Relations, Miss Sabusawa was also responsible for the preliminary research work which was conducted in preparation for the institute.

A recent graduate of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, Miss Sabusawa, who formerly lived at Long Beach, Calif., attended Polytechnic high school in that city and also graduated from Long Beach Junior college.

Miss Sabusawa majored in political and social science and inter-

Captain Nakadate Wins Bronze Star for Service in Germany

EAST CHICAGO, Ind. — Capt. Katsumi Nakadate, formerly of Portland, Ore., has been awarded the Bronze Star Medal "for heroic and meritorious action against the enemy near Hussmanshof, Germany, on March 24, 1945," according to information received by his wife, Mary Nakadate, last week.

Capt. Nakadate also was painfully wounded during the operation, which involved the landing of glider-borne troops in German territory, and has received the Purple Heart.

The Japanese American officer, a member of the Medical Corps, was hit by flak before his glider landed. Without regard for his own wound, Capt. Nakadate immediately began giving first aid to the men around him, working tirelessly throughout the entire day. His citation declared that "only upon arrival of a replacement and under direct order of his unit commander was he evacuated."

"His devotion to duty while experiencing extreme pain was an inspiration to all men of his command," the citation added.

Capt. Nakadate was called to active duty from East Chicago, Ind., where he was in practice, and went overseas in August, 1944, with the 681st Glider Field Artillery Battalion of the 17th Airborne Division. He saw action in the Luxembourg area before participating in the airborne landing east of the Rhine.

Capt. Nakadate left a hospital in England to return to active duty on June 8.

His wife and 21-month old son reside in East Chicago.

Native Daughters Urge Ban on Return of Evacuees

OAKLAND, Calif.—A military order prohibiting the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific Coast was urged by grand officers of the Native Daughters of the Golden West in concluding their three-day war conference on June 26.

The Native Daughters, sister organization to the Native Sons of the Golden West, also demanding that restrictions be placed on all valuable agricultural lands in California and that American citizens of Japanese ancestry not be permitted to lease or purchase any land in the State.

Two Gilsans Graduate Paratroop School

RIVERS, Ariz.—Pvt. George Hideo Masaki son of Hunzuo Masaki, 6-9-C, Gila River, and Pvt. Tadao Nishina, son of Hachiroemon Nishina of Fowler, California, have won the right to wear the "Boots and Wings" of the U. S. Army Paratroopers at Fort Benning, Ga., the News-Courier reports.

national relations at Antioch, and was chairman of the school's race relations committee for two quarters, during which she assisted in efforts to raise scholarship funds for outstanding Negro students to attend the school. At present there are three Negro students on the campus and more are expected to enter when the fall term begins.

Also while at Antioch College, Miss Sabusawa was student representative of the Community Council, hall president for three quarters and worked on the publications and civil liberties committees. She spent a great deal of her time during that period delivering talks on the Japanese American evacuation and resettlement programs.

Before assuming her present duties with the American Council on Race Relations, Miss Sabusawa served with the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service in Washington as a news analyst.

Nisei Americans Have Proved "They Can Take It," Observes Coast Monitor Correspondent

Evacuees Give Impression of Quiet Dignity, Says Brink

BOSTON, Mass. — More and more persons of Japanese ancestry are appearing among the crowds of West Coast cities, Rodney L. Brink, staff correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor, reports in a June 29 dispatch from Los Angeles.

"They give impression of quiet dignity," the Monitor writer's story adds, "with perhaps a trace more of apparent humility than before the evacuation. But there is no indication of shame or fear. The second and third generation Japanese Americans are proving that they, as Americans, 'can take it.'"

The Monitor correspondent discussed Dillon S. Myer's recent speech at Occidental College in Los Angeles when the WRA director asked for sympathetic understanding and active help in completing the job of "uninterning" the evacuees in the relocation centers.

