

442nd Combat Team Will Return to U. S.

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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Japanese American Soldiers Scheduled for Redeployment From Italy in February, 1946

442nd Infantry Now Stationed at Lecco in Northern Italy; Unit Will Be Placed in "Tactical Reserve" Following Return to United States, Says Report

Fifth Army headquarters in Italy announced on July 7 that the 442nd (Japanese American) Regimental Combat Team will be returned to the United States in February, 1946, and will be placed in the tactical reserve.

The news that the 442nd Combat Team was coming home was part of a Fifth Army announcement from Caserta, Italy, that the veteran Allied Army "which battled up the Italian boot from the Salerno shinbone to the Tyrolean kneecap" is about to be broken up.

By February, 1945, five of the Fifth Army's seven divisions and both of its combat teams will have been sent back to America. Besides the Japanese American unit, the other Fifth Army combat team is the 473rd, with which the 442nd fought in the final Fifth Army drive up the Ligurian coast. The 442nd and the 473rd collaborated in the capture of Massa, strategic German strongpoint in Northern Italy.

The Fifth Army announcement did not elaborate on the 442nd Combat Team's "tactical reserve" status upon their return to the United States. However, it was reported that the 34th (Red Bull) Division, the U. S. division with more combat time against the enemy than any other unit, was also to be placed in "tactical reserve" upon their return to the United States.

The announcement gave the following disposition for other units of the Fifth Army:

The 85th Division, to be deactivated after its return home. 88th Division, to be deactivated after its return home. 91st Division, which entered combat last July, to be redeployed to the Pacific by way of the U. S. 92nd Division, to be returned to the U. S. First Armored Division, already moved to Germany as part of the occupation force. 10th Mountain Division, serving as an occupation force in the Trieste area for the time being. The 88th and 91st Divisions and the 473rd Regiment are scheduled to leave in September. The 92nd Division will leave in October, the 34th in December and the 442nd Regiment in February.

The 442nd has been composed of the 100th Infantry Battalion and the 2nd and 3rd Battalions, the 522nd Field Artillery and the 232nd Engineers. The 522nd remained on the Western Front as part of a Seventh Army force and participated in the final battle of Germany when the remainder of the 442nd was ordered to duty in the Maritime Alps and later to Italy for the final Fifth Army drive.

Latest reports from the 442nd Regiment indicate that they are now encamped at Lecco, an industrial community on the lake of the same name, 30 miles from the Swiss frontier in Northern Italy. The 442nd has been relieved of prisoner of war guard duty which it had undertaken following the German surrender in Italy. Recreation and education programs have been inaugurated by the Japanese American regiment at Lecco.

Meanwhile, Lyn Crost, Honolulu Star-Bulletin correspondent with the 442nd, recently reported that the 232nd Engineers had been detached from the 442nd, and have moved toward Florence in participation for eventual redeployment to the United States.

"The separation of the engineers from the regiment marks the beginning of the breakup of the regiment as a combat team, the men here believe," Miss Crost reported.

Veteran combat men in the 442nd with more than the neces-

sary 85 points for discharge are steadily being weeded out for redeployment to the United States. Miss Crost described the present camp of the 442nd at Lecco as "surrounded by the foothills of the Alps, with tents pitched in the middle of farmlands."

The 100th Infantry Battalion, first unit of Japanese Americans to see combat action, went into the Italian fighting in the hills above Salerno on Sept. 25, 1943. The 100th, made up at that time wholly of men from Hawaii, participated in all major actions of the Fifth Army's drive from Salerno to Rome, including the crossings of the Volturno and the Rapido and the long siege before Cassino. The 100th was transferred from Cassino to the Anzio beachhead and took part in the breakthrough and final drive on Rome. The 100th was joined north of Rome by the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, to which it was attached, and the 442nd went into action as a unit in June, 1944. The 442nd played a major role in the capture of Livorno, important Italian seaport and in the first, crossing of the Arno. A number of men from the 442nd took part in the invasion of Southern France in August, 1944, as glider-borne troops. The 442nd was transferred as a unit from Italy to the southern sector of the Western Front and entering the fighting in the Vosges mountains in September, 1944. The unit was responsible for the rescue of a "lost battalion" of the 36th (Texas) Division in the Vosges in October and units of the 442nd were awarded a Presidential citation for their part in smashing the main line of German resistance in the Vosges fighting. The 442nd was transferred from the Western Front to the Maritime Alps. In April, 1945, the 442nd launched the Fifth Army's spring offensive by capturing Mount Belvedere and participating in the capture of Massa, Carrara and La Spezia, German strongpoints along the west coast of Italy. Troops of the 442nd were the first Allied soldiers to occupy the major Italian cities of Genoa and Turin.

Article in GI Magazine Stresses Loyalty of Japanese Americans

WASHINGTON—The loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry is stressed in a special article, directed to U. S. servicemen, and published in the July 13 issue of Yank, the Army weekly.

The article, "The Nisei Problem," is by Pvt. James P. O'Neill, who recently visited the West Coast to obtain material. Pvt. O'Neill is also the author of "The Battle of Belvedere," a Yank Magazine feature on the defeat of the Nazi force by elements of the 442nd Combat Team in June, 1944.

The Yank article in the July 13th issue refutes "popular misconceptions" regarding persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States and stresses their loyalty record.

"Compared with the dope the

All Relocation Centers Will Be Closed by Dec. 15, Says WRA

Aged Evacuee, 91 Years of Age, Leaves for East

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—The oldest evacuee to relocate from the Heart Mountain relocation center, Yahichi Yahiro, 91 years of age, left for Chicago on July 3 for relocation.

He was the second oldest resident in Heart Mountain.

Relocation authorities, meanwhile, announced that 2209 persons have left Heart Mountain in the past six months and that 3879 others have completed their relocation plans and are preparing to leave.

Court Ruling Hits Rights of Japanese Aliens

Cannot Lease, Occupy Commercial Property, Says Stockton Judge

STOCKTON, Calif.—In an unprecedented ruling, Superior Judge Marion G. Woodward declared on July 6 that aliens of Japanese ancestry do not have the right to lease or occupy commercial property in the State of California, the Associated Press reported.

The ruling was made in a suit brought by Emil Palermo, Stockton, against Stockton Theaters, Inc., a firm allegedly controlled by alien Japanese, to break a lease signed in 1942 on a Stockton theater. Palermo's father, who died in 1942, leased the property to the Japanese.

Judge Woodward's decision held that at the time the lease was executed it was permissible under a treaty then existing between Japan and the United States. He added that the treaty was abrogated in 1940 and since that time the lease was unlawful under the laws of California.

"I hold in the absence of a treaty a Japanese alien cannot enter into a lease of commercial property in California," he said. "While the law may have been directed principally to the protection of agricultural lands, it also prohibits leasing of commercial property."

The owners of Stockton Theaters, Inc., all residents of relocation centers at the present time, are S. Hayashino, K. Hattori and A. Arakawa of Stockton; R. Nakatani, Sacramento, and J. Nishio, Fresno.

Dillon Myer Advises Residents Of Camps to Complete Plans For Resettlement by Sept. 1

WASHINGTON—The War Relocation Authority on July 13 announced a new plan for gradual closing of the relocation centers and disclosed that all of the eight camps will be emptied of their residents long before the Jan. 2, 1946, deadline which had been formerly set by the agency.

Three units at Colorado River and Gila River will be closed down by Oct. 1 and the Rohwer, Ark., center, the last one to close, will be shuttered by Dec. 15.

Announcement of the WRA's program for closing the camps was made to center residents on July 12. The statement by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, assured the residents that the WRA believed that all eligible evacuees still in the centers could be satisfactorily relocated and advised all center residents to complete their relocation plans before Sept. 1.

The WRA's closing program was not announced at the Tule Lake segregation center which will be kept up, probably under Department of Justice jurisdiction, for evacuees ineligible for relocation.

Closing dates announced by the WRA for the eight relocation centers are as follows:

Colorado River (Poston) Units II and III, Oct. 1.

Gila River, Canal Camp, Oct. 1.

Granada at Amache, Colo., Oct. 15.

Central Unit at Topaz, Utah, and Minidoka at Hunt, Idaho, on or before Nov. 1.

Heart Mountain, Wyo., and Gila River at Rivers, Ariz., (Butte Camp), Nov. 15.

Colorado River at Poston, Unit I, and Manzanar, Calif., Dec. 1.

Rohwer, Ark., Dec. 15.

In a message to the residents remaining in the relocation centers Mr. Myer declared that the WRA already had successfully relocated 45,000 persons and that

he believed that there was no such word as "can't" either in the vocabulary of the center residents or the WRA.

Stressing that the WRA primarily was a service agency, Mr. Myer promised that individual attention would be given to the relocation problems of the evacuees. He pointed out that the WRA already had encountered "every conceivable type of resettlement problem" and had been able to assist the relocators in making "an adequate adjustment" in every case.

Explaining the change in the WRA's center closing program, Mr. Myer pointed to the necessity for a "comparatively even flow" of residents out of the centers in order to insure the utilization of the WRA's full facilities in finding housing accommodations and in otherwise assisting the evacuees in reestablishing themselves in outside communities. He noted that mounting transportation difficulties could be expected as the number of troops being redeployed through the United States to the Pacific increased in the months to come and declared that the travel problem was another reason for the decision to close the centers on a staggered schedule rather than to shut down all the camps on a given date.

He warned that any persons who advised the residents "to hang back" or advise them that their relocation problems are unsolvable will be doing a "great disservice."

Louisiana Group Protests Ban On Nisei Urged by State Official

New Orleans Paper Supports Stand Taken By Fair Play Group

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The Louisiana League for Preservation of Constitutional Rights, in a communication to Governor James H. Davis and Attorney General Fred S. LeBlanc, recently protested the recommendation by Commissioner of Agriculture Harry L. Wilson that police juries pass ordinances barring resettlement of Japanese Americans in Louisiana parishes.

Gov. Davis replied that Wilson acted on his own responsibility, and that he as governor has no control over the Commissioner nor over the police juries, and that he expects district attorneys to advise police juries as to their power and to try to prevent passage of unconstitutional laws.

In an editorial titled, "Mr. Wilson's Bad Counsel," the New Orleans Item on June 29 strongly supported the League for Preservation of Constitutional Rights in its request to the Governor to take steps to counteract the influence of Commissioner of Agriculture Wilson. The Item hailed the bravery of Japanese American troops on the battlefield and added:

"Their kinsmen at home are fully entitled to considerate and just treatment."

The League for Preservation of Constitutional Rights, whose mem-

bership includes leading New Orleans citizens, has asked the police juries of St. Bernard and Plaquemines parishes to repeal ordinances which forbid persons of Japanese ancestry from owning or using land in those parishes.

"These ordinances are clearly unconstitutional in that they abridge the privileges of citizens of the United States," the league wrote the juries.

