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442nd Infantry Spearheads New Italy Drive

Report Nisei Bearing Main Drive Burden

Correspondent Says Many in Regiment Want Pacific Service

NEW YORK—The 442nd Infantry Regiment, composed of Japanese American troops, has rejoined the Fifth Army after seven months in France and has borne the main burden of the new offensive up the western coast of Italy, John Chabot Smith, Herald Tribune correspondent with the Fifth Army, reported on April 8.

"In this area," Smith reported, "the Appenines, which rise in moderate slopes above the flat Arno Valley, suddenly shoot up to high jagged peaks before stopping abruptly three miles from the coastline. From the cliffsides to the water, the shore is perfectly flat, with a strip of delta stretching from the Arno Valley to the mouth of the Magra river east of La Spezia.

"The Germans still hold the highest peak dominating this area, the 4,900 foot Mt. Altissimo, which the Japanese Americans have now bypassed along the lower ridges."

Smith cabled that the return to Italy was "something of a disappointment" to many of the Japanese Americans in the regiment "who had nursed hopes of going to the Pacific via their homes when they embarked from Marseilles." Three-fourths of the regiment had seen service previously in Italy, Smith said, and a few hundred of them fought all the way up Italy from below Naples to the Arno valley via the Anzio beachhead.

First Lieut. Sim Asai was quoted by the Herald-Tribune writer as saying he thought most of the regiment would rather be fighting in the Pacific than in Europe. Asai, regimental liaison officer, declared that men of the regiment from Hawaii have relatives who were killed or wounded when the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

"We have extra reasons to fight," Asai continued. "We want to prove our loyalty, and we think this may help to erase some of the prejudice against us. That's what I am here for."

Lieut. Asai was born in Texas and worked at the Statler hotel in Boston before joining the Army, according to Smith.

The Herald - Tribune correspondent noted that the Japanese Americans had taken all the high ground dominating Route 1 to Massa, including Mount Belvedere, against strong opposition.

"Barbed wire, mine fields and narrow water courses still hold up the advance through vineyards and pine groves of the coastal flatland," he said.

PFC. FURUKAWA HURT IN RECENT EUROPE ACTION

HUNT, Idaho — Pfc. Hiroshi Furukawa, son of Koshiro Furukawa of Boise, was wounded in action in France on March 3, according to a War Department notification this week.

Pfc. Furukawa, son-in-law of Mr. and Mrs. G. Mizuki of Hunt, was inducted in March, 1944, and sent overseas in November.

He is the husband of Mrs. Marion Furukawa who is residing in Pullman, Wash., with their nine-months old daughter, Ann.

He has three brothers in the Army, two of whom are overseas.

Canadian Evacuees Offered Employment

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Offers of employment for Japanese Canadians in interior and eastern provinces exceed the number of evacuees which the Japanese Placement Commission can send, it was reported here.

Death of an American

Americans of Japanese ancestry joined with all other Americans and with men of freedom everywhere this week in mourning the sudden death of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Thirty-First President of these United States.

News of the death of President Roosevelt came as a shock to all of America and the world, and there were moments of silent prayer in the tar-paper covered barracks of the relocation camps as there were in all the homes along the Main Streets of a mourning nation.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt was one of the greatest chief executives in the nation's history and the organizer of international cooperation to insure permanent world peace. His was the integral force in the making and shaping of the coalition war which has brought the United Nations to the threshold of victory in Europe and toward the realization of inevitable triumph in the Pacific. He was considered a master politician and a successful exponent of social and economic experiment and progress. He was all of these and more. He believed in democracy and his humanitarianism knew no political or geographical boundaries, no limitations fixed by race or color or creed. He was the champion of the "forgotten man," of the little people of his country and of the world. He brought new hope to the socially and economically oppressed and fought for the principle of human rights above property rights.

He was a human being who loved his fellow man. His was the stuff of laughter and of hope and his dreams encompassed the world of free men. He may be remembered in history as a War President, but like Abraham Lincoln, he will not be forgotten by the common man for his inceasing fight against privilege and entrenched special interests, for his fight for jobs for all and the betterment of housing and public health.

The strength of his convictions earned him the bitter hatred of those who opposed him. He early saw the menace of totalitarian aggression and began to prepare his country to meet the inevitable threat of rampant fascism. The impending triumph of allied arms is a testimonial to his grasp of the logistics and other factors of the science of war as the building of a healthy, progressive nation is a tribute to his humanitarianism.

He gave new dignity to labor and sponsored and inspired legislation to bulwark human rights. He was not one to accept as unsolvable the practices of racial and religious discrimination.

His death is America's loss and the loss of all humanity.

Nisei Troops Use Grenades, Bazookas to Blast Germans From Rocky Hideouts in Italy

NEW YORK—Japanese American troops in Italy used grenades and bazookas to blast the Germans from their last rocky redoubts in the newly-captured heights in the Appenines along the Ligurian coast, according to a dispatch published April 9 by the New York Times from its corfespondent, Milton Bracker, "With the 442nd Infantry Regiment, below Massa, Italy."

Bracker reported that the Japanese American regiment, which includes the famous 100th Battalion, was back in Italy and was tightening its semi-circular grip east and southeast of Massa, below La Spezia, Nazi naval base. (Later reports declared that Massa had been captured.)

Action on the Fifth Army's front continued intense on the Ligurian coast above Pietrasanta, Bracker said. The Nisei troops back from France mopped up Mount Fragolito, pushed on to take Mount Belvedere, two miles east of Massa and secured the Serreta Ridge overlooking Massa from the southeast.

As the Nisei troops dug out the Germans from their mountain hideouts, fighter-bombers dived beyond the front lines and 155-mm. guns punched away at the stubborn enemy, Bracker said.

He reported the coastal highway between Strettoia and Porta blanketed with smoke as the battle progressed. Northeast of Strettoia, one jab by forty to sixty Germans was broken up by artillery. During the night. enemy infiltration efforts were frustrated by the Japanese Americans.

The New York Times man reported that the 442nd Regiment, formerly commanded by Col. C. W. Pence of Attica, Ind., was now under the command of Lieut. Col. Virgil Miller of Winneconne, Wis., while the 100th Battalion is led by Major Jack Conley of Honolulu.

Bracker noted that the 442nd had fought in France as a part of the 36th (Texas) Division.

"After a bitter battle in the Vosges mountains and three months of a relatively quiet holding assignment in the Maritime Alps, the Japanese Americans got on the job here with typical dispatch and have done remarkably well in a sector where all efforts thus far have not been brilliant," Bracker added.

"Somehow it is still incredible to see these dark, slight soldiers, who so uncomfortably suggest our Pacific enemy. Yet, as Tech. Sgt. Andrew Okamura, another Hawaiian, put it: 'I can speak more Italian than I can Japanese."

"More than anything else," the New York Times correspondent reported, "the outfit's return here emphasizes the polyglot nature of both the Allied armies in Italy. But nothing could possibly emphasize it more than to see one member of the 100th Battalion sitting as cross-legged as a Buddha as he pored over a map and discussed with grave satisfaction the sinking of the battleship Yamato."

Japanese Americans Capture Carrara, Mount Belvedere in Fifth Army's Spring Offensive

ROME — American troops of Japanese ancestry of the 442nd Infantry Regiment, beating back vicious German counterattacks, captured Massa, last major bastion south of the La Spezia naval base, Allied headquarters announced April 9.

(The Associated Press reported that the Japanese Americans had taken Massa in concert with the 473rd Regiment of the Negro 92nd Division.)

Allied headquarters announced April 12 that American troops, assisted by Italian artisans, had captured Carrara, four miles north of Masa, as the new offensive in Itay, paced by the Japanese Americans continued. Informed sources said that the capture of Carrara, famous marble quarry center of 50,000 population, had "apparently been made by the 442nd Regiment, made up of Americans of Japanese ancestry." The Japanese Americans had been last reported only a half mile from the town.

(Later reports confirmed that the Japanese Americans had captured Carrara.)

It was reported that the Germans obviously were putting up one of their "show piece" defenses all along the Italian front—a stubborn, bloody fight for every crossroad despite the present situation in Germany.

In an earlier report the Japanese American unit was stated to have seized two villages and pushed beyond Mount Belvedere, a German strongpoint which they were reported on April 8 to have captured. Hard-driving elements of the Nisei unit took Montignoso and Strinato, astride the Ligurian coastal highway less than three miles below Massa. On April 9 the Japanese Americans were reported to have pushed approximately 2000 yards beyond Mount Fragalito 'despite stiff opposition." Other elements of the 442nd Infantry repulsed an enemy counter-attack in this sector.

ROME—Crack Japanese American troops of the 442nd infantry spearheaded the opening of the U. S. Fifth Army's spring offensive on the western flank of the Italian battlefront and have captured 3000-foot Monte Belvedere and driven within two miles of Massa, Allied Headquarters announced here April 8.

The Nisei troops broke a long stalemate in the area as they returned to action with the Fifth Army on the Italian front. (Previous dispatches from Europe had placed the Japanese American Combat Team with the 44th Anti-Aircraft Artillery Brigade holding defensive positions in the Maritime Alps along the Franco-Italian frontier. The April 8 announcement by Allied Headquarters was the first report of the return of the Japanese Americans to the Italian front.)

The Associated Press reported the Nazi grip on Massa and nearby Carrara, centers of the world famous Italian marble quarrying industry, was threatened by the Fifth Army's surge northward near the Ligurian coast. An apparent objective of the offensive is the enemy's important naval base of La Spezia, 14½ miles northwest of Massa.

The A. P. said that the Americans of Japanese ancestry of the now-famous 442nd gained four miles in 48 hours, wiped out one company of Germans and virtually destroyed two more and took more than 100 prisoners.

Through infiltration and with the aid of Italian patriots the Japanese Americans discovered the secret mountain trail the Germans had been using to send spies to Fifth Army positions, A. P. Correspondent Sid Feder reported in a front-line dispatch. Monte Belvedere's cloud-covered peak was taken after a battle of several hours. Other elements of the Japanese American Combat Team stormed Cerreta ridge southeast of captured Monte Folgorito. Fifth Army headquarters said the Nisei doughboys were meeting increasing resistance from enemy artillery and mortar positions.

One Japanese American Hurt, One Missing, Reports OWI

WASHINGTON—The Office of War Information this week identified one American soldier of Japanese ancestry wounded and one missing in action in the European area.

The casualties are:

Wounded in Action

TERADA, Pfc. Yoshio H.—Mrs. Matsuka Terada, mother, 14-9-B, Hunt, Idaho.

Missing in Action

KASHIWAMURA, Pfc. Tetsuo—Mrs. Tome Kashiwamura, mother, 2914 Pauoa Valley Rd., Honolulu, T. H.

Secretary Stimson Describes Attack on Nisei GI as 'Outrage'

WASHINGTON — Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, denounced on April 5 an attack upon an American soldier of Japanese ancestry at Madera, Calif., as "inexcusable and a dastardly outrage."