Brink quoted Myer as saying that there are "important—urgent—reasons for the announced time limit on the completion of the relocation job." He listed the reasons given by the WRA director:

1. The institutionalized, subsidized life of the relocation centers, destructive as it is to individual ties, is an insupportable environment for thousands of children and young people who already have had to spend their formative years there. It is an environment that should be wiped off the record as quickly as possible. The evacuee youngsters should have the chance, as young Americans, to grow up in American communities.

2. It is important that the job of resettlement be completed now, when the demand for workers to maintain the war economy makes job opportunities more plentiful than at any time in our history.

3. Full wartime economy has placed private and public welfare agencies, right now, in the best position in which they have been or will be to help evacuees become rehabilitated and reestablished.

4. Consideration must be given to the fact that members of Congress have repeatedly asked how long the WRA will continue to spend public funds for the maintenance, in segregated communities, of persons able to take their place in normal life. The WRA has requested no funds for operating in 1946.

5. As long as the centers remain open and occupied—isolated communities cut off from the rest of American life—their residents will be marked as a target of suspicion and hostility, the prey of race-baiters.

The Monitor writer noted that the WRA director paid "his disrespects" to a "violently opposing and highly imaginative section of the national press," declaring that West Coast representatives of that press group have been able, with much whooping and deriding, to influence only 33 "incidents" against the evacuees.

Citing some of the obstacles which have faced the returning evacuee, the Monitor writer added that "moving back into a region that has been filled to overflowing with war-industry workers since the Japanese evacuation in 1942, is no simple task. Living quarters are very much at a premium, despite OPA rental ceilings, and returning Japanese racials are not in a favorable position to compete with white home-hunters; nor to evict them from properties owned by Japanese."

Brink added that the "reversal of the evacuation process does not have behind it the force of an Army order, as in 1942; the Army has merely given permission for the return."

File Petition for Rehearing in Draft Violation Case

LOS ANGELES—A petition for rehearing, urging the Supreme Court of the United States to reconsider its order refusing to allow an appeal in the case of Minoru Tamesa of Heart Mountain, convicted for a violation of the selective service law, has been filed by his attorney, A. L. Wirin.

California Nisei GI Awarded Bronze Star

Pfc. Uyechi Silences Enemy Machine-Gun, Kills Two Snipers

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Private First Class Yoshio Uyechi, former resident of Imperial Valley, California, recently was awarded the Bronze Star for heroism in action with the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team.

Uyechi received his award from Major General Edward M. Almond, commanding general of the 92nd "Buffalo" Division at a special Fifth Army parade and award ceremony at Novi, Italy. One hundred and twenty three awards were given to members of the 442nd assault team at the ceremony.

Uyechi and his brother, Private First Class Tetsuo Uyechi have served in all of the bitter spearhead action of the 442nd throughout the French and Italian campaigns. Tetsuo Uyechi was a member of a special company of the 442nd that was flown into France on the first day of the southern France invasion. Yoshio Uyechi is an automatic rifleman with company K of the 442nd. It was courage and ability in handling this weapon under heavy fire that won him the decoration.

The citation covering his award reads in part:

"When the two forward platoons of his company were pinned down and his reserve platoon was ordered to outflank an enemy flanking movement, Private Uyechi, automatic rifleman, exposed himself to enemy fire and crawled 75 yards to a position where he could fire his weapon most effectively. Exposing himself and taking careful aim, he silenced a machinegun and killed two snipers near it, thus enabling the reserve platoon to outflank the enemy and neutralize the enemy roadblock."

Yoshio Uyechi wears three battle participation stars on his European Theater Ribbon for the Battle for Germany, Apennine Mountain and Po Valley campaigns. His brother has won battle stars for the Rome-Arno and the southern France invasion in addition to the three that Yoshio wears.

Their mother, Mrs. Kana Uyechi, lives at the War Relocation Camp at Poston, Arizona.

Pvt. Ted Ikemoto Earns Paratroops' "Wings and Boots"

ROHWER, Ark.—Pvt. Ted T. Ikemoto, formerly of Rohwer and son of J. Ikemoto of 24-3-A, Rohwer, has completed his four weeks of jump training and now wears the "Boots and Wings" of the U. S. Army Paratroopers.