Citizenship of Nisei Doubted At Army Camp

American soldiers of Japanese ancestry in special training at Fort Benning, Ga., have been issued preliminary forms "for petition of naturalization under Section 701 or 702 of the Nationality Act of 1940," the Pacific Citizen was informed this week.

In a letter of protest to the Pacific Citizen, Japanese Americans of a training unit expressed the belief that certain Army officials at Fort Benning had doubts regarding the citizenship status of the Nisei.

The Nisei soldiers, all of whom were born in the United States, were issued forms through which they could apply for American citizenship.

Attorney General Kenny Says \$1,000 Reward Offered for Conviction of Terror Raider

Civil Liberties Union Posts Sum for Arrest, Felony Conviction of Anyone Attacking Evacuees; Notes Frequency of Attacks Has Subsid

SACRAMENTO—Attorney General Robert W. Kenny announced on July 6 that the American Civil Liberties Union is posting a \$1,000 reward for the arrest and felony conviction of anyone attacking a person of Japanese ancestry in California.

Attorney General Kenny's announcement was made at the one-day conference in Sacramento of the California Councils of Civic Unity at the Hotel Sacramento.

Kenny said the ACLU has offered the reward as a means of curbing terroristic attacks against returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry. The California law does not permit the payment of any such rewards by the State, Kenny noted.

The reward will be paid in a case resulting in a felony conviction. Mr. Kenny stressed that the identity of the person receiving the reward will not be revealed.

Attorney General Kenny told approximately 100 representatives of race relations groups from all parts of California that the frequency of disturbances involving attacks against Japanese Americans has subsided in recent weeks, and it is hoped the posting of the reward will discourage them entirely.

He told the conference, which included wounded Japanese American soldiers from DeWitt General Hospital, that public opinion should be the greatest deterrent to terroristic activity against Japanese Americans in California.

He said that \$1,000 reward provided by the ACLU should provide an "incentive for all peace officers," adding that efforts of peace officers to protect the civil liberties of Japanese Americans re-

turned to the West Coast will be ineffective unless they have the support of all citizens.

"The civil peace officer, whose duty it is to protect the lives, rights and property of all citizens, finds his work hampered by the prejudice and suspicion of his people," Kenny declared.

"The police chief in a small city or the sheriff in a rural county finds himself in a most difficult position. If he demands, advocates and provides equal protection for returning Japanese Americans, the militant minority is quick to brand him a 'Jap lover' and 'unpatriotic.' If he insists on equal protection for all, he finds himself standing alone.

"Our peace officers find that even loyal, honest and kindly persons in their communities are confused by repeated and irrational attacks on Japanese Americans made by the prejudiced and by those who have an economic interest in keeping the Japanese out."

Kenny advised the "responsible" people of the community to talk with those who post anti-minority signs in an effort to convince them such practices are "undemocratic."

Steps Taken to Form State-wide Body to Fight Discrimination

JACL Officials Attend Sacramento Civic Unity Meeting

SACRAMENTO — Organization of a state-wide body to combat racial discrimination in California was undertaken on July 6 at a meeting of the California Councils for Civic Unity.

Mrs. Harry Kingman, executive secretary of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, will head a committee which will outline plans for the formation of the state-wide group. These plans will be considered at a meeting in San Francisco soon.

Approximately forty "councils for civic unity" are now active in California, according to H. T. Tyler, chairman of the Sacramento Council for Civic Unity.

Speed in the establishment of a state-wide organization was recommended by Frank A. Clarvoe, editor of the San Francisco News, who addressed a luncheon session of the one-day conference, "because we recognize that wartime movement of people to California has developed racial tensions we never heard of before the war."

Joe Grant Masaoka, San Francisco representative of the National JACL; Dave Tatsuno, president of the San Francisco JACL chapter; and, Henry Taketa, Sacramento JACL leader, were among the Japanese Americans attending the sessions.

Declaring that California's treatment of minorities has been "contemptuous," Clarvoe declared that it is necessary to emphasize the good qualities of racial groups and urged the inclusion of minority groups in civic unity organizations.

WRA, Resettlement Group Back Evacuees in Pittsburgh Dispute

PITTSBURGH, Pa. — A court battle loomed this week as officials of the War Relocation Authority and the Pittsburgh citizens' Resettlement Committee refused to back down on their plans to relocate Americans of Japanese ancestry in the Pittsburgh area.

The 26th Ward Citizens' Committee, formed to protest the temporary housing of the evacuees in

the old Guskay orphanage, threatened to get a court injunction if the resettlement plan is carried through.

The resettlement group said that it will continue support of the Japanese Americans who come to Pittsburgh and added that "they will have their constitutional rights preserved and will feel the warm friendliness of the people of Pittsburgh."

Nisei GI Liberated in Europe

The Office of War Information this week revealed that an American soldier of Japanese ancestry, whose residence was listed as Honolulu, was liberated from a German prison camp by U. S. Army forces.

Liberated Prisoner of War

HAWAII

SAGARA, Pfc. Horace K.—Raymond R. Sagara, brother, 2624 Maunawai Pl., Honolulu.

Collier's Magazine Condemns Coast Racism in Lead Editorial

Raps Activities, Program Of Japanese Exclusion League, Similar Groups

NEW YORK — Collier's Magazine on July 14, in its lead editorial, "Ku Kluxism on the West Coast," strongly condemned the Japanese Exclusion League and other advocates of the restrictive treatment of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

An editorial cartoon by Fitzpatrick, showing a man, labeled the Japanese Exclusion League, crawling out from under an empty KKK robe, accompanied the editorial.

"A thing called the Japanese Exclusion League has reared its head on the West Coast, apparently rounded up some cash somewhere and begun a drive 'dedicated to legally, peaceably and permanently ridding this coast and ultimately this country of the Japs,'" Collier's declared.

The editorial explained that the "Japs" referred to in the statement of the Japanese Exclusion League "means Japanese Americans, who are Americans as fully as any of the rest of us, and many of them have fought with great gallantry in this war on our side."

"The Japanese Exclusion League is one thing we could have expected to grow out of this war," Collier's added. "We got the Ku Klux Klan, among other things, out of the First World War, and it sold memberships and hoods and nightshirts to a considerable number of hoodlums, infantile adults, born joiners and chronic suckers. The Japanese Exclusion League no doubt will round up quite a number of present-day carbon copies of the 1919-25 Ku Kluxers. The whole thing is most regrettable, and something for Americans to be ashamed of."

Collier's noted, however, that "it was most encouraging" to learn that strong opposition to the Japanese Exclusion League is springing up in areas thus far contaminated by it.

"Organizations are being formed to combat it legally; local officials in numerous places are being encouraged by influential citizens to do their duty against terrorists, and so on," the editorial continued. "And that is the best way to fight such movements. When influential people in any given community actively oppose Ku-Kluxism in any of its numerous forms, that community rarely suffers from Ku Kluxism. Which is a tip to influential people up and down the West Coast. They can choke off this Japanese Exclusion League business if they will, though it may take a little time and it certainly will take some courage."

Navy Man Criticizes Groups Opposing Return of Nisei

SEATTLE—Opposition to the return of Americans of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific Northwest caused John McKillop, former University of Washington student, now in the Navy, to "shudder" when he read of it, he said in a letter to the Times on July 6.

McKillop, whose home formerly was in Tacoma, attended the university in 1939 and 1940. His letter said, in part:

"I have just returned to the Asiatic front for the third time to resume hostilities with the enemy... My feelings for the enemy run just as bitter as anyone else's. The ignorance and barbarity of the Nipponese is now legend. This, however, has no bearing upon the people of Japanese extraction born in the United States.

"To me, the Northwest has been the cleanest and most free from racial and religious intolerance. I had high hopes when I left for the Pacific back in 1941, of returning to find it as democratic of

Terrorist Hurls Pipe at Selma Evacuee's Shop

No Damage Done, No One Hurt in Latest California Incident

SELMA, Calif.—Chief of Police Jack Richardson and investigators from the Fresno office of the War Relocation Authority said on July 7 they have not established the identity of the person who threw a piece of iron pipe at the grocery and radio shop of George Takeuchi, 38, 1951 West Front St., early on the morning of July 6, narrowly missing a plate glass window. No damage was done and no one was injured.

The officials said Takeuchi, an American citizen, returned January 15 from the Gila River relocation center, but opened his store only a few days ago. He and other members of his family were asleep in the rear of the building when they heard the sound of the pipe striking the building, in which it made a slight dent.

The property is owned by Takeuchi's stepson, Paul H. Ota, now with the U. S. Army in the Pacific. Ota's brother, Ken, is also in the Pacific area.

CANADIAN NISEI EDITOR JOINS ARMED FORCES

KASLO, B. C.—Tom Shoyama, editor of the Japanese Canadian weekly, The New Canadian, has joined the Canadian Army and is now in training.

The New Canadian this week also announced that it was moving from Kaslo, where it has been publishing since the West Coast evacuation, to a new office in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Windstorm Damages Garage Roof at Granada Center

AMACHE, Colo. — The worst storm in the Granada relocation center's three-year history struck the camp from a northeasterly direction on June 25 and left damages estimated at \$8000 in its wake.

The windstorm, accompanied by rain and hail, lifted the east half of the 196-foot garage roof, breaking it into two sections, and dropping one part of the roof on eight motor pool trucks which were as far as 150 feet away.

Nisei in Army Number 20,000 Reports WRA

Quotes Praise from Gen. Devers Regarding Japanese Americans

SAN FRANCISCO — At least 20,529 persons of Japanese ancestry are now in the armed forces of the United States, and Japanese Americans have suffered more than 3,000 casualties in the European and Pacific theaters of war, R. B. Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, announced on July 6.

The total number serving includes 20,298 enlisted and drafted, 153 officers and 78 WACs, the WRA reported.

Cozzens also made public a letter from Gen. Jacob L. Devers, commanding general of the U. S. Sixth Army Group in Europe, who declared: "It is my fervent wish that America will never forget the struggles and sacrifices of the fighting men, including these Nisei who, like the rest, have fought so courageously for our democratic ways of life."

"The Japanese American soldiers who have served under my commands, both in Italy and France, are, in my opinion, among the finest soldiers in the United States Army. Their bravery, devotion to duty and resourcefulness are attested to by the numerous citations and decorations awarded them."

"No commander could wish for better or more loyal troops," the letter from Gen. Devers said.

Indio Soldier Wins Citation For Heroism

Pfc. Shibata Receives Bronze Star for Action in Italy

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Private First Class Henry N. Shibata of Indio, California, has been awarded the Bronze Star for heroic achievement with the Fifth Army in Italy.

A member of Company K, 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, Shibata was decorated by Major General Edward M. Almond, commanding general of the 92nd "Buffalo" Division, at a ceremony near Novi Ligure.

He was cited for administering first aid to a wounded comrade and carrying him to safety in the vicinity of Luciana, Italy.