Asked at a news conference about a published report that five shots had been fired at the home of Minoru Ohashi, an honorably discharged soldier of Japanese ancestry, where Cpl. Y. A. Kawamoto, his brother-in-law was visiting, Mr. Stimson said:

"Any attack at any time on a peaceable citizen is bad enough; but if such an attack as you mention was directed because of his ancestry against an American soldier who, like millions of others of many different racial backgrounds, has demonstrated his loyalty to his country, it was an inexcusable and dastardly outrage."

Japanese American GIs, Back From War, Prefer California

Two Members of 442nd Regiment Recovering from Wounds Sustained in Rescue of "Lost Battalion" In France; Now at Hospital on Pacific Coast

SAN FRANCISCO — Japanese American GIs of the famed 442nd combat team of the 7th army in France, who smashed through fierce Nazi resistance in the Vosges mountains to rescue the Yank "Lost Battalion" last October, have a song, born of a crap game expression, called "Go for Broke!"

In Nisei slang it means, "Shoot the Works!"

Two of the tough Japanese American soldiers who "shot the works" in that battle to win the profound gratitude, and sometimes the kisses of the rescued Yanks, are now in Barnes General hospital at Vancauver, Washington, recovering from machine gun and shrapnel wounds suffered in that epic fight in the blood-stained snow.

Pfc. Jim Tokusige, 25, and Pfc. George S. Yoshioka, 33, both pre-Pearl Harbor soldiers, lounged in their hospital apparel in the warm sunshine outside their quarters Wednesday, and in the most American way in the world told about their combat service.

Jim was born and brought up in California—in the rich lettuce fields surrounding Salinas, Monterey county, where people have been talking about boycotting returning Japanese Americans. His left arm, which he carried tenderly, was shattered by a German machinegun bullet as he packed in a 300 Walkie-Talkie set to maintain communications in the rugged mountain country in which the Germans had trapped the American battalion.

George, a heavy-set, cheerful type, called San Jose, California his home. A piece of shrapnel from an artillery shell tore out a section of his left elbow—leaving him with a permanently stiff arm. Dragged away for an interview from a lineup of hospitalized soldiers awaiting appearance before a discharge board, he was impatient to get back to find out whether he was "in" or "out" because of his stiff arm.

"We went overseas August 1, 1944," said Pfc. Tokushige, "and after a quick stop at Naples we went to Marseilles and then to the south of France. We fought in France for about a month attached to the 36th Division. Fighting in those mountains was pretty rough. I was a communications man. The lost battalion was surrounded by the Nazis in an advance and for about a week the men were trapped in a circular area about 300 yards in diameter. No one could make contact with them and it was our job to get in there. The Germans knew they had them there and they were dug in pretty strong.

"I carried a carbine but got hit early in the fight and was carried out with a broken left arm. I give a lot of credit to the evacuation hospitals. I got three plasma transfusions. Those nurses and doctors sure worked long hours and they couldn't have been better to me.

"Up there the boys have treated me really nice," he said. I've got nothing to kick about. Maybe they don't know I'm Japanese in the states because I certainly haven't found any discrimination as far as I'm concerned. I expect I may run into it when I get out of the army, but it will generally be the ignorant people who go in for that. Oh, I've had a few guys say things—but never to my face.

"I'm not sure what my plans are. In a way I have to start everything over again when I go back. I like it better in the East—the people are much more broadminded. I've heard about the trouble at home, of course. Funny, but there are plenty of boys here from the South Pacific, and I get along with them swell. Go out with them and have fun."

Pfc. Yoshioka, a farmer, fought in France for eight grim days before he was put out of the fight. "Eight days," he said, "was enough."

"I'm going back home, if I can," he said. "My family is in California. I've got five brothers—one in the army, one in university and three 4Fers." In the early days his family voluntarily moved to Brighton, Colorado and did not live in a relocation center. Pfc. Tokushige's parents are in Poston, Arizona and want to go back home.

"In Italy they made us feel like kings. In France they treated us like brothers. There weren't any hard feelings towards us over there. They gave us the impression we were one of them. We were, too," Pfc. Yoshioka said with feeling.

The group of which the boys were a part suffered 100 casualties in two weeks of fighting in France—as heavy as any of them, and heavier than most of them. Both veterans wear the Pre-Pearl Harbor ribbon, battle stars, the combat badge, the unit citations won and the Purple Heart.

"I'm awfully happy that my people are back here—at home," George said proudly. "It makes me feel that what I was fighting for over there, and for what I gave the use of my arm, was not all in vain. There's no place like San Jose, for me. I've done a lot of traveling lately, and I know."

California Legislator Says 50 Thousand Evacuees May Return

SACRAMENTO—State Senator George Hatfield, R., Merced county, predicted on April 6 that the closing of the war relocation centers for evacuees of Japanese ancestry on Jan. 6, 1946, probably will mean the return of about 50,000 persons to the West Coast.

Senator Hatfield made his comment during debate on April 5 on a resolution asking Congress to compensate California counties and cities for aid given to indigent evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

The state of California's share, Hatfield said, will be about 40,000 and many will be indigent. Their support, he argued, should be the burden of the Federal government.

Senator Irwin T. Quinn, Eureka, opposed the resolution because he feared it would be interpreted in Washington as an invitation to return the evacuees to California.

"They're out now and we want them to stay out," Quinn, a leader in agitation against the evacuees, declared.

Telegram Sent to New President

DENVER, Colo.—Saburo Kido, National President of the JACL, offered the "whole-hearted support of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the unfinished business of victory and peace" to President Harry S. Truman in a telegram to the new President on April 12.

A. P.'s Joe Rosenthal Says:

Marine Generals Recognize Work of Nisei GIs in Pacific

NEW YORK—Joe Rosenthal, the Associated Press photographer whose photograph of U. S. Marines raising the American flag on Mount Suribachi on Iwo Jima has won nationwide acclaim, declared here April 8 in an interview with Charles Gotthard, New York correspondent for the Chicago Tribune, that Americans of Japanese ancestry serving with the Pacific assault forces have proved their loyalty to the United States through heroism that has won the praise of all who have seen them in action.

This is the message that Rosenthal has brought back with him from the Pacific front, Gotthard said.

Rosenthal, whose daring in making the historic picture of the Marines on Iwo caused Navy Secretary Forestal to remark that Rosenthal was "as gallant as the men who raised the flag," told Gotthard:

"There are thousands of Japanese Americans in United States service in all theaters. All of those with whom I came into contract are anxious to prove their loyalty to this country. Often their anxiety is touching, for they volunteer for all sorts of dangerous missions.

"Many have paid with their lives, and many more have been wounded. They have done an outstanding job for the Allied cause and their heroism should be recognized. It has been recognized by the Marine commanders where I saw them in action at Guam, Peleliu and Iwo.

"Usually they work with headquarters in serving as interpreters. Armed with hand grenades at entrances to Jap pillboxes or caves, they often convince the enemy to surrender where American officers, lacking the proper diction of the Japanese languarge, would fail.

"They work so close to the enemy on these missions that, along with the danger of being killed by Japs, they run the risk of being shot, unintentionally by our own Marines. From a distance its hard to tell them from the enemy. Their dungarees soon become ragged in rough country and the similarity of their physical appearance makes their job that much tougher.

Gotthard reported Rosenthal as saying that many Japanese Americans in service in Europe clamored for transfer to the Pacific where, lent to the Marines, their linguistic and other talents could be put to better use. He said that virtually all Japanese Americans (in the Pacific) were serving with special units.

"And they get along fine with the Marines, who are pushing their way to Tokyo," he added.

Rosenthal condemned isolated instances of antagonism against Japanese American fighting men by groups in the United States. He termed a "crying shame" the action by the Hood River, Ore., post of the American Legion in removing the names of Japanese Americans from the city's honor roll, a move that was condemned, however, by the National Legion organization.

Rosenthal is preparing to return to the Pacific soon.

Pacific GIs Condemn Boycott Against Nisei, Says Educator

Dr. Reyerson Recently Visited Army Posts In South Pacific

SACRAMENTO — "American troops fighting in the South Pacific do not like the attitude of some Americans in California who favor a boycott against the return of the Japanese Americans to the West Coast," Dr. Knowles Reyerson, director of the University of California College of Agriculture at Davis, told a meeting of the Sacramento Council for Civic Unity on April 9.

Dr. Reyerson recently visited the South Pacific as a representative of the Board of Economic Warfare, where he taught American troops to raise crops to supplement their diets. He spoke to about 200 persons at the Adult Education center.

"I met many American soldiers who are fighting the Japanese and they all asked 'what the hell are we fighting for?' We went to school with many of the Japanese Americans and they are as good Americans as we are,'" Dr. Reyerson reported.

He said that many of the Japanese Americans in the South Pacific act as interpreters—a very hazardous occupation because of the possibility they might be mistaken for enemy soldiers.

"It will take all the tolerance in the world to work out this problem," he said. "It cannot be solved by passion, bitterness or intolerance. America is great because of the contributions of all racial groups."

Student Places Third In Spelling Bee

DES MOINES, Ia. — Kazuko Kita, 13, 8-A student at Washington Irving Junior high school, placed third in the 20th annual Des Moines city schools spelling bee last Saturday. Kazuko is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Kita, former residents of Calexico, Calif., who came to Des Moines in June, 1943, from the Poston WRA center.

Group Opposes Return of Evacuees

SALINAS, Calif.—With a program calling for the utilization of "all legal means" to discourage the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific coast, the Monterey Bay Council on Japanese Relations this week filed papers for incorporation following a meeting April 5 in Salinas.

The organization will "conduct by all proper and lawful means an educational program regarding the background, history, pre-war activities and future disposition of Japanese in the United States," according to the general purposes of the group as cited in its papers of incorporation.

A drive will be started to "secure thousands of members at $1 each." Forty persons attended the last meeting of the group which is headed by E. M. Seifert, Jr., prominent produce industry official.

WRA Official Raps Policy of Fresno Board

AAA Group Imposes Restrictions on Benefits to Nisei

FRESNO, Calif.—Paul J. Fischer, Fresno district relocation officer of the War Relocation Authority, denounced the Fresno County Agricultural Adjustment Administration for its decision to withhold benefit payments to American citizens of Japanese ancestry who cannot furnish proof that they have repudiated dual citizenship.

"I think the AAA is making unfair demands," Fischer said at a meeting of members of the Fresno chapter of the West Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play. "When I was in San Francisco recently the state AAA office admitted to me this was just prejudice."

The Bee reported April 9 that Fischer also assailed the Fresno County Board of Supervisors for refusing to use county welfare funds for the rehabilitation of returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

Formation of a Civic Unity committee to assist in the resettlement of the returning evacuees was advocated at the meeting.

Agricultural Board Chairman Defends Policy on Nisei

FRESNO, Calif. — The Fresno County Agricultural Adjustment Agency committee is instituting a policy which its chairman, Frank Long, describes as "realistic" concerning applications from returning farmers of Japanese ancestry for benefit of farm and soil conservation payments, the Bee reported April 6.