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Report First Nisei Birth Since Evacuation in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES—Believed to be the first Nisei child born in Los Angeles since the 1942 evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry, a boy, Steven Jin, was born to Toshiko Kawa, wife of Taro Kawa, on June 8.

The Kawas returned to Los Angeles recently from the Gila River center.

This week Taro Kawa took down the temporary construction board in front of his new fish market and prepared to open for business in a few days.

The store at 248 East First Street will handle groceries as well as fish and is across the street from its pre-evacuation address. It is next door to Uyeda's 5-10-25c store, and is the second business operated by a returned evacuee to be started in Bronzeville, formerly Little Tokyo.

Toshiharu Yamashita, also from Gila, is the first employee of the Kawas whose store bears its pre-evacuation name of "Enbun Company."

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Eiichi Hachiya, 12-14-CD, Heart Mountain, a girl on June 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitomi Fujii, 27-22-A, Heart Mountain, a girl on June 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Oshinomi, 22-24-C, Heart Mountain, a girl on June 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokuzo Takahashi, 17-11-C, Heart Mountain, a girl on June 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Imai, 8E-2E, Granada, a girl on June 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Kikugawa, 39-8-C, Topaz, a boy on June 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hiroshi Kawata, 30-9-B, Topaz, a boy on June 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Misugi Ota, 16-6-A, Poston, a boy on June 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Nakamura, 211-4-C, Poston, a boy on June 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jiro Shiroma, 26-13-A, Gila River, a girl on June 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Sakai, 30-5-A, Gila River, a boy on June 16.

DEATHS

Mrs. Fuji Yoshida, 66, of 33-2-A, Heart Mountain, on June 28.

Nishihiro Matsunaga, 61, of 13-8-B, Rohwer, on June 20.

Shotaro Hayashi, 5-6-3, Manzanar, on June 16.

Mrs. Kyo Kunisaki, 57, of 6E-7B, Granada, on June 19.

Shiro Morioka, 62, of 11-9-B, Topaz, on June 21.

Shigeichi Iwamoto, 70, of 219-4-D, Poston, on June 18.

Mrs. Chiyomo Kajioaka, 53, of 316-3-A, Poston, on June 22.

Chiyomo Kajioaka, 53, of Block 316, Poston, on June 22.

Isaburo Matsumoto, of 30-12-D, Gila River, on June 21.

MARRIAGES

Alyce Shimane to Hideo Ishimoto on June 23 in Cambridge, Mass.

Sophie Shizume to Rev. Harper K. Sakauye on June 21 at Rohwer.

Akira Kadanaga to Misako Muragishi at Poston.

Bernice Iwata to Barney Yasuda on June 24 at Boulder, Colo.

Evacuee Family Returns to Coast

POCATELLO, Idaho — Mitzie and Irene Inn and members of their family have returned to their former home in Reedley, Calif.

While residing in Blackfoot, the Inns were members of the Pocatello JACL. Mitzie Inn represented Blackfoot in the JACL cabinet.

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Issei Returns to Nursery Work As All Sons Fight in Army

HAYWARD, Calif.—J. Shibata came out of retirement last week to resume operations of the Mt. Eden Nursery as the eldest of his four sons, who several years ago took over management of the nursery, joined his brothers in the U. S. Army.

Mr. Shibata's oldest son, Yoshimi, 29, reported for duty at Camp Beale. Yoshito, the second son, 28, is a master sergeant, now on furlough in Australia after serving through the Philippine campaign.

Yoshive, 26, is at an Army camp in Texas. Yoshikuni, 23, the youngest, recently completed infantry training at Fort Benning, Ga., and is now home on furlough, expecting assignment to Pacific duty.

The Shibatas have operated the nursery for nearly 20 years. They were among the first families to return to the Hayward area following the lifting of the ban against residence by persons of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast.