Shibata's citation read: "When Shibata learned that one of the members of his company was seriously wounded and in need of medical attention, he volunteered with three other men to form a litter party. By running through sniper and shellfire, he and the other men reached the casualty 150 yards away. After administering first aid while under shellfire, they carried him back to the company command post. Shibata's heroic deed in offering himself to save the life of a comrade is exemplary and reflects credit upon himself and his organization."

Shibata had treated the wounded man by a haystack. When the litter party had started on the return trip, an enemy mortar shell made a direct hit and the haystack burst into flames.

Shibata is a former resident of Indio, but his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Toyochi Shibata, now live at 42-9-C, War Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona.

He volunteered for the 442nd Combat Team and entered service March 16, 1943, at Fort Douglas, Utah. He trained at Camp Shelby, Mississippi, and came overseas in May, 1944.

Honolulu Lions Urge Protection for Evacuees on Coast

HONOLULU, T. H.—The Honolulu Lions club on July 5 adopted a resolution urging protection against terrorism for returnees of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast.

things we feel is a fair chance for all men, with fair play thrown in. We are looking forward to the day when we can come home for good, and we are hoping we can find a United States as liberal as when we left."

Nisei Meets Father on Okinawa



OKINAWA—Sgt. Seiyu Higashi, an interpreter for the 24th Division of the U. S. Tenth Army on Okinawa, was reunited recently with his father on Okinawa. The young Japanese American GI was born in Los Angeles, Calif., but moved to Nago on Okinawa with his family at an early age. Eight years ago, young Higashi returned to the United States and never saw his family again until the invasion of Okinawa.—U. S. Army Signal Corps photo from Acme.

WRA Offers Proof Tenney Spread Lies About Evacuees

Resolution Amended by State Senators; Charges Against Nisei Rescinded Behind Closed Doors

SAN FRANCISCO—The War Relocation Authority offered proof on July 7 that State Senator Jack Tenney, R., Los Angeles, deliberately misinformed West Coast newspapers in an effort to whip up prejudice against the return of Americans of Japanese ancestry to California.

R. B. Cozzens, assistant director of the WRA, made public evidence proving that the sensational charge by Tenney on June 5 that the WRA, the FBI and Army Intelligence had permitted the return of five Japanese spies to California was a deliberate attempt to mislead the people.

Tenney's charge was widely quoted by West Coast newspapers at the time.

Cozzens declared that the proof is in an amended anti-Japanese American resolution presented to the California Legislature by Senator Tenney and Senator Hugh Burns, D., Fresno. This resolution passed the Senate in its amended form but did not get out of committee in the Assembly "and was finally repudiated," Cozzens noted.

"After giving voice and publication to fearless fictions and falsehoods the Senators amended their resolution and struck out the 'charges' which made newspaper copy," Cozzens declared. "They did this amending behind closed doors and made no public announcement they had been in error. Their original statements have appeared as authoritative in a number of editorial columns on the West Coast and have been accepted as the truth by both editors and readers."

Cozzens declared that the Senators, in amending their resolutions behind closed doors, had in effect done the following:

"Rescinded their statement that the FBI, Navy and Army Intelligence has not been consulted on the character and integrity of persons of Japanese ancestry returning to the West Coast."

"Rescinded their statement that there is a lack of care exercised by the War Relocation Authority in its relocation work."

"Rescinded their statement on 'the fact,' as they called it, that the first five Japanese return-

to one California county all have a history of espionage.

"Rescinded their statement that Japanese Americans and Japanese aliens 'with an open and notorious and well-known disloyal attitude' are being released."

The Tenney-Burns resolution to the Legislature, SJR No. 30, would have had the State body request the President and Congress to obtain from the office of Navy Intelligence, Army Intelligence and the FBI reports "on all Japanese aliens and American citizens of Japanese ancestry released or to be released to this West Coast, and to make such reports available as a public document."

Cozzens characterized the resolution as "a shabby contribution to further discrimination against a minority group."

In a release to newspaper editors, Cozzens added:

"The proof that the authors couldn't swallow their own fictions on Japanese Americans is a documentary record which I believe should be called to your and your readers' attention."

Charges against the loyalty of returning Japanese Americans which had been made by Tenney and incorporated in the original resolution were stricken out by Tenney and Senator Burns when the resolution was amended for Senate passage.

The resolution also declared that "in view of the inscrutability of the Japanese people and their non-assimilability into American life, there is extreme difficulty in determining between the loyal and disloyal, for which no conclusive method is known."

Officers of 442nd Condemn Terrorism Against Nisei

VAN NUYS, Calif. — Vigilante vengeance against Japanese Americans on the West Coast was condemned by two Army officers on July 12 upon their return from European combat with Japanese American soldiers.

Capt. George H. Grandstaff, 35, of Azusa, Calif., and First Lieut. Norman C. Mitchell, 32, of Los Angeles, here to visit their Nisei comrades of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team who are patients at Birmingham General hospital, assailed racial bigotry as "un-American."

Warren Signs Bill to Enforce Law on Aliens

Makes Attorney General Responsible for Land Law Prosecutions

SACRAMENTO — Governor Warren on July 9 signed the Donnelly bill, giving the State's attorney general primary authority for enforcement of the California Alien Land Law. The law is aimed against ownership of agricultural property by aliens of Japanese ancestry.

The new law will permit the attorney general to call upon county district attorneys to assist him in his prosecution. Under former legislation the attorney general and the district attorneys held joint powers.

The Donnelly bill also provided for creation of a fund through sale of alien property held in violation of the land law. Half of the proceeds thus obtained will be paid to the counties and the remainder will go into the State school fund.

The State controller is empowered to convey a full title, without reservations, when illegally held property is sold.

Christian, Jewish Leaders Rap Agitation Against Evacuees

SAN FRANCISCO—Three leading members of the San Francisco Conference of Christians and Jews declared in a letter to the Examiner on July 10 that they viewed "with deep concern" and regretted "current manifestations of un-American prejudice and unfairness" against American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

The statement was signed by Robert McWilliams, chairman, and Nat Schmulowitz and Robert Deas, co-chairmen, of the Conference of Christians and Jews.

The statement cited the war record of Japanese Americans and declared that "those who have returned to California have proven to government agencies by their good conduct and loyal attitudes that they are good citizens and deserve to be treated with American justice, which involves being judged on their individual and personal conduct and not condemned merely because of their Japanese ancestry."

Test Case Figure Employed on Mayor's Committee in Chicago

TOPAZ, Utah — Mitsuye Endo, formerly of Topaz, whose test case in the United States Supreme Court established the right of Americans of Japanese ancestry to leave the relocation centers unconditionally, is now employed as secretary by Mayor Kelly's committee on race relations in Chicago, the Topaz Times reported.

Miss Endo arrived in Chicago in May and was met by news photographers. Her picture appeared in three of Chicago's daily papers and within a few days she was offered "a half dozen" stenographic jobs. She finally decided to take a position with the Mayor's committee.

Sgt. Higashi Received Special Training for Okinawa Invasion

Japanese American Was Raised in Town On Ryukyu Island

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — Sgt. Seiyu Higashi of Los Angeles, who found his father on Okinawa recently, trained for his special assignment in the Pacific campaign at Fort Snelling, Minn.

A photo showing Sgt. Higashi with his aged father was published in many U. S. newspapers last week.

A friend of Sgt. Higashi, Yutaka Munakata, civilian head of a department at Fort Snelling, declared that the Japanese American soldier was born in Los Angeles, but soon afterwards, his father returned to Okinawa with his family.

The boy was reared in the tiny town of Nago where he found his father recently.

Sgt. Higashi returned to the United States and finished high school in Los Angeles and a few months after Pearl Harbor enlisted in the United States Army. He was trained at Fort Sam Houston, attached to a medical unit, and in December, 1943, was sent to Fort Snelling.

He was at Fort Snelling until November, 1944. He took basic training in Alabama and returned to Fort Snelling for assignment in April, 1945.

Sgt. Higashi was especially

trained for the Okinawa invasion. His childhood training had taught him the Okinawa dialect, which is not standard Japanese.

Munakata explained that Higashi had made the best grades in his class at Fort Snelling.

"He is an obedient, conscientious, steady fellow," Munakata said.

NISEI SERGEANTS ESCORT CAPTURED JAPAN DIPLOMATS

NEW YORK — Two Japanese American sergeants with battle stars escorted 33 Japanese diplomats captured by Allied forces in Germany as the group arrived in New York aboard the West Point from Europe.

The Japanese diplomats were transferred from the West Point to a harbor boat. They are to be interned in Pennsylvania.

Cancel Special Rail Coaches For Evacuees

Military Demands Force Requisitioning Of Rohwer Cars

ROHWER, Ark. — Special railroad coaches, scheduled to carry approximately 300 evacuees at the Rohwer relocation center to their former homes in California, were cancelled last week by the Missouri Pacific railroad which announced that the equipment had been requisitioned to meet military demands.

It was announced that no special coaches will be available for some time, and that the August transportation situation will be more serious than July's.

Returning evacuees will be forced to find space on regularly assigned coaches on trains bound for the West Coast, it was stated.

Special cars were scheduled to leave Rohwer on July 6, 12, 18, 24, 27 and 31, it was stated by Robert Allison, assistant relocation program officer at Rohwer. Allison expressed doubt that any special equipment would be available throughout the remainder of the life of the Rohwer camp.

Minority in VFW Post Prevents Reconsideration of Ban on Nisei

SPOKANE, Wash. — A "small minority" of members of a Spokane VFW post is responsible for the exclusion of a Japanese American war veteran from membership in the post, representatives of 458 wounded war veterans at Baxter general hospital indicated last week.

After the Japanese American, Pfc. Richard Naito of Kent, Wash., also a patient at Baxter, had been denied membership by the post, a group of wounded veterans appeared before the post's membership to ask reconsideration of the matter. They carried with them a petition signed by the 458 wounded men.

After waiting several hours the soldiers were told that a motion to permit reading of Naito's own letter asking for a rehearing had been passed and then tabled under an obscure by-law.

The patients then released Naito's letter to the press.

"Twelve months ago on a hot day, I was lying in the fields near Pisa, my right leg shattered by a German bullet," Pfc. Naito's letter said. "Enemy resistance was terrific. I lay there in that field for 10 hours, half delirious from pain, almost crazed with fear of enemy artillery that burst around me. That day I didn't know whether I would ever set foot on American soil."

"Today on American soil, thousands of miles from Pisa, I have been wounded again by another weapon—hypocrisy, prejudice, call it what you will. Little did I expect, as I lay wounded on the battlefield that, upon my return home to the people for whom I fought and

suffered, I would be repudiated.