Long announced the county committee will not make any payments until the "Japanese" furnish proof by affidavit he has repudiated dual citizenship and is not a citizen of any other country.

In addition, Long said, the "Japanese" will be required to furnish statements from District Attorney James M. Thuesen that title to his farm is not nor never has been in question regarding alien property laws.

Long said that War Relocation Authority officials whom he would not identify had expressed violent opposition to the policy.

"The policy was drawn on an overall basis shortly after Pearl Harbor, but we had no reason to invoke it until recently when 15 to 20 applications were received from 'Japanese'," Long said.

Message of Sympathy Sent Mrs. Roosevelt By National JACL

A message of condolence was sent to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the White House by the National headquarters of the JACL, following receipt of news on April 12 of the sudden death of the President.

Bataan Hero Meets Two Nisei Evacuees in San Francisco

BOSTON, Mass.—"Three young Americans, by a simple, unpretentious act of friendship, have raised a standard of interracial understanding and tolerance for the West Coast," a Christian Science Monitor correspondent reported in a disptach published on April 4.

Kimmis Hendrick, staff correspondent for the Monitor, reported from San Francisco that one of the three Americans was a soldier hero of Battaan who is just back from three years of Japanese oppression in the Cabanatuan prison camp in the Philippines, while the other two are Japanese Americans who have just returned to the Pacific Coast.

The Nisei Americans and the soldier from Battaan came face to face on a downtown street in San Francisco, Hendrick said. According to some predictors, this should have been a situation electric with challenge, he added. It was, but not as many had prejudged.

The soldier approached the other two and asked them if they were of Japanese ancestry. "Yes," they said.

"Well, can't we have a visit?" the soldier asked. And they did. The three of them went to a hotel where the Japanese Americans were staying and talked for a long time.

The soldier told them how he had been treated at Cabanatuan, told them his whole story. He also asked questions: How had they been treated at the relocation centers? How were they being treated now? He wanted to be certain that the America he had come back to had not forgotten its duty to play fair.

After they got through sharing experiences, they exchanged addresses. When he got home to Tennessee, the soldier said, he would be wanting to write them.

University Students Rout Seattle Racists

Joins U. S. Army Nurse Corps



NEW YORK—Lieut. Mary Masako Yamada of the Army Nurse Corps (shown above shortly after she was commissioned) declared in New York on April 8 that she will fulfill a long-cherished wish when she reports at Fort Dix, N. J., May 1, to serve the United States.

"I will serve anywhere—in the South Pacific if they will let me," Lieut. Yamada told a press conference at an Army Public Relations office.

She was born in Los Angeles and visited Japan once when she was six years of age. Her mother is now in the war relocation center at Heart Mountain, Wyo.

Lieut. Yamada graduated from the Bellevue School of Nursing in 1936 and holds a masters degree in health education from Columbia University. She is the fifth Japanese American to serve in the Army Nurse Corps. It is reported that there are several hundred girls of Japanese ancestry in the Cadet Nurse Corps.

Japanese American Soldiers Take Part in Okinawa Invasion

Dispatches Report Work of Interpreters With American Troops

Dispatches from invaded Okinawa island reported this week that American soldiers of Japanese ancestry were among the United States forces on the island.

A delayed April 3rd dispatch from International News Service reported an incident involving a Japanese American soldier. INS said that Staff Sgt. James K. Dubois had gone into a tomb and had come out with 250 live civilians after some assistance from a Japanese American interpreter with the U. S. Army.

Dubois, an Army pictorial service cinematographer, approached the entrance to a horseshoe-shaped tomb in a ravine and was amazed to find a native woman inside, bowing in a gesture of friendliness. With her were three men and two children.

Dubois got a Nisei soldier interpreter who was sent into the cave to tell the civilians that the Americans would not hurt them, the INS report said.

The woman lifted the helmet of the Japanese American to make sure he was of Japanese stock, then gasped and put a hand on her forehead in relief.

When these civilians emerged into the ravine after more than a week in the tomb, as Dubois filmed the scene, two other civilians came out of a cave above. Convinced that Japanese propaganda was not true, that the Americans were not vicious, these refugees pointed out other hiding places and the movement grew by leaps and bounds until more than 250 were herded together from the walls of a ravine through which the Yanks had swept two days before.

The Associated Press reported in an April 3rd dispatch that two Japanese American soldiers from Hawaii were among those helping with civilian Okinawans taken into custody. The A. P. quoted one of the Japanese American soldiers as saying:

"They are cooperating very well. This morning we had quite a time inducing a crowd to come out of a cave. They said they had been told they would be tortured with needles. Now they seem happy to be safe—from the way they are chipping in to clean up rubbish, wash clothes and make things livable.

"They are poor peasants for the most part—a pitiful lot who didn't expect kind treatment."

GARDENA VALLEY TO HEAR DEBATE ON NISEI ISSUE

GARDENA, Calif. — Arrangements have been completed here for a debate on the subject of the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast, Harry Crawford, chairman of the Citizens Emergency Corps, sponsors of the affair, announced this week.

The debate will be held on April 25 in the Gardena high school auditorium.

Daniel G. Marshall, Los Angeles attorney and chairman of the Catholic Interracial Council, will speak in favor of the the return of the Japanese Americans while John R. Lechner, executive director of the Americanism Educational League, will uphold the negative.

Hood River Post Restores Nisei Names to Honor Roll

HOOD RIVER, Ore. — The names of 15 Japanese American servicemen are back on the American Legion's Hood River honor roll.

The names, whose erasure "to show the Japanese we don't want them back," provoked a nationwide controversy, formally were restored by the Hood River post on April 9 following a directive from the National Commander Edward Scheiberling of the Legion.

Ministers Hit Anti-Evacuee Groups Motives

Condemn Proposal At Recent Meeting To Deport Citizens

SEATTLE — Condemnation of the anti-Japanese American meeting held in Bellevue on April 2 has been expressed in a resolution signed by eight members of the East Side Ministerial Association, the Rev. Robert B. Shaw of Bothell announced on April 4.

"The association has gone on record unanimously as opposing the un-American and un-Christian attitude of the self-appointed leaders at the meeting, who proposed the ejection of all American citizens of Japanese descent from this country," the resolution stated.

"The proposed action is so obviously contrary to the spirit and letter of the Constitution that all good citizens of our nation should join in opposing this Fascist-Nazi philosophy and action.

"It is an expression of racial discrimination which we have strongly condemned in other countries and which must be eliminated speedily if a world organization for peace is to have a chance.

"We believe that our sons have fought and died for justice and it is unthinkable that we at home should be false to those ideals for which they have been asked to pay so high a price."

Those who joined the Rev. Shaw in signing the resolution were the Revs. Frank W. Blish, Kirkland; W. J. McGettigan, Carnation; Ernest Barber, Snoqualmie; Clarence Aumiller, Redmond; Vincent C. Widney, Bellevue; Revelle Roach, Redmond, and N. H. Carman, North Bend.

WRA REPORTS 167 EVACUEES BACK IN OREGON AREA

PORTLAND, Ore.—Only 167 of the 4000 persons of Japanese ancestry who left the coastal half of the state of Oregon under the Army evacuation orders in 1942 have returned to the area since Jan. 2, 1945, when the exclusion restrictions were rescinded, C. W. Linville, Oregon supervisor of the War Relocation Authority, declared on April 5.

About 200 of Washington's former coastal population of 14,565 persons of Japanese ancestry have returned.

Of those returning to Oregon, 73 have relocated in Portland, while 30 have returned to Clackamas county, 28 to Multnomah county outside Portland, 20 to Hood River county, seven to Washington county, four each to Marion and Wasco counties and one to Clatsop county.

Japanese American Artists will Exhibit Works in New Jersey

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—An exhibition of the works of American artists of Japanese ancestry will be opened at the New Jersey College for Women soon.

Among the artists to be represented will be Yasuo Kuniyoshi, noted painter, and Isamu Noguchi, famous sculptor.

Artists in war relocation centers are being invited to participate in the exhibition.

150 Attend Meeting Called to Protest Return of Evacuees; Distribute Pro-Nisei Literature

Remember Pearl Harbor League's Activity Is Likened to Nazi Actions by War Veteran; U. of Washington Group Protests Discrimination

SEATTLE, Wash.—Attempts of the Remember Pearl Harbor League, Inc., to bring their organization to Seattle struck a snag last week when more than 150 University of Washington students arrived at the league's organizational meeting on April 5 to protest discriminatory action against Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The Seattle Times reported April 6 that the Washington students distributed pro-Nisei literature at the anti-evacuee league's meeting and branded as "undemocratic" the threats they said were made against them by members of the Remember Pearl Harbor League.

The university students compared the Remember Pearl Harbor organization to Nazi persecution groups. (The Times headlined its story "Anti-Jap League Has Nazi Smell—Students charge.")

In a surprise move, the students arrived 150 strong in several bus loads at the meeting, called at 2336 15th Ave., S., to establish the Seattle Homestead of the Remember Pearl Harbor League whose headquarters are at Auburn, Wash.

"The students put anti- Japanese leaguers in a state of confusion by distributing pro-Nisei literature," the Times reported.

Some persons, staring at War Relocation Authority literature (explaining the War Department's program for return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast) which had been thrust into their hands by the students, scratched their heads and muttered:

"Are we in the wrong place?" or, "Say, which side is this meeting supposed to be for?"

Several University of Washington professors also attended as observers. Among them was Calvin Schmid, professor of sociology and author of a recent work entitled, "Social Trends in Seattle," which is concerned with racial problems in the city.

Prof. Schmid was formerly principal research analyst for the Wartime Civil Control Administration which carried out the evacuation of the people of Japanese ancestry in 1942.

The titles said that one of those to assail the anti-Japanese American group in a statement on the day following the meeting was Werner Mattersdorff, 21, who came to the United States in 1939 from Dresden, Germany, and is an American veteran of World War II. Mattersdorff is attending the University of Washington and residing at International House near the campus.

"One fellow there came over and wanted to fight," Mattersdorff said. "He said: 'Let's settle it outside' and then when one of my friends interceded and I refused to fight, he said: 'What's the matter? Are you yellow?'

"I was interested in attending the meeting because it was much the same as those that were held in Germany before the war against minorities. The only difference over there was they spoke in German and they were trying to persecute the Jews, the Austrians, the Czechs and even the Catholics.

"The whole thing seemed very undemocratic. Over here they are using the Nisei as an excuse instead."

The meeting was punctuated with frequent bursts of laughter from the students as they listened to the speakers, including Benjamin F. Smith, president of the Remember Pearl Harbor League, William B. Leber and Corydon Garrett, publisher of the Weekly Sumner Standard whose front-page has carried the line "Banish All Japs from U. S." for the past two years.

The students said they resented being placed in the category of hecklers by members of the League and were staunchly defended by Prof. Schmid.

"There were many outbursts of laughter over some of the things that were said by the speakers," Schmid said, "and while they were somewhat disruptive I don't believe it could be regarded as heckling in any sense of the word.