Tooele Cited as Outstanding Example of Acceptance of Nisei

Cannery Union Backs Rights of Evacuees.

WATSONVILLE, Calif.—A resolution approving the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to California and upholding their right to engage "in any lawful and useful occupation" was passed unanimously recently by members of Local 78 of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers of America, CIO.

The resolution declared that members of the union "will assist any American of proven loyalty to enjoy the rights and privileges granted to them by our democratic constitution."

Blackhawk Division Members Praise Nisei Soldiers

DENVER, Colo.—Combat soldiers of the 86th (Blackhawk) Division, which recently arrived in the United States en route to the Pacific, praised Japanese American troops and Spanish-speaking and Jewish soldiers, Barron Be-shoar, member of the staff of the Rocky Mountain News, declared last week.

Loomis Evacuees Apply for Licenses

ROSEVILLE, Calif. — H. A. Schaden, examiner for the California Highway Patrol, announced on June 26 that nine returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry in Loomis have applied for driving licenses.

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Nisei Union Members in Army Hail ILWU Stand in Stockton

SAN FRANCISCO—Two Nisei union members, now staff sergeants serving with the U. S. Armed Forces in China, recently commended the ILWU for defending the right of a Japanese American to work in a Stockton warehouse.

In a letter addressed to the ILWU, the staff sergeants, Karl G. Yoneda and Alex Yorichi, declared that many Nisei are in the India-Burma and China theaters and have fought as members of Merrill's Marauders, the Mars Task Force, the Y-Force and with forces composed of other nationalities—Chinese, British, West Africans, Kachins, Churkas, Marasis, Punjabi and Burmese.

Noting that they had served overseas for over 18 months, the writers declared that they participated in the various campaigns "wholeheartedly" because "we and the people we left behind all love the American Way of Life."

"We are not fighting for only

ourselves and our posterity, but for a much bigger principle," the letter declared. "In our tour off duty we have been fortunate to view the actual conditions under which the people on the other side of the world have been living. We now realize better that in this Second World War we are fighting for a principle which also embraces the Stockton case—irregardless of race, creed or color, each man in our country and in the world should not be denied the equal opportunities in economic, cultural, social, legal and political rights and benefits."

Those in Stockton who opposed working with a Japanese American "are playing a game for the Tokyo militarists who are exploiting the anti-Nisei incidents in America over Radio Tokyo frequently," the writers said.

Nisei Troops "Tops," Says Commander in Letter to PC

Japanese American troops of the 442nd Infantry Regiment are "tops" in the Mediterranean theater, Col. Virgil R. Miller, commander of the regiment, declared in a letter received this week by the Pacific Citizen.

Col. Miller added that the Japanese Americans now are showing that "they can also be superior garrison soldiers."

"Japanese Americans in the United States can be justly proud of this unit," Col. Miller concluded.

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Skilled Gardeners Welcomed by Home-Owners in Los Angeles

Only One Incident Mars Return of 30 to California

WEST LOS ANGELES, Calif.—Returned evacuees skilled in gardening are being welcomed back by home-owners in the Beverly Hills, Bel-Air, Westwood and Santa Monica districts, WRA representatives were informed last week by 30 tenants who are now occupying a group of six houses at 1936 South Eawtelle Blvd., West Los Angeles.

The tenants are from Manzanar, Gila River and Poston and nearly all are gardening contractors serving homes in the area. The houses in which they are residing were known in pre-evacuation days as the Mantaro Kobiyakawa "boarding house." The houses are now being operated by two relatives of Mr. Kobiyakawa, George Akagi and Toshiye Ishioka.

The tenants report pleasant business and social contacts with the single exception of a series of

incidents on June 21. Windows were broken by persons whom police believe to be disgruntled over gardening contracts lost to the returned evacuees. No one was injured and suspects have been arrested.

Stones broke the window of a dwelling occupied by Rikuchi Kato and a whiskey bottle containing a profane note broke the window of the residence of Joe N. Kanegai.