"Suppression of minorities, no matter how slight or isolated, cannot be ignored. These are the small acorns from which the diseased oak of fascism can grow. These Japanese of today will become the Negro of tomorrow, the Jew of the next day, the Catholic of the next and the Italian-American, Irish-American, Swedish-American, Polish-American or Slavic-American of the next . . . Why should Post 51 help the Japanese fascists put over their false propaganda that this is a war of the white man against the colored people of the world?"

Representatives of the wounded veterans at Baxter said that 95 per cent of the membership of Post 51 wanted to hear the letter read and opposed the policy of exclusion of the Japanese American soldier, but that the wishes of the large majority were frustrated by the action of the small minority.

NATIONAL JACL OPENS NEW OFFICE IN SAN FRANCISCO

SAN FRANCISCO — The San Francisco office of the National JACL has been established at 221 McAllister street, Room 223, Joe Grant Masaoka, JACL representative in San Francisco, announced this week. The JACL office had previously been located at the International Institute, 1860 Washington street.

The telephone for the new office is Market 8442.

Joe Masaoka recently assumed the duties of the San Francisco office following the resignation of Miss Teiko Ishida.

Nisei in Air Force Visits Poston Camp

POSTON, Ariz. — Sgt. Michael Kamimoto, one of the few Nisei in the Air Force, and a former resident of Poston, returned to the center recently on furlough. A former resident of San Juan Bautista, Calif., Sgt. Kamimoto has been serving as assistant flight engineer in a transport plane flying lend-lease materials for allied forces in the ETO. His experiences has also included the evacuation of wounded men from battle areas.

Sgt. Kamimoto was an Air Force cadet before Pearl Harbor and was receiving pilot training. He was discharged after the start of the war, however, and was evacuated from California to Poston. He volunteered for the 442nd Combat Team and went overseas with the unit. He was transferred to the Air Force while overseas.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Closing the Centers

The War Relocation Authority's announcement this week regarding closing dates for the eight relocation centers bespeaks the agency's determination to conclude its relocation center operations before the Jan. 2, 1946, deadline which it had set in its budget estimate to Congress. Victory in Europe and the consequent strain on our national transportation facilities through the redeployment of troops to the Pacific has raised the question whether travel facilities will be available to transport the center residents and their belongings to new locations. The WRA's announcement this week, fully cognizant of the congested transportation situation, indicates that such facilities will be available, although it appears that fewer, if any more, special coaches can be secured. WRA transportation experts are confident that regularly assigned equipment on trains going to the Pacific Coast and to the East will be able to accommodate the flow of evacuees from the centers.

The newly-announced program of staggering the closing of the centers in the period between Oct. 1 to Dec. 15, when Rohwer, the last of the camps, is expected to shut down, is one step to meet the transportation problem. However, regardless of the transportation situation, some definite schedule, such as that announced this week, would have been necessary to insure that the total facilities of the WRA would be available to assist each of the families which must be relocated between the present time and the Dec. 15 deadline. It is to be expected that the services of the WRA will be available to the relocators for an indefinite period after the last center has closed down, but such services will be available on a diminishing scale since the agency's determination is to work itself out of its job in the shortest possible time.

There has been criticism regarding the WRA's announcement that all of the centers will be closed and this criticism has come from persons who have been closely connected with the relocation program, both on the West Coast and in the East. These persons hold that a critical shortage of housing in the West is a deterrent to successful resettlement and that many families have dissipated whatever resources they may have possessed during the three long years of center living and face the possibility that they may be forced to indigency upon leaving the centers. The WRA, however, believes that there are no unsolvable problems in relocation and its confidence in its ability to meet the situation is apparent in its announcement this week. Some have held that the WRA should have an alternative plan in case total relocation of its remaining population of 55,000 persons cannot be accomplished. It is apparent, however, that the WRA does not have such an alternative plan and that it is determined to fulfill its promise to relocate all eligible evacuees from the relocation centers.

The question of public attitudes on the West Coast is one which is immediately raised whenever the subject of relocation is mentioned. Terroristic activity on the part of a few groups and individuals has been widely reported. It is true that antagonism exists in some quarters, but it is also true the great majority of those returning to their former home areas has been accepted in their communities. The WRA's announcement on the final disposal of the relocation centers is bulwarked by its confidence that public attitudes will be favorable to the return of the evacuees.

Return of the 442nd

The best news of the week for Americans of Japanese ancestry is the announcement from the Fifth Army that the Japanese American Combat Team is coming home, although the men of the 442nd will not be back in the United States until February, 1946.

The 442nd was organized of volunteers from Hawaii and the mainland United States in the spring of 1943 in an atmosphere of doubt and uncertainty. There had been considerable opposition from politicians and civilian pressure groups against the recruiting of Americans of Japanese ancestry for military service. It was known that there also was opposition in the War Department and the unit itself was frankly an experimental one. Before the year was out, however, the 100th Infantry Battalion, most of whose members were transferred from the Hawaiian Territorial Guard, had proven itself to be an effective and valuable fighting force, and there was little doubt of the 442nd's performance as a combat unit when it was finally committed in June of 1944 in the Battle of Belvedere.

Today the record of the 442nd Infantry stands as the most powerful argument for the future welfare of Americans of Japanese ancestry. Theirs is a record which stands above all the hate and prejudice engendered by scheming and bigoted men. The men of the 442nd can be assured that their sacrifices have not been in vain. They have contributed to the defeat of the fascist enemy in Europe and they have insured their future in an America which is cognizant of their deeds and proud of their accomplishments.

Tenney's Big Lie

State Senator Jack B. Tenney of Los Angeles, chairman of the "Little Dies Committee" of the California Legislature, has reason to be embarrassed this week. Senator Tenney has been caught in what must be interpreted as a deliberate attempt to mislead the people of California on the nature of the war relocation program and the return of evacuees to the West Coast. Mr. Tenney used the technique of the big lie in the Hitler manner. He dramatically informed newspapers on June 5 that the first five evacuees to return (to Los Angeles county) were spies. Senator Tenney's charges were widely published and quoted in editorial comment opposing the return of the evacuees. Later, it appears that Senator Tenney and his co-sponsor of anti-Nisei legislation, Senator Hugh Burns of Fresno, quietly rescinded their charges and amended the resolution which contained them.

It was not until a copy of the amended resolution, SJR 30, which asked that the records of each of the evacuees returning be made public, thus inviting the individual persecution of these persons, was obtained by the WRA that the extent of Senator Tenney's conniving was made known. It is apparent that Senator Tenney attempted to try the evacuee situation in the newspapers on the basis of fabricated and misleading information. He did not succeed and the California Assembly has repudiated the Tenney-Burns resolution.

All Are Not Ignorant

The incident at Fort Benning, Ga., in which American soldiers of Japanese ancestry undertaking special training for overseas duty were issued forms on which they could apply for American citizenship, only serves to bear out the fact that there is ignorance among some individuals and some branches of our armed forces regarding the Japanese Americans, as there has been similar evidence of ignorance among members of our civilian population.

The Nisei soldiers are justified in their "gripe" against Army brass which does not recognize their citizenship, but such ignorance of the provisions of the nation's Constitution is, happily, not a general condition. War Department officials know the Nisei and their contributions toward victory in Europe and in the Pacific, while combat officers and front-line enlisted men are cognizant of the courage and loyalty of their Japanese American comrades. In fact, Army officers and enlisted men have not hesitated in speaking out in forthright condemnation of those at home who would trifle with the citizenship rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

About Some Expatriates

In the decade before Pearl Harbor several thousand Nisei went to Japan, some to visit and to travel, others to study, and a few in search of a future in the Far East. The very great majority of them returned within months of their departure to the American shore. The mere experience of visiting a foreign land had made them more deeply conscious and appreciative of America. A few stayed on, and it is with this small group that this column is concerned. (Although it should be noted here that even most of this group eventually returned to the United States when the tensions of impending conflict heightened in the Pacific.)

Many of this group which had crossed an ocean in search of an economic future in the Orient were "depression babies" who had come of working age in the early thirties and had met with the discouragements common to the period in their quest for employment. Others had specialized in technical subjects in college and had round with some bitterness that their hope for success in their chosen field was limited by the unchangeable fact of ancestry. Many of them had experienced racial discrimination in one shape or another and had retreated in the face of the inequities of marginal democracy. They were, in many cases, the faint in heart.

It should be recalled that in that pre-Pearl Harbor era there was no stigma attached to a visit to Japan. Those were the days of scrap iron and oil exports from West Coast ports for the Tokyo war machine. Those were the days of good-will missions and school-teacher junkets to "picturesque Japan." Those were the days when appeasement was a synonym for diplomacy.

We met many of these American "expatriates" when we were in Japan in the spring and summer of 1936. We were tourists then, and just passing through, but many of those we met believed themselves fated to a life spent in the shadow of the ubiquitous Kempeitai, the secret police. The majority was eager to return to America but unwilling, in many cases, to exchange the pathetic security of white collar jobs in Tokyo for the aprons of fruit stand clerks in Los Angeles produce markets or the sweating labor of the farm. The "expatriates" held minor bureaucratic positions, or posts in trading agencies or jobs on one of the three English-language newspapers in the Japanese capital.

Most of the "expatriates" never really left America, although physically they were 5000 miles away. They ate ham steaks in the western-style restaurants of the Ginza, had Fuji ice cream for dessert and took in an American movie at night. Many of them felt that they were not completely accepted by the Japanese, that the authorities were suspicious of them. (And perhaps they were right. Even in our short time in Japan we were questioned on several occasions by agents of the military and civilian police and taken into custody and questioned as a possible spy on one occasion.) Many of the "expatriates" accepted without question the story then current that the Tokyo police had a file on the 600 Nisei then believed to be living in that area and that the Nisei would be arrested and interned in the event of any trouble in the Pacific. What actually happened to the few Nisei who were caught by the war in Japan has not been completely ascertained. It is evident that some were arrested, others were questioned but not interned and a few collaborators (the number is probably less than one for every thousand Nisei in the Army of the United States) went into the service of the Japanese government. Incidentally, this is what happened to three of the "expatriates" whom we met in Tokyo. One, a newspaperman, is now an American Army officer in the Pacific war. Another, a baseball player, is a U.S. Army sergeant, somewhere in the Pacific. The third, also a newspaperman, is now doing valuable war work for the United States

government. No doubt, hundreds of others who were in Japan during that period are now in the United States Army, their experience having given them qualifications not possessed by the average GI but of great value in the present war. For most of the "expatriates" eventually returned when tensions mounted in the Pacific and the issue of loyalty became clear and demanding, transcending economic opportunism.

There is a terrible nostalgia for the homeland which is common to all expatriates, whether it be the writer or artist in Montmartre, the seaman in the steamy, equatorial ports, or the Standard Oil agent in Iraq or farthest China. And the Nisei expatriate in Tokyo in the mid-Thirties was not immune. We went with some of them to commemorate an American holiday and sang the "Star Spangled Banner," not in the commonplace style of its rendition in a moviehouse or at a football game, but with a feeling which comes of being 5000 miles and many days away from home. The best way to appreciate your particular bit of American land, as the GIs have learned, is to be kept away from it. Perhaps distance makes patriots of us all. Anyway, after the holiday had been celebrated we went to the Florida Kitchen, which was a restaurant in Tokyo at that time, and talked about the early morning from a live-bait boat in the Catalina channel and how big and great and lovely were the desert spaces of the American southwest.