"The students were very orderly and well-behaved. I believe it was a case of the leaguers encountering for the first time a group that was not in absolute accord with what they believed and they did not know what to do about it."

"The laughter was quite definite and fairly vocal," Schmid said, adding that he believed it occurred because the audience in Seattle was somewhat "more enlightened" than those to which the speakers were accustomed.

Mattersdorff said mirth reached its peak when one of the speakers recalled that pioneers had "taken this country away from the Indians and now the Japs are trying to take it away from us."

Prof. Schmid said he had attended the meeting to conduct further research for his work on race relations in Seattle. Others attending included members of the American Friends and other church groups, presidents and members of several campus sororities, and M. D. Woodbury, secretary of the University YMCA.

A delegation of women students from the University of Washington visited the offices of the Hearst Post-Intelligencer on April 6 to protest what they considered an effort by the newspaper to ridicule the participation of the students at the meeting. One of the headlines used by the Post-Intelligencer declared, "Bobby Socks Go High Brow." The Hearst paper had reported that the Remember Pearl Harbor League's meeting "was heckled by 200 persons, most of them University of Washington co-eds wearing bobby socks and wooden shoes."

It was reported that at one stage of the meeting, sympathizers of the Remember Pearl Harbor League's program of expulsion of persons of Japanese ancestry from the United States attempted to eject a shipyard worker, Miss Louise Gregg, when she interrupted a speech by E. D. Phelan, Seattle attorney. Efforts of the leaguers to expel Miss Gregg from the meeting proved unsuccessful when several non-sympathizers interceded.

Loyalty, Courage of Nisei GIs Noted by Robert Sherwood

NEW YORK—Robert E. Sherwood, noted American playwright and government official who recently returned from a tour of Pacific war areas, told the National Urban League on April 10 that extermination of the Japanese as a race is a physical impossibility and would be condemned by American public opinion.

Sherwood said Americans must be prepared to extend the hand of fellowship to the remaining Japanese after the war "if we are to continue believing in our professed principles of democracy."

Sherwood said that among the facts on which he based his conclusions were "the loyalty and courage of American soldiers of Japanese extraction" and the "friendly attitude of Japanese civilians once they realize we are not barbarians."

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LARRY TAJIRI ..... EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

The 442nd Regiment

Allied headquarters in Rome announced this week that the 442nd Infantry Regiment, whose enlisted personnel is composed wholly of Americans of Japanese ancestry, had returned to Italy from France and was bearing the main burden of the U. S. Fifth Army's new offensive along the Ligurian coast. Against a foe which is resisting with fanatical fury despite the fact that its military organization was collapsing inside Germany, the Japanese Americans captured Mount Belvedere, Massa and the famous quarry center of Carrara and were reported moving toward their immediate objective, the strong Nazi naval base at La Spezia.

This news of the latest action involving the 442nd Regiment adds another chapter to the brilliant combat record of United States soldiers of Japanese ancestry. The 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of Japanese American members of the Hawaiian Territorial Guard, and now a part of the 442nd, has been described in the press as the most decorated unit in American military history. The 100th went into action in Italy in the mountains above Salerno and was in the line for 128 days as a part of the 34th (Red Bull) Division. The 100th saw heavy action all the way up the Italian boot to Cassino, the Anzio beachhead and to Rome and beyond. It crossed the Volturno and the Rapido against bitter enemy opposition. It joined the 442nd Infantry Regiment, composed of volunteers from Hawaii and the American mainland, following the capture of Rome. The 442nd Regiment defeated the Nazis in the battle of Belvedere, took Cecina and entered the important port of Livorno. Men of the Japanese American unit are credited with being the first to cross the Arno and to breach the defenses of Pisa.

One company of the 442nd transported in gliders, landed in Southern France on D-Day in August, 1944. Later the entire Japanese American Combat Team was transferred to France and attached to the 36th (Texas) Division. The Nisei were committed to action in the Vosges Mountains and suffered heavy casualties in the rescue of the "Lost Battalion" of the 36th Division near Bruyeres. In this action the 442nd is reported to have suffered casualties totaling more than three times the number of men of the "Lost Battaion" who were rescued. In a later action a special "task force" from the 442nd was instrumental in breaking a stalemate on the Seventh Army front in the Vosges mountains, and its activity played an important part in the breaching of the Belfort Gap by units of the Sixth Army Group.

Before returning to the Italian front where they are now pacing the Fifth Army's spring offensive, the 442nd was ordered to the Franco-Italian frontier where they spent three months in holding action in the Maritime Alps while recovering from losses sustained on the Western Front.

Japanese Americans from Hawaii and the continental United States, including such Pacific Coast areas as the Hood River valley in Oregon, the White River and Puyallup valleys in Washington and Placer, Fresno, Yolo counties and the Imperial Valley in California, areas in which the words of hate are shouted against them and night-riders speed along the highways, have made and are making a brilliant record of participation as American fighters in the global war for freedom. These Japanese Americans have insured for all time their place, and the places of other Americans of Japanese ancestry, in the American scene. Their sacrifice has been great, as have been the sacrifices of all of America's young men, but Americans of all races, colors and creeds will join with them in insuring that their sacrifice has not been in vain.

Secretary Ickes

"The federal government has shown its determination to protect the rights of the Japanese of American citizenship and loyalty. The matter is in the hands of Secretary of the Interior Ickes. And if anyone thinks he can move Ickes to reverse himself, he might try sending a letter of protest. It would cost but a 3-cent stamp, and the colorful language in which Ickes answers such protests is worth the investment."

So wrote Ross Cunningham, associate editor of the Seattle Times in a column printed April 11.

One person who tried rather underhandedly to enlist Ickes' support in an anti-Nisei movement has had since a taste of Ickes' forthright speech, though possibly that person has regretted the investment.

He is C. G. Schneider, secretary of the Oregon Property Owners Protective League, more commonly known as the OPOPL. Recently Ickes in a letter to Senator Guy Cordon of Oregon declared that he favored the dispersal of persons of Japanese ancestry throughout the country and that he did not believe it wise for all of them to resettle in the West Coast areas. This is a point of view taken by all persons interested in the welfare of the Nisei, and it has never been argued other than that concentration of persons of one minority into Ghettos and monoracial units retards their integration into the American scene.

Cordon announced publicly that Ickes was against the return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast. And Schneider, upon reading this, immediately dispatched a "congratulatory" telegram to the Secretary of the Interior, making his bid for Ickes' support.

The report of this action naturally caused some apprehension among those persons who supposed, and correctly, that Ickes, as Secretary of the Interior and head of the department of which the War Relocation Authority is a part, should be the first to protest any misunderstanding of the Nisei's right to return.

But Ickes has made it clear in his usual blunt language that he has not reversed himself in his determination to protect the rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

"I believe strongly that the United States Government having removed these people from their homes in the first instance and having decided that their exclusion from the coastal area is no longer necessary now owes on unmistakable obligation to aid them in becoming re-established wherever they choose to settle," wrote Ickes to Schneider.

"To ignore or repudiate that obligation would be not only inhumane but morally offensive in the eyes of democratic minded people throughout the world. For this reason I have been profoundly disturbed by the activities of certain unprincipled groups in Oregon, Washington and California which are trying by legal or illegal means to nullify the decision of the War Department and prevent the return of the evacuees to their rightful homes when they want to return. I realize that these groups represent only a small minority of the population of your state and of other coastal states but their campaigns of undisguised economic greed and ruthless racial persecution have shocked and outraged good Americans in every section of the nation. I am confident that their plans and stratagems will not long be tolerated by the overwhelming majority of straight thinking and fundamentally decent people in the three Pacific states."

It is not to be expected that the OPOPL will be deterred in any way by Ickes' statement, for such groups as the OPOPL have been rebuffed before by straight thinking and fundamentally decent people. The OPOPL is not even deterred by the Constitution, and it is not to be expected that it could be rebuffed by a mere man, even though that man is so rugged a character as the Secretary of the Interior.

Nor can the Nisei hope that the vicious anti-democratic organizations of which the OPOPL is only one will go out of existence in the very near future. So long as the profit motive can be counted, these groups will continue to beat their drums of alarm and chant the racists' call. But their hold upon public opinion weakens daily.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Racists Gird for Long Fight

New organizations, pledged to eliminate persons of Japanese ancestry from the social and economic life of the Pacific Coast, are digging into the foxholes of reaction for a long and continuing fight which will be carried on long after the victory of Allied arms in the Pacific and in Europe.

Many of these groups are dropping all pretenses of patriotic camouflage and are revealing the bed-rock of their racial hatreds and economic greed. It is significant that these organizations are in the majority newly-formed to take advantage of the situation created by the evacuation, and some of them include in their membership and leadership persons who have profited from that evacuation. It is also significant that many of the pressure groups which have carried forward the anti-Oriental banner of West Coast racism in the past are not participating in the present campaign against persons of Japanese ancestry and are, in the main, cooperating with the Army's order rescinding the exclusion proclamations.

The new groups appear to be under the leadership of extremists in race-baiting and hate-mongering and generally appear to have small memberships which are concentrated, however, in rural communities and therefore exert a not inconsiderable influence in their respective areas. They appear to be able to plaster the store-windows of communities like Auburn, Calif., Gresham, Ore., or Sumner, Wash., with "No Japs Wanted" signs which are directed against Americans of Japanese ancestry rather than against the Japanese enemy. Although these groups appear to be flourishing in small towns, they have met with little success in efforts to extend their activities into larger communities. Among the newly-organized groups are the Remember Pearl Harbor Leagues with their "homesteads" in several western Washington communities, the Oregon Property Owners Protective League (formerly known as Oregon Anti-Japanese), the Japanese Exclusion League, Placer County Preservation Association, Vacaville Anti-Japanese, Monterey County Council on Japanese Relations, and the Americans League and the Council on Alien Relations in Los Angeles. In most cases the leadership of these groups is composed of men who were commercial competitors of persons of Japanese ancestry, while in one or two cases the motivating influences are promoters who have a financial interest in racism.

These organizations appear to be carrying on a two-fold campaign, one a program of deliberate mininformation regarding Americans of Japanese ancestry and secondly, an effort to frighten the evacuees out of returning to their areas. Kent Shoemaker, a leading Hood River hate-monger, has declared in a full-page ad in the Hood River News that Japanese American soldiers are willing to give their lives overseas in order to lull the people of America into a sense of security regarding the loyalty of the Japanese American group, while the Lomita post of Veterans of Foreign Wars, the focal point of anti-Nisei sentiment in the Gardena Valley, has stated publicly that the Japanese American Combat Team is composed not of persons of Japanese descent but of Koreans. These efforts to belittle the wartime contributions of Japanese Americans seem to be an important part of the strategy of these coastal race-baiters.