Methodist Group Holds Conference On Aid to Evacuees

OAKLAND, Calif.—The Sixth Annual Conference of the Pacific Japanese Provisional Conference of the Methodist Church was held in Oakland on July 3 and 4.

Due to travel difficulties, attendance was limited to ministers who are working on the West Coast among returned evacuees.

Emphasis of the conference was upon the problems of the returnees.

Unity of Filipino, Nisei Union Men in Hawaii Told by Official

SAN FRANCISCO—The greatest contribution to Philippine relief in Hawaii came from Japanese American longshoremen, Louis Goldblatt, secretary-treasurer of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, declared last week as he congratulated Local 6 of the ILWU in reaffirming its position against racial discrimination.

Goldblatt hailed the action taken by Local 6 to suspend members charged with discrimination against a worker of Japanese ancestry. The ILWU official noted that he had recently returned from Hawaii and told of the high percentage of members of Japanese ancestry comprising the ILWU locals in Hawaii and of the doubt stirred in their minds when the story of discriminatory action at Stockton appeared in Hawaiian papers.

"Workers of Filipino and Japanese ancestry work side by side in Hawaii," Goldblatt declared. He pointed out that these Filipinos, many of whom have wives and children in the Philippines, are able to discern between loyal American citizens and the Japanese fascists.

A ten-man trial committee is now reviewing evidence recorded during trial proceedings held for the five men charged as ringleaders of the Stockton demonstration against a CIO member of Japanese ancestry.

The proceedings will not be made public until the decision has been submitted for approval to the general executive board and each unit of Local 6, the trial committee announced.

The Stockton unit of Local 6 will remain suspended until the outcome of the trial has been acted on by the other units, Joe Lynch, administrator of the suspended unit, declared.

The suspension order had been issued by President Richard Lynden, San Francisco, of Local 6 when the Stockton group voted to strike if a Japanese American was dispatched through the union's hiring hall.

The five defendants, although given the opportunity to clear themselves, refused to comply with a union request to sign statements pledging conformance with the union's non-discrimination clause.

Prior to the trial opening the San Jose, San Francisco, Crockett, Petaluma and Oakland member-

ships issued a go-ahead signal for the prosecution.

Overwhelming approval of Lynden's action in suspending the Stockton unit was expressed in discussions from the floor and by vote of the membership.

The members also endorsed an executive board order demanding expulsion for members found guilty of racial discrimination.

Lynden had stressed that if loyal Japanese Americans are discriminated against, Americans of German and Italian extraction, therefore, should be discriminated against.

"The union will not back down from its principles," Lynden reiterated. "We don't ask if an issue is popular or unpopular."

Returned Evacuees Attend Meeting of Hood River Group

HOOD RIVER, Ore.—Evacuees of Japanese ancestry who have returned to the Hood River Valley met with their fellow citizens and neighbors of the League for Liberty and Justice on June 29.

Ray Sato and Yuki Katayama spoke of some of their experiences during the evacuation.

WRA representatives who attended the meeting showed the film, "A Challenge to Democracy."

An invitation had been extended to all evacuees in the Hood River area to attend the meeting.

Nine Nisei Attend UC Summer Session

BERKELEY, Calif.—Nine Japanese American students have returned to the University of California to attend the summer session which began this week.

They are Aiko Takita, Mary Iwaki, Tatsuo Sano, George Kobayashi, Motoichi Yanagi, Yoshi Isono, George Okawachi, Midori Hashimoto and Fumi Nakabayashi, all of Topaz, Utah.

Other Topaz evacuees will attend California schools this summer. Dorothy Harada and Richard Yamashiro will attend San Francisco J.C.; Bob Utsumi will go to San Jose State and Betty Hayashi will enter Sacramento J.C.

Idaho Youth Reports For Active Duty

TYHEE, Idaho—Roy Morimoto, 18, son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Goto of Tyhee, Idaho, reported to Fort Douglas, Utah, for active duty last week.

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