The other day we spoke with one of these "expatriates" who returned to America long before the war. He was fearful of the possibility that we would try to find Darlans or Badoglio to deal with in Japan. If he had learned anything, he said, from his stay in Japan it was that the farmers and the ordinary workers didn't have a chance under the setup at the time. He wanted a hard peace for the Japanese militarists but he also wanted a Pacific charter to define our democratic aims in the Far East. He distrusted the Zaibatsu and the influence of the so-called liberal aristocracy and felt that the workers and the farmers should be represented in any post-war government. If a democratic form of government was called for and drastic changes were necessary, he felt that such changes should be made for no change could be more drastic than that which would be occasioned by the landing of our forces in Japan. We mention the conversation here because it just about sums up how we feel about it.

The war in the Pacific is entering its final phase and thousands of Nisei, one of America's "secret weapons" in this war, are lending their specialized skills to the task. Outside of a couple of ex-newspapermen engaged in propaganda work there has been no indication that any Nisei are collaborating with or serving in the Japanese forces. So it seems that the West Coast hate-mongers are wrong again. They were the ones who dreamed up the fiction about an Army of Nisei who were being trained by the Japanese. Their charge, made some time ago, started us thinking about the "expatriates" who were in Japan in the mid-Thirties. We came to the conclusion that most of the "expatriates" were back home and had turned out to be pretty good Americans, if service in the war is any measuring-rod for loyalty. So it seems that the race-baiters, the Ku Kluxers of World War II, as Collier's labels them, are wrong again.

Only 90 Per Cent Free LEWISTON TRIBUNE

The Lewiston, Idaho, Tribune on June 13 reproached a VFW post in Spokane, Wash., for permitting a minority of 10 per cent of its members in thwarting the will of 90 per cent who would have accepted the membership application of a Japanese American veteran.

"The case again illustrates the danger of attempting to pursue democratic goals in an organization set up on aristocratic internal principles," the Tribune declared.

Vagaries

Football . . .

Coach Jim Phelan of the St. Mary's Gaels told a San Francisco sportswriter last week that St. Mary's was proud of Sgt. Bud Mukaye, now serving on Okinawa with the U. S. Army. Phelan noted that Mukaye was the only Nisei to turn out for football for the Moraga eleven . . . Recently San Francisco's Golden Gate Angling and Casting club changed its by-laws to permit membership only to "white Caucasians" and expelled Henry Fujita, a prominent member of the club and national flycasting champion. Because the club meets in a public building in a public park, President Lloyd Wilson of the San Francisco Park Commission was disturbed by the group's action. After some judicious behind-the-scenes diplomacy Wilson is reported to have extracted a promise from club officials that their racist by-law will be abandoned and that the membership rolls will be open "to any person of good character." Presumably Fujita, who brought the club national attention through his performances in flycasting competition, is once again eligible for membership.

Co-Ops . . .

According to Otto Rossman, head of WRA's business enterprises, community cooperatives in the WRA camps did a total business in 1944 of nearly \$7,000,000 . . . WRA officials are advising residents still in relocation centers that their children will not be eligible to attend schools in the vicinity of the center. WRA schools closed with the 1944 spring semester and will not be reopened . . . A large cartoon by the noted St. Louis Post-Dispatch cartoonist, Fitzpatrick, in the July 14 issue of Collier's Magazine shows an ugly man with the label "Japanese Exclusion League" crawling out of a Ku Klux Klan robe. Collier's lead editorial condemns the "Japanese Exclusion League" as "most regrettable, and something for Americans to be ashamed of."

Californian . . .

The Bakersfield Californian is one of the few West Coast newspapers which has not let up on its opposition to the return of evacuees to the West Coast . . . The Shikyou Daily News reported last June 13 that seven persons at the Tule Lake center had escaped. WRA officials at Tule Lake, however, reported no unauthorized departures from the camp and believe that an over-zealous resident of the Tule basin may have mistaken some Klamath Indians for evacuees.

OPA Study . . .

OPA officials in Colorado, now investigating prices of Japanese-style foods, recently called in 12 persons connected with the packing and processing of these foods and questioned them regarding the manufacturing costs of pickled onions, rice cakes, seaweed paste and the like. The investigation in Denver was conducted at the request of OPA officials in Hawaii. Since the start of the war the Denver area has become the center of production for Japanese-style foods and much of the production is shipped to Hawaii. Complaints from consumers in Hawaii regarding the high prices charged for these goods in comparison with pre-war costs resulted in the inquiry and the possibility that OPA ceilings may be set. In their request to the OPA in Colorado, price control officials in Hawaii wrote: "From the standpoint of Hawaiian price control and for the sake of the prestige of the OPA among large sections of the Oriental population of the territory, it is important that this investigation be conducted."

Congress . . .

The WRA with its 25 million dollar budget is one of the war agencies whose funds have been blocked by the Congressional controversy over the FEPC . . . Internees transferred from the Tule Lake Segregation center have been "relocated" at Department of Justice camps at Santa Fe, N. M., and Bismarck, N. D.

BIG CITY BLUES: Summer Night in Chicago

By JOBO NAKAMURA

White caps foamed on the waves of Lake Michigan and broke into lacy shreds. The water looked syrupy and cool. In the distance where the water turned from green to dark blue, white sails skipped like so many tiny butterflies. Immediately in the back, the din of heavy traffic and factory machines roared in the big, ugly city.

Masao was glad to be alone; alone with his thoughts. Nobody understood him, anyhow. It was his sensitivity; at least,

that's how he rationalized his frustrations. Maybe it was just escapism. Oh well, he wanted to be alone to piece his problems together. He got up and walked west toward Michigan Boulevard. The breeze caught his tie and whipped it across his shoulder; his shirt fluffed on his back. It made him feel good. He was glad he didn't have to pick pears this summer in the sweltering, dusty orchards of the Sacramento river delta. He remembered how he would have to work frantically to keep up with veteran pickers. . . quick meal of boiled fish and rice. . . the slovenly camp bathtub which had ugly scum floating on the surface. He would be lying awake on the straw bunk listening to the snores of men around him and fearing that he would be drawn inevitably into the ranks of these forgotten men.

Masao turned the corner to buy an evening paper. The little news boy whom he saw shivering at the same newsstand last winter was still there. He gave the boy a dime and told him to keep the change. He felt proud but hated himself for being sentimental. The hurdy-gurdy man was on the corner and he stopped to watch the monkey perform its antics. Masao hadn't seen a hurdy-gurdy since he was a kid. He ambled up Van Buren street and walked past the Rialto Theatre and stole quick glances at the life-size photos of semi-nude ladies who offered "a new series of emotional and exotic dances with incandescent songs."

His mind turned toward economic security. Why should he worry? He had a swell job at Atlas and his boss had just told him that he would like to keep him for a long time. Why, even that afternoon, the boss had his arm around him. But, too many talked about the coming depression. Negroes and Mexicans and Nisei would probably be laid off first, he surmised. Then would he go back to California? Masao promised himself that he would deposit another ten dollars in the bank tomorrow. He thought of the fellows at Atlas like Mac, Jonesy, Red, Harry, Thornton and others. From the first, Masao felt that he was accepted as an individual and he liked the guys a lot and wished he had a decent home to which he can invite them for dinner. He would then show them some of the wood carvings he did in camp. He dreamed often of a little house in the suburbs with green shutters and a white picket fence.

Masao spied a Nisei couple

walking up the street smiling at each other. The girl was slight of build and pretty. He made some disparaging remark about them to himself but he knew that he was envious. Then he walked into a Walgreen store to phone a couple of girls he knew on the north side. They said they were "too busy." Finally he called Roy up. Roy had gone out to YPSO meeting. McVickers theatre featured "Between Two Women" and Masao decided to kill a couple of hours at a movie before he went home. The story was quite romantic and Masao was stirred; he wished he were Van Johnson. He came out of the theater and slipped into the moving crowd. A depth of intense emptiness and longing seized him. His head ached and eyes were blood shot.

He slipped out of the crowd and entered a smoke filled hamburger counter. He took a seat next to a blonde, boyish-looking sailor who was finishing off a plate of spaghetti. A drunkard, old and uncouth, staggered in and slapped the sailor on the back and told him what a "damn good job the Navy is doing for the country." The sailor quietly paid and left. The drunkard took his seat and leered at Masao's brown face. Masao tried to hide his fright. "Yes sir!" the man said dropping his fist on the counter, "those Chinamen are our great allies."

The hamburger was a little raw and when Masao washed it down with a glass of cold milk, the mixture curdled in his stomach. His head ached terribly and he held it together to prevent it from cracking in half. His stomach was acid and he belched. His shirt clung moistly to his skin and his face was oily and sticky. He found his way down to the subway station and rested his head against the wall. On the train he found a seat beside a prudish-looking woman who probably thought he was drunk but he didn't give a damn what she thought. He wished the train would speed up so he could get home faster. He saw green and purple circles, and then found himself wallowing in a thick black, oily pool, whirling and sucking. The train conductor came up to him and told him to wake up or he'll miss his station.

Masao got off at Clark and Division and rapidly walked home. He realized that he hadn't solved his life's problem yet but he would do it tomorrow. He dumped himself on his bed and was soon asleep with his clothes on.

Describe Departure of First Canadian Nisei Volunteers

KASLO, B. C.—The New Canadian, Japanese Canadian weekly, reported on June 16 that the first group of twelve Nisei Canucks to leave for overseas military service had embarked from Toronto on March 4, 1945.

The Nisei Canadians were the first of their group to be inducted into the Canadian Army since 1941. They left under cover of military security.

A Nisei Canadian girl's report on their departure, delayed by censorship, was released recently:

"The departure caused curious interest in the spectators (at Toronto's Union Station) who did not know whether to take them for Chinese or Japanese.

"There was nothing very colorful about them, stooped under all that heavy luggage, nor did they look especially professional as they stumped up the stairs in their heavy boots, but as they waved their last farewell, we felt downright proud of them.

"We expected to see a whole mob of excited people at the station, but there was no sign of any Nisei except the four Yatabes looking forlorn and puzzled, and not a soldier in sight. We inquired at the information bureau; we asked the gate men and the con-

ductors about the 'Japanese soldiers' but nobody could tell us a thing. They were all surprised and looked at us a little skeptically.

"Finally my friend and I were directed to the office of the Army Provost Marshal. We calmly walked in and asked him whether the Japanese boys had left for overseas.