One of the most common attacks on the integrity of Americans of Japanese ancestry is the use of the "dual citizenship" bogey. Legislation sponsored by the hate-mongers, letters written by them to newspapers, and speeches given by them at public meetings lay heavy stress on the alleged dual citizenship status of Japanese Americans. The radio commentator, Larry Smith, has repeated the dual citizen charge on many occasions, while the Fresno County Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been applauded by the Fresno Bee for its insistence on prior proof from Japanese American farmers of the repudiation of dual citizen status before issuing benefit payments. Actually, it is not legally possible for an American citizen of Japanese ancestry to be a dual citizen because the United States has never recognized the principle of dual status.

The use of the dual loyalty argument against persons of Japanese ancestry dates back to the Yellow Peril campaigns of a generation ago, as do many of the present-day arguments of the coastal racists. Carey McWilliams summed up the "dual citizenship" charge in his book, "Prejudice: The Japanese Americans." Discussing the use of this argument, Mr. McWilliams declared:

"The 'dual citizenship' charge was . . . unrealistic and unfair. The Japanese Nationality Code has always been prejudiced upon the doctrine of jus sanguinis—namely, that a child is Japanese if its father is a Japanese national at the time of it birth. Under the Fourteenth Amendment, we have always followed the doctrine of jus soli—that persons born in this country are citizens of the United States. That there are two such conflicting doctrines of nationality may be readily explained: countries having a heavy outmigration—the population exporting countries — almost uniformly follow the doctrine of jus sanguinis; while countries of heavy inmigration—the population receiving countries follow the doctrine of jus soli. There is nothing peculiar, therefore, about the rule followed by Japan (it has been the rule of many European nations.)"

"What we have forgotten," Mr. McWilliams observed, "is that the Japanese on the West Coast themselves petitioned Japan in 1914 to modify the law. The law was, in fact, modified in March, 1916, and again in December, 1925, so as to make it possible for Japanese born in this country to renounce any claim of dual citizenship. It is difficult to see how such a claim could arise in actual practice, since we have never recognized the principle of dual citizenship. In any case, after 1925 many Nisei did renounce Japanese citizenship (the Japanese American Citizens League carried on a ceaseless agitation to this end), and those born after Dec. 1, 1925, were automatically released from such a claim."

The conduct of the very great majority of the Japanese Americans in World War II has made a farce out of the dual citizenship argument, but this has not deterred the OPOPL and similar groups from continuing to use it against the Nisei.

Anti-evacuee groups in the Sacramento valley will meet next week to form a statewide body to carry on their work. Meanwhile, the OPOPL, the Remember Pearl Harbor League and the Japanese Exclusion Association have announced plans, and in the case of the OPOPL have employed personnel, to carry on their work throughout the country. Long-range objectives announced by these groups include the passage of legislation to denationalize and deport the Nisei. Since it would be difficult to conceive that these groups would be so naive as to actually believe that they could force the passage of a constitutional amendment against the Nisei, it must be considered that their purpose is to continue to use racism as a factor in economic competition. Meanwhile, their activities must give hope and comfort to every potential fascist and night-riding hoodlum west of the Sierras and the Cascades.

Hood River Hysteria
SALEM JOURNAL

The Salem, Ore., Journal on Feb. 27 called the present hysteria at Hood River "the worst advertising Oregon has received throughout the nation for intolerance since the days fhen the KuKlux Klan burned its fiery crosses in the early 1920's."

The Journal noted the campaign to prevent persons of Japanese ancestry from returning to farms and businesses, "presumably by terroristic tactics as under the constitution there is no legal method of depriving citizens of their property."

John Lardner Writes Article On Nisei Troops

"Those of the First Generation," an article on the 100th Infantry Battalion by John Lardner, war correspondent, appears in the March 31 issue of the "New Yorker" magazine under its "Reporter at Large" department.

Lardner first saw the Nisei troops in action in Italy. Later, when he covered the Pacific fighting, he met some of the 100th veterans at home in Honolulu.

Many Nisei veterans are named in the article, including Pfc. Hideo Tokuarin, Captain Isaac Kawasaki and Capt. Taro Suzuki.

Lardner describes a "luau" given Pfc. Tokuarin by his mother, which Lardner attended with Farrant Turner, first commanding officer of the 100th Infantry Battalion.

Vagaries

FDR . . .

President Roosevelt was a staunch supporter of the right of Americans of Japanese ancestry to serve in the armed forces of the nation. The activation of the Japanese American Combat Team at Camp Shelby in 1943, would not have been possible without his influence and support . . . When the news of his sudden death was flashed to a stunned nation, the flash interrupted a routine war dispatch which was being tapped out by the tickers of a major news service. That war dispatch told of the capture of Carrara by the Japanese American Combat Team.

* * *

Coronet Magazine has announced that it will feature an article in its issue on the 100th Infantry Battalion. The article by Sidney Carroll will be called, "The Purple Heart Battalion." According to Coronet, this report from its correspondent in the Pacific "will have a message for those at home who condemn all Japanese Americans as disloyal." . . . Al Blake, one-time sideshow concessionaire, is now touring California on a speaking campaign against the return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast. Blake operated a concession at the San Francisco Exposition where camera enthusiasts could take pictures of artists' models. According to the book, "Betrayal from the East," which is purportedly concerned with Japanese espionage in America but which concludes with a denunciation of the WRA and an argument against the return of the evacuees to the coast, Blake was a U. S. counter-espionage agent in the employ of the Japanese. . . . Blake's experiences have inspired the film version of "Betrayal from the East," in which the spy for the Japanese Navy turns out to be a Japanese student cheer leader at Stanford University. . . . Of course, there is no record of any student of Japanese ancestry at Stanford being apprehended for espionage activities.

* * *

Washington: The House recently voted for an investigation into immigration and naturalization problems with stress on persons of Japanese ancestry . . . Of 250 persons employed in a small Cleveland war plant, 150 are Japanese Americans. The plant has a good production record . . . A group of high school students recently protested the boycotting of a returned evacuee farmer at a Portland, Ore., market . . . Lieut. Col. Sherwood Dixon, who commanded the 3rd Battalion of the Japanese American Combat Team before it went overseas, recently wrote an article on the Nisei soldiers for The Pointer, official West Point magazine . . . Capt. Masayuki Matsunaga, a veteran of the 100th Infantry Battalion, told the story of the 100th at a meeting of an American Legion post in St. Paul recently.

* * *

Mine Okubo's exhibition of drawings and paintings of relocation center life are now at the Ned School for Social Research in New York after opening at the American Common under the sponsorship of Common Ground magazine. Miss Okubo's show will go on tour after its New York showings and will be exhibited in Seattle and San Francisco . . . In her regular Mutual network broadcast recently, Jane Cowl, the noted actress, recently contrasted the 442nd Infantry's rescue of the "Lost Battalion" with recent violence against the persons and properties of Japanese Americans on the West Coast . . . Yasuo Kuniyoshi's latest works are on exhibition at his new show at the Downtown Gallery in New York City. The exhibition includes 22 paintings, including "Room 110" which won the Carnegie award for the best American painting for 1944, and a group of new war drawings.

A Short Story:
HOME IN THE WEST

Editor's Note—This short story is reprinted from the March 10 issue of The Amphibian, publication of the Army Service Forces training center at Camp Gordon Johnston, Fla., and offers an American soldier's reaction to recent news stories of the burning of homes of Americans of Japanese ancestry in California.

By T/5 JAMES MILTON MEADE

Hirosho Yugi had come home.

His hungry eyes took in the little fruit ranch, swept over the entire valley and did not stop until they rested against the backdrop of mountains. Then his gaze shifted back to the cluster of buildings in front of him, with the neat rows of trees behind, and he knew that this was the most beautiful part of the valley. It belonged to him. Yes, the house and the sheds were in need of repair and the trees badly needed pruning, for he had been away almost three years; but everything would be put in order immediately. Mr. Yuki could not get to work too soon.

His arms tightened around the shoulders of his wife as he thought of the months they had spent at the relocation center in Wyoming. Life there had not been unbearable but it wasn't like being here at home. Memories of the forced exodus were softened only by reminiscences of newly found friends. There was Rev. Endo, for instance, who had helped get his daughter transferred from the University of Southern California to that little college in Missouri. It would be good to have his daughter back where she could come home often but, no, she seemed to be happy and doing so well where she was that maybe it would be better for her to stay there until she grauated. Writing in English was difficult for Mr. Yugi — his two children insisted that letters to them be in English, but he decided to write his daughter that very night asking her what she wanted to do.

For a few days Mr. Yugi worked unstinted and unhindered. Work at the relocation center had been a drudgery but now labor was a joy and he laid his tired body down beside his wife's at night with satisfaction. He was so busy those first couple days that he did not think to visit his occidental neighbors.

But three of them came to Hirosho Yugi.

Mr. Yugi met them with a broad grin and extended hand but the tight mouths of his visitors erased the smile from his face and caused his hand to drop to his side. Mr. Roberts, who had a larger fruit ranch just down the road and who had been appointed spokesman of the group, had something to say to Mr. Yugi that did not sound comprehensible. It seemed that his neighbors had gotten together and decided they no longer wanted Japanese to share the valley with them. Mr. Yugi and his wife must go.

Mr. Yugi's mind refused to grasp the import of what he heard. It was all without reason. Did not this little bit of land belong to him? Had he not faithfully paid his taxes every year? Why, hadn't he even worked all night putting out smudge pots in Mr. Roberts' orchard the time the frost had come when Mr. Roberts and his family were away.

The wizened face of the little man was inscrutable as he quietly made his reply: "This is my home. I would rather die than leave it."

The three men left after making profane reiterations of what had already been said. But that was just the beginning of Mr. Yugi's troubles. The following Wednesday night one of his sheds was set afire. Mr. Yugi and his wife extinguished the blaze. It become a daily occurence for small boys and girls undoubtedly spurred on by the remarks of their parents, to throw rocks through the windows of Mr. Yugi's house. Their newly discovered game was played with an accompaniment of vulgar epithets that could not possibly have been the product of their own childish minds.

Hardly a day passed that some attempt was not made to dislodge Hirosho Yugi and his wife from the valley. Mr. Yugi's stoic-like disregard of the abuses heaped upon him made the white inhabitants of the valley angrier than ever. At last they decided that their patience had been exhausted and agreed that more drastic measures would have to be taken.

They assembled at Mr. Roberts' house one moonlit night—tall men in overalls with their womenfolk, just under-draft-age boys and their sweethearts who had decided it would be much more exciting to help drive out the Japs than go to the movies, and little children who should have been saying their prayers before going to bed or at least being engaged in some less harmful form of mischief like pulling the tail of the family cat.

Like a band of Ku Klux Klaners on the way to the house of a Negro who had the foolish idea that a Mr. Lincoln had obtained for him the right to vote, they came with blazing torches held high. Like a bunch of Nazi renegades reeking out vengeance against a Son of David who had the effrontery to insist that he was as good as a true Aryan, they set fire to Hirosho Yugi's house. These refugees from Oklahoma, Kansas and Iowa had heard terrible stories of atrocities committed by Nipponese soldiers so they expended upon these two refugees from Japan the pent up hatred that had been growing within them since Pearl Harbor. To their distorted minds, persecution of these two creatures, who were born citizens of the wrong country and who were not allowed to correct that error, was a much more satisfactory form of retaliation than buying war bonds or filling blood banks.