"He raised himself to all his 6 feet 4 and asked us where we had got so much information and didn't we know that troop movements were military secrets. 'Besides,' he said, 'you needn't worry about your man. Most likely he'll come home with a pretty Chinese wife on his arm.' We crawled out of his office; there was nothing else to do but go home.

"Just as we reached the door, in walked the twelve boys in khaki. They all lined up against the wall and we all started talking at once. Albert Takimoto introduced me to everyone. There was Jin Ide, George Obokata, Ed Ikeda, Sid Sakanishi, somebody Hoita. I can't remember the names of the others.

"We attracted quite a number of interested spectators who were trying to decide whether we were Chinese or Japanese. Perhaps that was why we were all taken to another hallway where no one was

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Times and Arguments Change But Little

Twenty-five years ago this month a special congressional committee held hearings in San Francisco to seek a solution to the "Japanese problem" of the day.

There had been isolated instances of violence against Japanese in California and the Hearst press had sensationalized the "picture-bride" situation.

California's congressional delegation had been clamoring for federal restrictive measures against the Japanese, primarily by a ban on all future immigration. East of California, the nation was only mildly interested.

V. S. McClatchy was the big gun for the anti forces. The Japanese problem, he contended, is not one of number but of concentration. But he tipped his hand when he complained that 100,000 Japanese in California, instead of spreading themselves out in a "weak solution" among three million Californians, were strongly concentrated in seven or eight of the state's richest agricultural counties.

Few Nisei 25 years ago were old enough or able to appear before such a committee and state their views as many so ably did before the Tolan committee after Pearl Harbor. But newspaper files show that several Nisei did appear, and the Associated Press reported as if in wonderment that these witnesses spoke perfect English and were well and neatly dressed.

It is only obvious that times and arguments change but little. McClatchy's complaint that the Japanese were concentrating too much in the richest agricultural counties is echoed today—in no less shameless terms — by the Hood River legion post and the Remember Pearl Harbor leagues. Anti-alien land laws have been made more stringent, in the interim, and even states of doubtful agricultural potentialities like Arkansas have passed such measures in their fear and ignorance.

The Japanese residents of California of 25 years ago, and their young American-born children, could not have dreamed of what was to happen less than a quarter century later. But even then the pattern, which was to make wartime evacuation inevitable, had been outlined.

If there had been prophetic Issei and Nisei then, they would have warned their friends to scatter themselves and not to concentrate. Perhaps there were such prophets who could foresee — not necessarily a war, but the possibility of further persecution — and urged their friends to give up the false security of the Little Tokyos.

But their voices were not heard, and the slow process of assimilation had not progressed far enough within the tight concentrations of persons of Japanese descent to make their positions as Americans secure when war came.

The study of history takes on true significance when the trends, the decisions and the mistakes of the past are projected and applied

around. There was an air of secretiveness. Some train officials came in and asked in undertones, 'Are they Chinese or Japanese?' 'Japanese,' whispered the Army officer and up went their eyebrows.

"We're supposed to be masquerading as Chinese," whispered one of the boys, 'because our acceptance hasn't been made public yet.'

"They were all sporting the latest hairdos. One soldier wouldn't remove his hat 'because Jean almost had a fit when she saw me.' He clicked his heels smartly, just like a full-fledged trooper, but he made a very poor showing of trying to salute because of the injections he'd had.

"Then—'Okay, boys, time to go!' The boys fell into two's and started up the stairs for the Montreal track. We watched them with their kit bags slung over their backs, a helmet covered with heavy net and a roll of gray blanket, a knapsack in one hand and a small dunnage bag in the other.

"There was nothing colorful about them, stooped under all that heavy baggage, nor did they look especially professional as they stumped up the stairs in their heavy boots, but as they waved their last farewell, we felt downright proud of them."

(The New Canadian reported recently that the first group of Japanese Canadian soldiers had reached a training base in India.)

to the present.

There are differences, to be sure, between 1920 and 1945. In 1920 the voice of this group was Japanese, with an immigrant group looking to its native land for protection against the persecution of unfriendly Americans. Today the Nisei speak as Americans for themselves and for their aging parents who are no longer lonely immigrants but deserving pioneers of the American west.

The antis have not kept up with events and to the thoughtful it is apparent that their arguments — based mainly on the once-a-Jap-always-a-Jap theme—are thoroughly outdated. The tragedy is that so many persons are too deeply engrossed in their own problems to give a thought to the false logic and motives behind the flag-waving of present-day "hate the American Jap" movements.

On the other hand, 25 years have wrought great changes, especially where government is concerned. Now, as never before, the government has been made aware of the rights of minority groups. Where there were a few hardy souls to come to the defense of Japanese Americans 25 years ago, their friends today are legion.

The years have not passed by without progress, but it gives one a better perspective of one's problems to thumb back through the pages of the past. And it does one good to be reminded of these things occasionally.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

PEOPLE'S WORLD

"Truth caught up with Jack Tenney, state senator from Los Angeles and proved him a deliberate liar," the Daily People's World of San Francisco declared on July 9 in commenting on the WRA statement which offered proof that Tenney had misinformed Coast newspapers regarding the return of the evacuees.

"The story of how Tenney connived with the Senate to whip up prejudice against Japanese Americans adds another chapter to the disgraceful history of the recent legislative session," the San Francisco daily added.

Intolerance at Springfield ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch on June 18 told of difficulties in getting a burial place for Ikuta Kishimura, 'Issei dairyman and long-time resident of Springfield, Mo., who committed suicide because of failing health and eyesight. Although Kishimura's many friends, including housewives "grateful for his help and courtesy" and businessmen who remembered his many charities to the town attended the funeral and sent flowers, burial had to be postponed because lot owners in two Springfield cemeteries protested. Finally, the body was sent to Kansas City for cremation.

"Even that was not the end," the Post-Dispatch commented. "For there is left in the hearts of many a useless bitterness."

PALO ALTO TIMES

The announcement of the state director of social welfare of California that 700 out of 4400 returned evacuees have been given state relief is the subject of an editorial in the Palo Alto Times of June 29, which declares the percentage is not amazing.

"On the contrary, the amazement is that the number was not larger," says the Times.

"If all persons of any category in our population—racial, vocational, denominational or anything else—were to be snatched suddenly from their lifetime occupations and herded together in exile for three years, a big percentage would find themselves unable to connect immediately with gainful pursuits upon their mass return."

"Discouraged GIs" Protest Discrimination Against Nisei

SEATTLE, Wash. — Twenty-three "discouraged doughboys," writing from Germany to the Seattle Times, have protested the "abominable" discrimination against American soldiers of Japanese ancestry reported in that city, the Times declared on June 26.

The protest referred to an article appearing in the Army newspaper, the Stars and Stripes, relating that Nisei veterans, one without an arm and another with one leg missing, were refused service in a Seattle drug store.

"We have spent nine bitter months fighting the Germans," the letter said.

"We have been led to believe that we have been fighting against such things as race prejudice. Yet, our own countrymen are practicing the very same thing while we fight.

"It looks to us as though we had better return to our America and clean up our own back yard before we start preaching democracy to other nations."

Poston Soldier Gets Bronze Star For Combat Courage

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Staff Sergeant George I. Tanaka, whose parents live in the Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona, recently was awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service in combat.

A mess sergeant in the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, Tanaka was decorated by Major General Edward M. Almond, 92nd "Buffalo" Division commander, at a ceremony attended by Lieutenant General Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., Fifth Army commander, in Novi, Italy.

Tanaka, who entered the army prior to Pearl Harbor, was cited for action during fighting in the Vosges Mountains of northeastern France.

The fighting in the heavily wooded and mountainous terrain was done in cold, dismal weather. Realizing the men would appreciate hot coffee and sandwiches after eating cold "C" and "K" rations in their damp foxholes, Tanaka, on several occasions, delivered hot meals while the enemy was shelling the area.

Not caring to expose his men to danger, he would order them to take cover while he, alone, went from hole to hole to serve the troops. So closely did the shells fall, he once was knocked to the ground by the concussion and continued with his duty even after the concussion of another shell knocked the steel helmet off his head.

He also voluntarily helped the medics to evacuate the wounded. He frequently exposed himself to artillery barrages in order to assist. His devotion to his men was an important factor in keeping up the morale of the troops, the citation pointed out.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shinzo Tanaka, former residents of Los Angeles, now live at 35-2-A, Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston.

Chicago Buddhists Plan to Hold Social

CHICAGO, Ill.—Members of the Midwest Buddhist church in Chicago will hold their first social on July 28 at the Astor Ballroom. Rex Paul and his 10-piece orchestra have been obtained for the event, according to Bob Mitsueda, general chairman of the dance.

The social will be a pre-conference affair, the Chicago Buddhist group being the host chapter to the Eastern Young Buddhists conference on August 3, 4 and 5.

Boise Nisei Girls Attend YWCA Meet

NAMPA, Idaho — Four Boise Valley nisei attended the State YWCA Conference for Girl Reserves at Payette Lakes, June 26 to July 3.

Mary Ban of Nampa, member of the Nampa YWCA Council, was on the Conference staff as worship chairman and cabin leader.

Nisei delegates were: Irene Jo-Anne Fujii of Nampa High School, Itsiko Miyasako of Homedale High School, and Ida Nukida of Roswell High School. Sixty Girl Reserves and 16 staff members attended the eight-day Conference.

Masumori Kojima Takes Temporary Post with WLB

CHICAGO—Masumori Kojima, formerly of Los Angeles and Rohwer, has been appointed to the staff of the War Labor Board, Chicago, for temporary work during the summer months. Mr. Kojima is employed in the Wage-Hour division which attempts to stabilize wages and hours.

Mr. Kojima, who plans to return to Harvard law school next October, is a graduate of Haverford College, Pennsylvania, where his high scholastic record won him a Phi Beta Kappa key. While a senior at Haverford, he was elected president of the student body. He has had one year in Harvard law school. Masumori Kojima is the son of Edward Kojima, of Rohwer. His mother, Mrs. Shizue Kojima, is living at Hull House in Chicago.

In the July issue of ROUND TABLE NEWS LETTER, published by the National Conference of Christians and Jews, Masumori Kojima's picture appears as one of a dozen teachers in "Inter-group Relations" chosen to speak at summer youth conference in Illinois and Indiana. Since being appointed to a full-time position with the War Labor Board, Mr. Kojima has had to cancel his engagements to speak to Protestant Church conferences this summer. He was the only Nisei among the representatives of the Chicago Round Table.

Officers Leave 442nd Infantry To Return Home

Lieut. Koizumi of Reno Among Those Leaving for U. S.

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Following a parade and farewell ceremonies in the regimental area, six officers of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, all having high adjusted service rating scores, left the Fifth Army in Italy to return to their homes.

First Lieutenant Roger W. Smith of Rush, New York, with 128 points, had the highest adjusted service rating score in the group.