Fortunately, Mr. Yugi and his wife had heard the mob coming and had fled to a far corner of the ranch. There they watched their home being destroyed. There they huddled together through the cold California night.

The next morning a ramshackle Ford drove up to where a house had been the night before. In it was the mail carrier. He spoke to the small, abject figure standing by the smouldering ruins:

"Hey, are you Mr. Hirosho Yugi? Say, what happened to your house? Bad connection?"

Mr. Yugi probably did not hear what the mailman had said but he mumbled something which could have been meant for either yes or no.

"Well, now that's too bad. You have to be awful careful who you get to wire your house nowadays. Was the house insured? No? Say, that's tough. Oh yes, I've got a telegram here for you that must be pretty important. They brought it over from the telegraph office just before I left town. Sign here, please."

Mr. Yugi stood there with the yellow envelope in his hand as the Ford chugged up the road. Suddenly, he realized what he was holding and slowly opened the envelope. It took several minutes for his already stunned mind to grasp its contents. Then the paper slipped from nerveless fingers to the ground. Mr. Yugi had been the picture of total abjectness before; it was impossible for this new grief to register in his anguish-filled eyes and sagging shoulders.

There the telegram lay. Bold capital letters formed the message that had been repeated over and over again the last few years. For most people it had been possible to squeeze some consolation, some justification out of these terrible messages. Not so for Hirosho Yugi. Not now.

Read this and shed a tear for Mr. Yugi—and for his neighbors:

THE WAR DEPARTMENT REGRETS TO INFORM YOU OF THE DEATH OF SGT. GEORGE W. YUGI IN ITALY STOP LETTER FOLLOWS END.

From the Frying Pan
By BILL HOSOKAWA

Nisei Family Finds Place in America

Mrs. Jack Y. Kiba, formerly of Los Angeles by way of Rohwer, is one of many Japanese Americans who have found their place in America. Her home is Cincinnati, and of it, she says:

"Cincinnati is not wonderful; it is just normal. There isn't much to say. Acceptance depends on the individual no matter where he goes."

No doubt those are the feelings of thousands of other young mothers and housewives who have made homes in cities and towns throughout the nation after relocation center interludes.

These new homes are not wonderful; they're just normal, and what a world of meaning there is in the word normal.

To live as normal Americans is one of the world's greatest privileges. Anyone who has been abroad has vivid impressions about it, even if his America had been little more than the ghetto-like "Little Tokyos" of the prewar Pacific coast.

Japanese Americans before the war were not living the lives of "normal" Americans. They were hemmed in by invisible walls of prejudice and West Coast custom that restricted their economic and social opportunities.

They were under the strong influence of the parent generation (although this was rapidly diminishing at the time of Pearl Harbor,) which largely controlled the pursestrings and employment opportunities and whose outlook was essentially foreign.

And the sudden transition from these communities to the stables and sheds of the assembly centers and later to the barracks of the relocation centers was about as far from American "normalcy" as anything could be.

Nor was center life normal in any sense. Abnormality was evident on every hand, from the barbed wire and watch towers to such fundamental things as entire families living in a single barrack room and communal mess halls and bathrooms.

And so normalcy has held an appeal beyond the understanding of persons who have never been deprived of the commonplace goodness of the American way.

On first leaving the centers there is a natural exuberance at being free again, for no liberty-loving individual can be deprived of that privilege and not rejoice in its return.

Perhaps too often the feeling of that first joy is communicated back to the centers as the constant state of all persons who have gone out. Much of this impression is inevitable, for the early letters that go back to the centers and the newspaper interviews cover first impressions.

Fortunately for all of us that roseate glow, that feeling of walking on clouds, is rapidly vanished by the realities of job and house- hunting, of buying groceries and paying the rent, of standing in street cars, of tired feet and sore backs.

And gradually one falls into the routine that is normal, and one makes friends with the neighbors and co-workers. And that too is normal.

Eventually there is developed a prosaic pattern of living that has nothing wonderful about it. One is friendly, and the persons one meets reciprocate that friendliness. Soon one has a sense of belonging, and it becomes increasingly more difficult to recall the bitterness and despair of the evacuation and the innumerable petty annoyances of camp life.

Even the memories of Pacific coast homes and all the natural beauties and advantages of that region become less poignant, like something that was a long time ago.

For by now one realizes that he is no longer a Pariah, but just the fellow who lives down the street or in the next apartment.

There are new interests and activities as well as responsibilities to meet. There are duties too, like Mrs. Kiba's, whose neighbors elected her an officer of the parent-teachers association.

Life isn't wonderful, it's just normal. And most of us wouldn't trade that normalcy for any wondrous way of life.

Letter-Box
FROM OUR READERS

Editor,
The Pacific Citizen:

The following is part of a letter I received from my husband, Pvt. Paul Makabe. He is in a hospital unit somewhere in France. I think it is quite interesting and since all his brothers and sisters besides lots of friends read the paper, I would like to see this published. Here is his letter:

"I wondered today if a fellow could buy a whole village around here. The buildings are all vacant with all the windows out, and is situated in a small valley. I asked one of the Sergeants how much he would give for the village and he said, 'I would not give a nickle for it nor all of France.' It will sure take a lot of work and money to rebuild all that damage. The French use only hand labor and only old men and women seem to work. I imagine the younger people were taken away for labor or else have been killed in the past few years. I like the farms in the country tho. Each little village has farms around close. The large farms have the buildings in an area closed in by large trees and walls between like the old forts in the west of the United States. I imagine it was really for protection hundreds of years ago. Even in towns, people with large lots have them enclosed with high brick or stone walls. Most of these were damaged by modern warfare but I guess they did furnish a lot of privacy.

"They have a lot of barn-like buildings made of stone or cement blocks with thatched straw roof. I always wondered how they made the straw so it sheds water and stays on. The roofs are steep and thick. Seems like the straw would work loose in the wind and come apart.

"They sure raise a lot of cabbage and cauliflower here. Also turnips which seem to grow wild. They stack them up in large piles and cover them with straw to keep them from freezing and take a small amount at a time and feed to stock in corrals like we do corn back home. The turnips are large and coarse but the stock seem to like them.

"One day we needed wood for fuel so I drove the Sergeant out in the country and he traded three cigars and one pack of cigarettes for a large truck load of wood all trimmed and ready for use."

Mrs. Paul Makabe,
Damascus, Ark.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Lessons in Hawaii
PARADISE OF THE PACIFIC

Hawaii in time of war has given an example of community tolerance and understanding to the entire world, says the "Paradise of the Pacific," monthly magazine published in Honolulu.

The potential dynamite inherent in Hawaii's racial set-up at the start of the war was of gigantic proportions, the magazine says. "But the explosion never tok place and in that fact lies the lesson to be learned from Hawaii," it adds.

"Partly due to the far-sighted policy of the military leaders and even more so due to their own inherent loyalty ingrained by Hawaii's previous treatment of them, the Japanese population has set a record of admirable conduct," the magazine declared. "Hawaii's traditional custom of judging people by their actions rather than by the color of their skin paid rich dividends in the critical period which was brought to the Islands. There was distrust of the Japanese population at first, of course, but by allowing them to prove their loyalty instead of thrusting them into confinement, a victory for the American way of life has been achieved."

Ann Nisei's Column

Some Notes on Applying Cosmetics

Lipstick and powder and rouge are a right ordinary trio of cosmetics, but it's amazing how many persons after years of practice still manage to apply them incorrectly.

Actually, you can overdo this business of paint and powder without half trying. Rouge and lipstick, eyebrow pencil and tweezers and powder and foundation are all fine, provided they are used with discretion. For instance, you might want to shape your brows into those curved wings the movie gals affect. But if your brows are straight across, you shouldn't do more than to thin them out sparingly, and reshape the tips a little. Generally your features are all "made to fit," so to speak, and drastic changes are apt to make you look strange.

And anyway, we've gone far enough as far as standardization is concerned. Decide that the thing you want to do is to enhance your own features, not remake yourself into a caricature of a movie star you like.

If there's one major make-up fault, it's probably the use of too much rouge. Rouge is wonderful stuff—makes your eyes appear brighter and larger. But a smidgin too much makes you look old and worse — makes you look dated. Time was when it was quite fashionable to wear lots of rouge, but that was a long time ago, and the gal who still goes in for heavy rouge effects looks like a hangover from another period.

As for how to apply your rouge and where: if your face is too thin, you can apply your rouge on the edge of your face along yiur cheekbones. If your face is too round, apply it in triangular shape, with the tip of the triangle coming downward. Don't apply it out toward the edge of your face.

If your face is too wide across the jaw, begin rouge wide at the cheekbones, bring down in tringle effect.

As for lipstick, you can do a minor remodeling job, if you don't like the shape of your lips. If your mouth is too wide, concentrate your lipstick in the center area, shading it out lightly to the outer edges. If your lips are too thin, bring the lipstick squarely out and slightly over the edges. Keep the outer edge clean and neat and sharp. If your mouth is too large. we'd say—play it up that way. There's nothing unfashionable about a large mouth these days.

If your mouth is really unattractive, however, play it down by using a light shade of lipstick. And if you're one of those rare gals with perfect teeth. choose a good, bright shade of lip rouge that makes your teeth dazzling white and plays up this feature.

And in regard to powder, just remember never to use too much of it, and always to use the right shade for your skin tone.

The suntan tones are apt to be too reddish for most skins; so be wary of using these colors. You can, however, add a dash of suntan powder to your regular powder to darken the tone, without adding that strange red tone.

Powder should never be lighter in tone than your skin, for this will coarsen your skin and make it look floury. A nice idea is having powder mixed for you. Otherwise, experiment around with powder shades until you hit the one just right for you. For evening use you might want to use something a bit lighter than your daytime powder, for artificial light is kinder than sunlight.

Evacuees Attend Red Cross Dance

CLEVELAND, Ohio. — At a dance attended by over 200 evacuees, March 31, at the Central YWCA; a net profit of $90.00 was made and turned over to the current Red Cross Drive.

The dance was sponsored by a young Cleveland Nisei group which included the following committee members:

Jimmy Akiya and Nappy Sekiguchi, formerly of the Heart Mountain Relocation Center; Joe Shigezane from Gila; and Craig Ikami and Riki Momii, who came to Cleveland from Central Utah Center.

Nisei Interpreter at PW Camp



DES MOINES, Ia.—"Japanese prisoners of war are getting rough yet humane treatment" in Camp Clarinda, Iowa, J. L. Smith, staff writer of the Des Moines Register, reported when he visited the prisoners-of-war camp recently with the first group of newsmen admitted to its compounds. Commanding Camp Clarinda is Lieut. Col. George W. Ball (shown above with one of his Japanese American interpreters, Cpl. Yukio Kajiyama, 27, of San Francisco, Calif. Cpl. Kajiyama has been in the U. S. Army for three years.)—Des Moines Register photo.