The others are First Lieutenant Lester N. Fitzhugh of Lancaster, Texas; First Lieutenant Shiochi Koizumi of Reno, Nevada; First Lieutenant Fred S. Kanemura of Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii; and Second Lieutenant Satoru Inomoto of Hakalau, Hamakua, Hawaii.

Koizumi, whose wife, Ann, lives in Reno, was graduated from high school in Sparks, Nev., and was a clerk-typist until he entered the army, Nov. 18, 1940.

He was sent to Camp Shelby, Miss., in Feb. 1943, as a cadreman for the 442nd Combat Team.

Lieutenant Koizumi came overseas with the Regiment in May, 1944, assigned as a platoon sergeant to Company L, Third Battalion. He saw his first front-line action when the Combat Team was committed in the latter part of June. The lieutenant of his platoon was wounded during the hard fighting in the Italian mountains, and Lieutenant Koizumi, then technical sergeant, took over the command.

On August 4, 1944, he received a combat appointment as Second Lieutenant. He was among the first enlisted men who came overseas with the Combat Team to win a battlefield promotion.

He saw further action in Italy and France.

When the Regiment was fighting in the Vosges Mountains of northeastern France, his platoon was pinned down by an enemy tank. Lieutenant Koizumi exposed himself, located the position of the tank and directed American artillery with such good effect that the tank was forced to withdraw. For his action he was awarded a Bronze Star.

A week later he was wounded by a shell fragment and is entitled to wear the Purple Heart. His other authorizations include the American National Defense, the Combat Infantryman's Badge and the Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation. His adjusted service rating score is 113.

Hawaiian Stars of 442nd Unit Give Exhibition in Milan

Participate in Rites Opening Club for British Troops

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Hawaiian aquatic stars of the Fifth Army's 442nd Japanese American Combat Team participated in swimming exhibitions in the great indoor pool in Milan, Italy.

As the sports feature of the formal opening of the Kingfisher Club, operated by the British troops in northern Italy, the swimming and diving exhibitions had the color of an international meet as Japanese Americans competed against British and South African mermen.

Performing before a capacity crowd of enthusiastic British Empire soldiers, the Japanese Americans from Hawaii dominated the various events, though no official scores were kept.

For five 442nd men who participated in the Allied Swimming Championships in Rome last summer, it was a renewal of competition with their rivals of last season. The five are Private First Class Charles I. Oda, Kahului, Maui, middle distance star who led the Fifth Army squad to the Allied Team title with 22 points last summer; Private First Class Asami Higuchi, 2997-A Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu, Hawaii; Corporal Robert I. Iwamoto, 207-H Yough Street, Honolulu; Private First Class Joseph K. Yasuda, 921-A Robello Lane, Honolulu, and Corporal Thomas T. Tanaka, 472 North Kukui Street, Honolulu.

Other squad members, all replacements to the original 442nd Combat Team which has a distinguished combat record in Italy and in France, are:

Privates Tadashi Yamamoto, 119 Desha Lane, Honolulu; and Robert K. Matsui, 1889 Kilauea Avenue, Tilo, Hawaii; Privates First Class Shigeo P. Wahululu, Maui; Henry T. Teshima, 1359-C Davies Lane, Honolulu; Keichi Kakuda, 1264 Kolea Lane, Honolulu; Kingo Kanachika, Kahului, Maui; and Sadamu Kakao, 1239 South King Street, Honolulu; Sergeant Seikarsu H. Kikuyama, Honokowai, Lahaina, Maui.

Regimental Athletic Officer Robert I. Wakuya, Wailua, Oahu, was in charge of the swimmers.

Nisei Graduates From Berea College

BEREA, Ky.—Shozo Garry Oniki, son of Fred Oniki, Omaha, Nebraska, received his Bachelor of Arts Degree in History and Political Science at commencement exercises held at Berea College Thursday, June 28.

Oniki, a graduate of the Belmont High School, Los Angeles, California, attended the University of California before coming to Berea. On the Berea Campus, he has been President of Life Service, President of the Upper Division Board of Governors, Vice President of the Upper Division Men's Association, a member of the YMCA Cabinet, State Student YMCA Secretary, and a member of Pi Gamma Mu.

McWilliams Compares Actions of Racists With Nazi Activity

LOS ANGELES—Carey McWilliams, noted authority on American race problems, told a meeting at Clifton's Cafeteria recently that the methods of California race-baiters were identical with those used in Germany by the Nazis in the early days of Hitlerism.

"You can't confine race prejudice to one race," he warned. "This anti-Japanese agitation will spill over against the Negroes and the Jews if it isn't stopped now."

"People who should speak up have been intimidated, but they should realize that the only sentiment of value is public sentiment expressed through the press and otherwise."

Evacuee Film Will Be Shown at Meet

SAN JOSE, Calif.—A motion picture on the evacuees, "A Challenge to Democracy," will be shown at the general meeting of the San Jose JACL chapter on July 14 at the San Jose hotel.

Films of the Heart Mountain relocation center, taken by Eichi Sakauye, also will be shown.

Nisei Captain Serves in 10th Mountain Unit

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Captain Pete T. Okumoto of Hilo, Hawaii, is believed to be the only Japanese American to see action with the 10th Mountain Division of the Fifth Army in Italy.

This unit spearheaded the Allied armies' spring drive into the Po Valley and Brenner Pass, helping to smash German resistance in Italy and part of Austria.

Okumoto, attended the University of Hawaii and Stanford University and received the degree of doctor of Medicine from the University of Michigan Medical School. He is attached to Company D, 10th Mountain Medical Battalion.

He was in the last semester at the University of Michigan when he volunteered for the army. He was sent through the Army specialized Training Program, and was commissioned a first lieutenant on October 28, 1943. After an internship in a hospital in Lansing, Michigan, Okumoto was sent to Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, to take a refresher course. While there he was promoted to captain.

After Carlisle he was stationed at Bruns General Hospital, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

His brother, Private First Class Pete Y. Okumoto, a dental technician, is stationed at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

Private Okumoto trained with the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, but remained behind with the 171st Battalion when the 442nd came overseas.

Another brother, Yoshio Okumoto, is a research technician at Stanford University.

A third brother, Doctor Masao Okumoto, is a practicing dentist in Honolulu, Hawaii.

Their mother, Mrs. Kiyoko Okumoto, lives in Hilo.

Chicago JACL Group Will See Movies

CHICAGO—Motion pictures of Japanese Americans in action in Europe will be one of the features of the regular monthly meeting of the Chicago JACL chapter on July 27 in the conference room of the WRA at 226 W. Jackson St. The meeting will start at 8 p.m.

No Nisei Relief Cases in Fresno, Says Welfare Official

FRESNO, Calif.—To date there have been no cases of returned evacuees being granted relief in the county of Fresno, though there are approximately 150 to 200 potential dependents, Mrs. Minette Gutzler, director of the Fresno County Department of Public Welfare declared on June 27.

"We have received an average of about 17 referrals a month concerning applications for relief by Japanese being released from the relocation centers," she said.

Nisei Medic Wins Medal for Aid to Wounded

Sgt. Frank Yano Returning Home from Fifth Army Service

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Sergeant Frank H. Yano of San Francisco, California, who is returning home from the Fifth Army in Italy with an adjusted service rating score of 102, has been awarded the Oak Leaf Cluster to the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in action.

A medical aid man and jeep driver in the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, Yano was decorated by Major General Edward M. Almond, commanding general of the 92nd "Buffalo" Division, at a ceremony near Novi Ligure.

Yano was cited for evacuating many casualties under heavy enemy shellfire in the Vosges Mountains of northeastern France. He was a corporal at the time.

The citation read:

"When a member of the 3rd Battalion command post was seriously wounded during an intense artillery barrage, with utter disregard for his personal safety Corporal Yano left his covered position and dashed to aid of his wounded comrade. Upon examining the wound, Corporal Yano decided that immediate evacuation was necessary. Carrying the wounded man to a jeep, he placed the casualty on the vehicle and took him to the aid station where immediate medical care was given. On another occasion, Corporal Yano displayed courage and cool judgment when he was evacuating two wounded men to the aid station. The enemy started to shell the road on which they were moving. Since there was no available cover for the two litter patients, Corporal Yano continued to drive through the enemy barrage. One shell landed ten feet away from the jeep which was pierced by some of the fragments. Corporal Yano was badly shaken by the concussion but brought his wounded comrades safely through to the medical aid station. His courage, determination, initiative, and devotion to duty are exemplary and in accordance with the traditions of the Medical Corps of the United States Army."

His wife, Mrs. Peggy Yano, lives at 1939-E 81st street Cleveland, Ohio, while his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Yano, live at 31-7-C, Topaz, Utah.

Yano entered the service October 16, 1941, and served in Texas for more than two years before he was sent to the 442nd Combat Team at Camp Shelby, Mississippi.

He came overseas as a member of the Medical Detachment of the regiment in May 1944. He has seen action in Italy and France and wears battle stars on his European Theater Ribbon for the Rome-Arno River offensive, the Battle for Germany, the North Apennines campaign and the Po Valley drive.

As a medical aid man attached to Company F, Yano was awarded the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in action.

Another brother, Warren Yano, serves in Company K, 442nd Combat Team.

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Sakamoto Will Coach Hawaii University Team

HONOLULU, T. H. — Soichi Sakamoto, Maui's internationally known swimming coach, was appointed as instructor in physical education at the University of Hawaii by the board of regents recently.

Sakamoto will coach the school's swimming team and will teach classes in swimming at the university from September.

His most prominent pupils were Bill Smith, Jr., present world champion middle distance swimmer, and Kiyoshi Nakama, Ohio State's National AAU indoor 440-yard free-style champion. Smith holds all of the world records from 220 yards to the 880.

Other National AAU champions Sakamoto has developed includes Takashi Hirose, former AAU outdoor 100-meter free-style titlist; Chiyeo Miyamoto, 1940 women's outdoor individual medley champion; and Jose Balmores, men's individual medley titlist.

Swimmers developed by Sakamoto and racing under the 442nd Infantry Regiment banner won the Southern AAU championship in 1943 and the Fifth Army championships in Rome in 1944.

Maki Ichiyasu Takes Post in YW Camp

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — For the second year, Miss Maki Ichiyasu, formerly of Los Angeles and the Colorado River Project, is acting as assistant director of the YWCA camp at Lake Genesee near Oconomowoc, Wisconsin.

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Scholarship Grants Given Two Girls

RIVERS, Ariz. — Two Butte High school graduates, May Nobuko Yogi and Fumi Anraku, have been awarded scholarship grants by the Butte Community Council to continue their education in Eastern colleges.

Each received a grant of \$150. Miss Yogi will enroll at Baldwin-Wallace college in Berea, Ohio, while Miss Anraku will go to Wellesley College in Massachusetts.

Granada Residents Return to California

AMACHE, Colo. — Seventy residents of the Granada relocation center returned to their former California homes in two special cars which left Amache on June 26.

Madison Graduate Reports for Army

MADISON, Wis. — Eddie Minoru Tanaka, a 1945 graduate of Central High School here, was among the Madison boys reporting for active duty at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, on July 5.

In the Matter of the Assignment for the Benefit of Creditors of the Estate of
RIKIMARU BROS. AND COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to creditors having claims against the above-named assignor to file said claims in the office of the assignee, to wit, W. W. GRAY, 943-A South-San Pedro Street, in the City of Los Angeles, State of California, which latter office is the place of business of the undersigned assignee in all matters pertaining to said estate. Such claims, with the necessary vouchers, must be filed or presented as aforesaid, on or before February 27, 1946.

Proof of claim forms may be procured from the undersigned at his office.

Dated: June 23, 1945.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Ogata, 8303-C, Tule Lake, a boy on June 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Nakamura, 3515-B, Tule Lake, a girl on June 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ryudo Kubota, 7913-GH, Tule Lake, a girl on June 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Takahashi, 3518-B, Tule Lake, a boy on June 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seisaku Fujii, 1805-B, Tule Lake, a boy on June 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Asato Sugata, 8205-I, Tule Lake, a boy on June 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Uyeda, 7217-D, Tule Lake, a boy on June 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Megumi Nakano, 1218-C, Tule Lake, a girl on June 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Rokuro Watanabe, 8305-B, Tule Lake, a boy on June 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Nishimura, 1419-C, Tule Lake, a girl on June 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiraku Tanaka, 8207-C, Tule Lake, a girl on June 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuyuki Yoshinaga, 7216-C, Tule Lake, a boy on June 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Haruo Mayeda, 7302-A, Tule Lake, a girl on June 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mark Sato, 6703-C, Tule Lake, a girl on June 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Shinjaku, 5004-CD, Tule Lake, a girl on June 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kinichi Tanaka, 1319-A, Tule Lake, a boy on June 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Susumu Sato, 1616-C, Tule Lake, a boy on June 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gunji Kubota, 1617-D, Tule Lake, a girl on June 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mahayoshi Wada, 7216-B, Tule Lake, a girl on June 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuto Daijogo, 5117-A, Tule Lake, a girl on June 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiaki Iwasa, 5008-A, Tule Lake, a boy on June 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshikazu Kurahara, 7101-A, Tule Lake, a girl on June 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masayuki Tanaka, 3317-D, Tule Lake, a girl on June 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Nagatoshii, 6708-A, a boy on June 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seichi Hata-gami, 5315-C, Tule Lake, a boy on June 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sueo Okada,

2-2-A, Heart Mountain, a boy on July 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Uyeda, 29-4-A, Heart Mountain, a boy on July 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry E. Amamiya, 72-5-B, Gila River, a boy on June 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Kado-moto, 72-11-A, a girl on June 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fukamizu, 330-4-D, Poston, a girl on June 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kamenosuke Teranishi, 12K-11C, Granada, a girl on June 21.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Richard Tsukada, 7E-9-B, Granada, a boy on June 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toru Hirai, 322-13-A, Poston, a girl on July 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Kenmotsu, 12F-3C, Granada, a girl on June 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Shin-ozaki, 7-E-12A, Granada, a boy on July 1.

DEATHS

Masanori Kamada, 8116-I, 3 days old, on June 5 at Tule Lake, Calif.

Kaoru Masaki, 71, of 919, Tule Lake, on June 5.

Matsuo Takuma, 69, of 1113-B, Tule Lake, on June 6.

Hanpei Kamiya, 62, of 4216-BD, Tule Lake, on June 18.

Fusaye Ueno, 23, of 7607-F, Tule Lake, on June 19.

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

Harutayo Kobayashi, 66, of 20-3-B, Topaz, on June 28.

Matatsu Narita, 58, of 30-4-B, Heart Mountain, on July 5.

Atakichi Yoshimura, 66, of 8K-4C, Granada, on June 22.

Hisashi Okamoto, 5, of 316 Poston, on June 30.

MARRIAGES

Tami Koizumi to Shigeru Aka-gi on July 5 at Topaz, Utah.

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

Poston Population Drops to New Low

POSTON, Ariz. — Poston's population on June 23 was 9,503, it was reported.

Of the total 1,860 were in Camp II and 2,252 in Camp III with the remaining 5,391 in Camp I.

Kinoshita Family Reopens Market

PORTLAND, Ore. — The first retail fruit and produce market to reopen in the Pacific Northwest since the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry is operated by the Kinoshita family at 1100 N. Columbia Blvd.

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Nisei Soldiers Graduate from Fort Snelling

Leading Students Get Awards at Exercises in Field House

FORT SNELLING, Minn. — Commencement exercises were held on July 7 at Fort Snelling with Col. Ernest W. Gibson of the War Department General Staff corps as principal speaker.

The entire School Battalion assembled in the Field House to participate in the ceremony.

The graduates were addressed by Major John F. Aiso, director of academic training. T/5 Harold K. Ito and T/5 Yoshikiyo Nishizaki spoke on behalf of the graduates who were presented to Col. Kai E. Rasmussen by Major Aiso.

Col. Rasmussen, in turn presented the graduates to Col. Gibson, who has returned from overseas duty and who was awarded the Legion of Merit for extraordinary work in the field with graduates of the school.

Col. Frank A. Hollingshead, assistant commandant, presented wrist watch awards on behalf of the Emergency Service Committee of Honolulu to T/5 Harold K. Ito as the "best all-around student," to T/5 Junsuki Agari as the "student who has made the most progress," and to Staff Sgt. Susumu Hidaka as the "best soldier in the class."

T/5 Frank K. Inami received the faculty award for the outstanding student from Master Sgt. Tateso B. Nishimoto.

Major Paul Rusch, director of personnel, presented letters of commendation to T-5 Mitsutomo Ouye, T-5 Shiro Sera, T-5 Yasuo Baron Goto, T-5 Harold K. Ito, T-5 Michael Y. Matsudaira and T-5 Tad T. Yajima.

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Race Relations Council Sends Officials to Discuss Evacuee Problem with Agency Heads

Delegates Impressed By Attitude of New U. S. Attorney General

CHICAGO—A committee representing the American Council on Race Relations recently interviewed several government agency representatives in Washington concerning the resettlement problems of Japanese Americans returning to the West Coast.

Members of the committee were Charles Houston of the Council board; John Anson Ford, member of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors; and, A. A. Liveright, executive director of the council.

Among those with whom the problems faced by the Japanese

Americans were discussed were Secretary of Interior Ickes, Assistant War Secretary McCloy, Abe Fortas and Fowler Harper of the Interior Department, Director Dillon Myer of the WRA, John Blandford and Philip Klutznick of the National Housing Administration and Thomas Clark, newly-appointed Attorney General of the U. S.

Members of the committee stressed that active protection by the Federal government of evacuees returning to the West Coast was imperative and that definite arrangements should be made and government housing provided for returning evacuees.

The opening of employment in West Coast war plants for the returnees was also sought.

The committee noted that Secretary Ickes and his staff expressed concern over the situation on the West Coast and it was disclosed that the Interior Department has recommended more aggressive action by the War and Justice Departments to insure protection for the returnees.

Members of the committee reported that Mr. Clark, now Attorney General, "expressed a thorough understanding of the situation." Committee members declared that they were "deeply impressed" by Mr. Clark's frank appraisal of the subject.

Liberated Prisoner Visits Family

BOTHELL, Wash.—Pfc. George Funai, who was liberated recently after being a prisoner of war in Germany, is now visiting his father and sister at their farm in Bothell.

WRA Sponsors Program to Introduce Nisei to Chicagoans

CHICAGO—An accelerated program to educate Chicagoans on their newest and smallest minority, Americans of Japanese ancestry, is now under way with requests for speakers averaging five each week, W. W. Lessing, Chicago District Relocation Officer has announced.

A recent meeting at which a WRA staff member, Tats Kushida, formerly of Poston and Berkeley, Calif., talked to the Kiwanis Club at Oak Park, a prosperous suburban community, is described in the June 27 news bulletin of that club.

"The Technicolor pictures and talks on the relocation of our Japanese American citizens, Chicago's newest minority, was most thrilling and interesting," states the Kiwanis Club Bulletin. "A program of this nature is good and very much in line with our Kiwanis tenets, which emphasize tolerance, understanding and good will."

"These Americans of Japanese ancestry are really a fine, energetic, progressive, and hard-working group of our people. We should understand them and from this understanding and acquaintance, we will learn to accept and admire them, with a banishment of distrust and suspicion on our part," concludes the Bulletin.

Mr. Kushida, who recently transferred from the Kansas City to the Chicago WRA office, has organized a group of volunteer Nisei speakers who will cooperate in this educational program and carry on, it is hoped, after the War Relocation Authority is liquidated, Mr. Lessing said.

98 Enlisted Men, One Officer Leave 442nd for U. S.

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — Ninety eight enlisted men and one officer of the Fifth Army's 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, with the highest adjusted service rating scores in the regiment, are on their way to a redeployment depot in Italy. They are to be transhipped to the States for disposition under the provisions of the War Department readjustment of personnel program.

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Fresno Action on Leases Awaits Verdict Of Appellate Court

FRESNO, Calif. — District Attorney James M. Thuesen announced July 7 that action seeking the forfeiture of leases or deeds to commercial property held by Japanese nationals will be instituted in Fresno if the higher courts sustain a Superior Court decision in Stockton holding that such occupancy is invalid in the absence of a commercial treaty between Japan and the United States.

Thuesen said, however, that no move would be made by his office until an appellate court upholds the Stockton decision by Judge Marion G. Woodward.

Thuesen said he is unfamiliar with the treaty in question and previously has been of the opinion that that the California Alien Land Law, under which the prosecutions would be instituted, prohibits Japanese nationals from owning or leasing agricultural land.

He said that he believed that the commercial holdings of aliens of Japanese ancestry are extensive in the Fresno area, consisting of garages, hotels, stores, rooming houses, restaurants and other places of business.

Manzanar Evacuee Opens New Grocery

LOS ANGELES—Instead of returning to University of Southern California, where he had been a business administration student for two years prior to evacuation, George Takaki from Manzanar has opened a grocery store in Los Angeles.

George returned to Los Angeles March 30 and opened the grocery June 12. His father, Yoshihiro Takaki, is with him and so is his mother, Miyono. George is the only son and has no sisters.

The grocery's customers are of many ancestries, plus a few Japanese Americans who have already returned to the 35th Normandie neighborhood.

CLASSIFIED ADS

The present address of BILL IKAMOTO, who was in Heart Mountain two years ago, is requested by a friend in California. Anyone knowing Mr. Ikamoto's address may communicate with the Pacific Citizen and the information will be forwarded.

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100 Men Transferred To Internment Camp

NEWELL, Calif.—The War Relocation Authority reported on July 7 that 100 men from the Tule Lake segregation camp had left for a Department of Justice internment center.

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