Nisei in Uniform

Letters From Servicemen

Best Wishes

By the Crusaders
Rohwer, Ark.

Just before the Easter season, the following letter arrived from Thomas Mayo Howells, former member of the 442nd Combat Team:

"At this time of year, I cannot help but remember my dear Japanese American friends. It reminds us all that in the celebration of the resurrection, there is for us, renewed faith and hope in a better future.

"It is almost a year, now, since I separated from the 442nd, during which time many changes have been made. Much has been sad, but it must be to bring a happier world for those remaining.

"My best wishes for a very Happy Easter to all of you."

Mayo, once an officer in Co. K. was given a medical discharge after having been transferred to Camp McClellan, Alabama, and is now residing in Hawley, Pennsylvania.

100th Infantry

From Lincoln, Nebraska, Cpl. Mickey Butner writes:

"I saw the moving picture concerning the 100th Infantry at the Post Theater. Honestly, I couldn't help letting a few tears drop, and I wasn't crying just because my pals, Kay Masaoka and Richard Otsubo, and others were killed, but also because I was thinking . . . if only I could give my life as freely and unflinchingly as did they; if only I thought as much of the great country of ours as did they; if only I could qualify as an American as did they, and not cower and have fears, but go out and show, that I too, am an American in every sense of the word.

"The 100th Infantry is known by every soldier here at Lincoln. Later, after the show I was talking to several of my friends and they were fully convinced of their loyalty and proud to be on the same team with them.

"Please forgive me if I sound like I am flag-waving, but I think you understand how I feel."

Mickey Butner, known by the young people of both the Jerome and Rohwer Relocation centers, was the "buddy" of every AJ soldier who was once stationed at Camp Robinson. A resident of Little Rock, Mickey and his family constantly showered "our" boys with attention and hospitality. Shortly after the majority of Robinson Nisei were transferred to combat training camps, Mickey enlisted in the Air Corps, of which he is a member now. According to his last letter, he is waiting for a berth on a combat crew on a B-17 as an operator gunner. His temporary address is: Section C, LAAF BY, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Back on Furlough

A letter telling of a buddy's return to the states, conveys combatmen's feelings for the good fortune of another. The happiness is mutual, though probably very rarely expressed in words. One of Hughes Tatara's squad - mates writes:

"Hughes Tatara has gone. He left exactly five hours ago. He is going back to the states on rotation furlough.

"It doesn't seem possible, but in a week perhaps, he will be walking on the sacred soil of America. Tatara merited this reward because he was wounded four times in combat.

"One man per company has gone from the third battalion. Each man has met special qualifications; we call 'em combat credits. In order to qualify for rotation, one must have either: a. two or more Purple Hearts; b. citations (bronze star, silver star, DSC, etc.); c. length of service."

"Tatara is an old squad-mate of mine. We trained together, fought together, and got drunk together. He is going home. I am glad. He is leaving friends, but also leaving Hell. He has seen and experienced a lot.

"We gave Hughes a quiet sendoff. We said a few words; we shook hands. In our hearts, however, we felt plenty. Each man I'm sure said, 'good luck. You deserve everything that's coming to you. Have a good time!' Although we didn't say it in words, Hughes understood. Combat soldiers are funny that way. They don't go for back-slapping. A warm shake or an honest glance is sufficient. They talk with their hearts. Men who have faced death tgether . . . are men alone."

Wounded GI

Pvt. James Kakuda, injured and now in B classification, writes in like tone of army comradeship:

"I was back with the Co. L boys for a couple of days. I caught up with them when I came to France and it was my best days, being with them.

"It was like old times chewing the rag in front of a camp fire and cooking some rice in the middle of the night.

"A lot of familiar faces were missing in the company. The new replacements and the old men are getting along fine together. That's what makes a good combat team.

"And did you know about the citation our company got . . . a presidential citation with Company F? I really am proud of the company though I'm not one of them now. They are the boys I trained with and slept with. Those few days I got to spend with them were the best since coming to France."

Bakersfield Nisei Cited For Heroism

Sgt. Ogata Carries Out Mission Despite Heavy Enemy Fire

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP, FRANCE — During the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team's advance through the Vosges Mountains of Northeastern France, Sergeant Mikiri Ogata, Bakersfield, California, a wire chief in one of the battalions, performed acts of heroism on the battlefields.

When a task force composed of two rifle companies was assigned the mission of encircling the left flank of an enemy strongpoint and striking them from the rear, Sergeant Ogata was called upon to lay a communications line between the Battalion Command Post and the forward rifle companies. Although he had had little rest in the past 24 hours, the sergeant followed the assault platoon over rough and heavily wooded terrain, laying the wire as he kept pace with the riflemen.

At one point, strong German resistance halted the Japanese Americans' advance. The California sergeant volunteered to go forward to assist the riflemen in neutralizing the enemy positions. In moving forward, he observed an enemy rifleman aiming at one of the men. The sergeant instantly fired and killed the German.

Before coming to France, Sergeant Ogata fought with his unit in Italy. They made the northward sweep from Suvereto to Pisa and Florence.

The Sergeant's mother, Mrs. Yone Ogata, lived at 6-10-B, Poston, Arizona. The family formerly resided in Bakersfield, California, before all persons of Japanese descent were evacuated from the West Coast in the spring of 1942.

Pocatello JACL Will Erect Bronze Plaque To Honor Servicemen

POCATELLO, Idaho—The Pocatello chapter of the JACL announced this week that it was dedicating a bronze honor roll plaque which will be placed in the local Japanese Hall to honor the fifty members of the JACL chapter who are now in the armed forces.

Americans of Japanese ancestry from the Pocatello area who are in the Army are also honored in the city's honor roll.

Plans were discussed at the March 24th meeting of the JACL chapter for a Christmas fund for members in the Army.

Helen Wayhara of Blackfoot was elected a member of the executive board.

On April 9 the JACL chapter sponsored a roller-skating party at the Blackfoot skating rink. Arrangements for the party were made by Blackfoot members of the chapter. Proceeds of the evening will go to the National JACL.

Salt Lake Fellowship To Present Third Annual Xtravaganza

An all-Nisei band under Osam Takahash, trumpet soloist, will feature the third annual "Xtravaganza" of the Young People's Fellowship, to be held Saturday, April 21, at 8 p.m. at the Sixteenth Ward in Salt Lake City.

Vocalists with the band will be Dora Kuwabara, Masako Migaki and Chizuko Ishida of Topaz.

The "Xtravaganza" will present three different groups, the Weejuns, Stardusters and the Maryettes, in their own interpretations of songs and dances.

Other features of the program include a harp solo by Yoshiko Niiya, hula dances, tap dances, harmonica and violin selections.

Tom Hoshiyama will be master of ceremonies.

CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

BUCK A MONTH CLUB

It will interest the members of the Buck a Month Club to know that National Headquarters has decided to send a free copy of the Korematsu-Endow Supreme Court Brief to those who are up-to-date on their monthly contributions.

CREDIT UNION

Did you like the financial report in the JACL Reporter? I have received several letters saying that it helped the members to understand the financial situation of the credit union. The credit goes to our super-salesman for the Credit Union, Joe Masaoka. Joe's report to Headquarters usually mentions that he plugged the Credit Union to some JACL group, and invariably several days later we get applications or inquiries about the Credit Union.

The Credit Union's report for March shows that the 152 members saved over a thousand dollars in March, going over the $10,000 mark in savings. At the present rate of progress we should finish the year with $25,000 in savings by the members.

If you are a JACL member, do not relegate the Credit Union to the future. Join it now and take part in building a strong financial institution, and for yourself financial security. It only takes an entrance fee of 25c and a will to save $1.00 a month.

CONTRIBUTIONS

I wish to thank the following persons for their contributions to Headquarters: T. Kobayashi $5.00-Tooele, Utah; A. D. Bonus $2.00, Seattle; Mary Hamachi $5.00, Stanford university; Arthur Matsuura $1.50, Minnesota; Emma Rogers $10.00, Evanston, Illinois; Frank F. Nakamura $2.00, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. Bob Kamida $5.00, Denver; Roy Y. Nakatani $5.00, Amache; Tats Yada $3.25, Brooks, Oregon, and Masanori Hongo 50c, Hawaii.

Headquarters received through the courtesy of Mr. Koji Nakamura a donation for $25.00 in appreciation by the people in Wells, Neveda, for the trip taken by Joe Masaoka earlier in the year.

The audience at a recent meeting held in Tremonton, Utah donated $50.00 in appreciation of the program conducted by National Headquarters. This generous contribution from the people of Box Elder county is very much appreciated.

Magic valley and Davis county chapters came to the rescue of our depleted treasury by sending in money on their IDC assessment in the amounts of $175.00 and $375.00 respectively.

We received two ear-marked contributions this past week. One was from a Marie Pautz for $3.50 to be used for Aged-Couple Assistance. The second one was from our energetic member in Ogden, Tsutomu Ochi, who sent in $5.00 for the Ogden city license case. This contribution is especially appreciated because over the three year period since we evacuated to Salt Lake City it has been only a few times that I have been able to mention a contribution earmarked for defraying the cost of test cases, or have been asked to forward money to the different organizations that have taken an active part in following through on these cases. I seriously doubt that these organizations that have taken the Nisei test cases to the Supreme Court of the United States have been deluged with remittances of appreciation in their behalf.

Detroit Relocatees Attend First Social

DETROIT — The International Institute held its first "Get Acquainted" meeting which 237 Nisei attended here March 17.

Alice Sickels, Executive Director of the Institute, extended greetings to the Nisei and "hoped that this would be a regular social event in Detroit." Speakers included Florence Cassidy of the Council of Social Agencies and Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Adoock, Area Director of Immigration and Naturalization Service. Miss Louise Noble, Great Lakes Area Relocation Adjustment Adviser also attended.

Pennsylvania Paper Supports Mercer County Resettlement

SHARON, Pa.—Dr. Howard E. Mather, WRA supervisor for western Pennsylvania, visited Sharon on March 27 with the first two Japanese Americans from the Granada relocation center in Colorado who wish to establish permanent homes on farms somewhere in the East.

The two evacuees accompanying Dr. Mather are Masao Maeda, 32, who formerly operated a fruit and vegetable farm near Salinas, Calif., and Ed Kawasaki, 40, who formerly owned a grocery store in Seattle. Both hope to bring their families out of the center.

The possibility of the resettlement of evacuees in the Sharon area was welcomed by the Sharon Herald in an editorial on March 29.

"We have a feeling of sympathy and rspect for these unfortunate victims of the war," the Herald said. "In Mercer county there is much unproductive land which they might till to the benefit of themselves and the community. . . If these Americans seeking new homes decide to locate here they should receive treatment fully as courteous as we would extend to any other industrious, law-abiding persons. Thus we could prove what they well might doubt — that America really is a land of freedom."

State Group Sought to Fight Nisei Return

Anti-Evacuee Leaders Will Hold Meeting In Sacramento Soon

SACRAMENTO—Dr. George F. Beard of Sacramento announced this week a statewide "anti-Japanese" league will be formed at a meeting of six Northern California organizations in Sacramento on April 23.

He reported that this was decided at a meeting April 9 in the supervisors' chamber of the courthouse. Representatives from Esparto, Yolo county; Vacaville, Solano county; Auburn, Placer county; Marysville, Yuba county, and Yuba City, Sutter county, attended the meeting.

Charles DeCosta, president of the Placer County Preservation Association, who presided, urged the leagues to adopt bylaws similar to those of the Placer organization and urged the members to work together to avoid illegal action and violence.

Japanese American Coaches Girls Team To Cincinnati Title

CINCINNATI, O. — Bill Sasagawa's BTO team became champs of the Greater Cincinnati, Ohio, All Women's Baskeball League by winning its last scheduled game with the Pepsi-Colas, last week.

Bill, who coaches this all girl team, took the job last December and this has been one of his chief recreational activities ever since. It is the first time the team has won the championship. The Pepsi's had the enviable reputation of not losing a game for five years—until Sasakawa came along.

A former basketball star at college, Sasagawa finds plenty of leisure time for athletics and social work. "I have a great deal of faith," says Bill, "in athletics as a common denominator and agency of goodwill." He also coaches and plays on an all Nisei basketball team. "My all Nisei team didn't make an impressive showing in games on this year," Bill remarked, "but others have said it was a popular team with the players and spectators because their first rule was to practice fair play."

Only 27, Sasagawa was recently elected into the Cincinnati Society of Engineers. He works for the city as a city planner.

Fort Snelling Team Plays Benefit Game

VIRGINIA, Minn.—The Japanese American All-Stars of Fort Snelling, Minn., will meet the East Range high school All-Stars in a post-season Red Cross benefit basketball game on April 14.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Sentaro Ginoza, 8-15-CD, Ht. Mountain, a boy on March 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Matsushita, 14-12-D, Ht. Mountain, a boy on March 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuhiko Kamei, 28-11-E, Ht. Mountain, a boy, on April 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Susumu Yokota, 26-1-B, Poston, a girl on March 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Daizo Edward Muneno, 72-4-B, Rivers, a boy on March 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Hitoshi Nagamatsu, 27-10-A, Rivers a girl on March 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matsuo Okumoto, 3-7-D, Rivers, a girl on March 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shizuto Shimoda, 10-12-B, Rivers, a boy on March 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mutsuo Dokyo, 31-10-D2, Rivers, a girl on Mar. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kameichi Harada, 10-6-B, Rivers, a boy on Mar. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Sakauye, 552 Fullerton Parkway, Chicago, a girl, Susan Hatsumi, on March 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. K. Yamashita, 40-8-D, Rohwer, a boy on Mar. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. N. Nojiri, 9-6-B, Rohwer, a girl on April 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadashi Hasegawa (45-13-A, Poston) a girl on April 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuo Tsuboi, 44112-D, Rivers, a boy on Mar. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeichi Harry Hara, 36-1,-C, Rivers, a boy on Mar. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ito, 36-8-D, Rivers, a boy on Mar. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenkichi Osugi, 5-2-B, Rivers, a girl on April 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Miura, 39-1-C, Rivers, a girl on April 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Katsuki Watanabe, 54-13-A, Rivers, a boy on March 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Minami, a son, Neil, on April 4 in Milwaukee, Wis.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tani, 2837 Bartold Ave., Maplewood, Mo., a son, Steven Nobumasa, on March 31.

DEATHS

Tomihisa Sakuma, 65, of 9-22-B, Ht. Mountain, on April 1.

Mrs. Take Tomita, 64, of 23-19-B, Ht. Mountain, on April 3.

Ayake Hirai, 25-9-B, Rivers, on March 25.

Mrs. Koma Tsuji (6-7-E, Hunt) on April 6.

Goki Urata, 61, (329-11-B, Poston) on March 31.

Mrs. Chika Yoshimizu, 46, (2-11-D, Poston) on April 1.

Imokichi Matsumoto, 61, on April 9 in Salt Lake City.

MARRIAGES

Mary Shizuko Mitsueda to William Hitoshi Myranishi on March 25 in Chicago.

Kinuko Yamane to Shiego Hayashi on March 31 at Gila River.

Mariko Matsumoto to Sidney Masaru Inouye on Feb. 21 in Des Moines.

Kikuye Inouye to Jiro Aratani on March 24 in Chicago.

Osayo Tsutsumi to Masanori Adachi on March 31 at Rivers.

Nisei Couple Gets First Marriage License in Fresno

FRESNO, Calif.—The first marriage license issued in Fresno to a couple of Japanese ancestry since the mass evacuation in 1942 was given on April 7 to Pvt. Nobuo Renge, 24, of Fowler, and Miss Nancy Mori, 20, of Redondo Beach.

The marriage was scheduled to be performed at the home of the bridegroom's parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. Renge, in Fowler.

Pvt. Renge and his brother, Pvt. Howard Renge, will report soon for overseas service.

The couple will establish their home in Bridgeton, N. J., where the bride-elect's parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Mori, now live.

Four to Face Trial for Doi Farm Violence

Charged with Arson, Attempted Dynamiting Of Evacuee Property

SAN FRANCISCO—Four men will go on trial in Judge Lowell Spark's Placer County Superior Court on April 17 on charges of arson and attempted dynamiting of a building at the farm of Sumio Doi near Auburn.

The defendants are two sets of brothers, Pvt. Elmer R. Johnson and Pvt. Alvin E. Johnson, who were AWOL at the time they are charged with committing the crimes at the Doi farm, and James Edward Watson, 33, an Auborn bartender, and Charles Watson, 35, a farmer.

The quartet was arrested shortly after the incidents at the Doi home on Jan. 17 and 18.

On Feb. 21 the four were bound over to the Superior Court for trial after a preliminary hearing. On March 13 the four pleaded not guilty before Judge Sparks who then set the trial date and gave the Watson brothers five days to file new bonds of $10,000 each.

Ted Ohashi Has Physical Director Post in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — Ted Ohashi, former basketball star at the University of California, is the assistant physical director of the St. Louis Downtown YMCA.

Ohashi graduated in physical education at the University of California, where he starred in swimming and was named on the West Coast all-star college basketball team from the UC varsity.

He lives in St. Louis with his wife, Kay, and a daughter born February 9.

Capt. Kinoshita Wins Award for Battle Action

Silver Star Presented To Nisei Doctor in 7th Armored Division

WITH THE 7TH ARMORED DIVISION, GERMANY—Captain Robert S. Kinoshita, an American of Japanese ancestry from Oregon, has been awarded a Silver Star for gallantry in action in military operations against the enemy on August 16, 1944, in the area of Leves, France.

The citation for Captain Kinoshita, who has been wounded three times, declared:

"As our troops fought their way into Leves, fierce German opposition caused many casualties. Learning of the plight of the wounded, Capt. Kinoshita moved through fire-swept streets to their aid. With only a slim wall for protection, he collected, treated and swiftly evacuated the casualties. Even when the battle reached its peak, Capt. Kinoshita continued on his perilous mission of mercy. Wounded himself, he braved hostile fire and burning buildings that lined his path to reach the men who needed him. His epic courage, which saved many of our wounded from suffering and death, is in keeping with the highest traditions of our Armed Forces."

The Japanese American officer volunteered for duty from the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming where he had been residing since the West Coast evacuation.

Captain Kuromoto, Veteran of 100th, Weds in Minnesota

FORT SNELLING, Minn. — A veteran of the African and Italian campaigns with the famous 100th Infantry Battalion, Capt. Kiyoshi Kuramoto, Honolulu, was married to Miss Suzu Koriyama, daughter of Mrs. Tomo Koriyama, formerly of Seattle and the Minidoka Relocation center, last Sunday, March 25 at Fort Snelling. The wedding was held at this Post's chapel, decorated with spring flowers and candles.

The Rev. George H. Tolley, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church read the services, and Maj. Paul Rusch gave the bride in marriage.

Mrs. Hana Masuda was her sister's matron of honor and other attendants of the bride were Mrs. Mary I. Kuramoto and Mrs. Ethel Fukunaga, both of Honolulu.

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1,438 Evacuees Back on Coast, Myer Reports

WRA Director Says 40,000 Relocated Outside of Coast

LOS ANGELES—Of more than 110,000 persons of Japanese ancestry evacuated from the Pacific Coast in 1942, only 1,438 have returned to their former home areas to date, while 40,000 have been relocated in various states, Dillon S. Myer, director of the WRA, said on April 10.

He said 55,000 others now in relocation centers have been cleared by the Army for return to the West Coast.

Myer said that of those returning to the coast 1,196 have come back to California, 116 to Oregon and 126 to Washington.

Myer said the War Relocation Authority will open four additional offices in Southern California to aid in the resettlement of some 12,000 Japanese Americans who are expected to return from the relocation centers before Jan. 1

The new WRA bureaus will be located in Santa Barbara, Santa Ana, El Centro and San Diego.

The WRA director said that all Southern California branches will hereafter function on an autonomous basis, responsible only to Washington, and that the Seattle office also will operate in a similar manner.

NISEI SWIMMER WINS NATIONAL SWIMMING TITLE

NEW YORK—Kiyoshi Nakama of Hawaii, national AAU outdoor swimming champion at 400, 800 and 1,500 meters, won the 440-yard indoor free-style championship on April 7 at the 1945 National AAU meet in New York Ciy. Nakama beat out Gene Rodgers of Columbia to finish the 440-yard event in 4:44.5s.

The team championship was taken by the Bainbridge naval training station team. Ohio State's all-civilian team, paced by Nakama and Halo Hirose, a veteran of the Italian campaign as a member of the Japanese American Combat Team, placed second behind the powerful Navy squad with 21 points.

Seattle GI Tells Of Respect for Japanese Americans

SEATTLE, Wash.—Cpl. Lester Wasell, son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wasell, 7035 Jones Ave., N. W., has brought back with him from 32 monhs of duty overseas a Purple Heart and a profound respect for Japanese American soldiers in Italy, the Times reported on March 29.

"Those Japanese Americans can't be beat as a fighting team," he said. The corporal recalled one occasion: "We got on a hill to observe an enemy town. They pinned us down with gunfire and we couldn't move. That's where I got wounded. The Japanese American fellows fixed me up and helped evacuate me to the rear."

Nisei Canadians Lead New CIO Steel Union Local

LONDON, Ont.—A local of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, was recently organized at the Federal Steel company here under the leadership of Canadian workers of Japanese ancestry.

The foundry employs a large number of Canadian evacuees of Japanese ancestry who have arrived in Ontario from British Columbia.

Shige Okune is the president of the new CIO local, while George Ide is secretary and Kotchi Yanagisawa is a member of the executive board. All three were well known in sport circles in Vancouver, B. C., before the Canadian evacuation.

The steelworkers' union, affiliated with CCL-CIO, is one of the largest in Canada.

Okinawa Nisei Girl Assists Yank Troops

Japanese American From Hawaii Found On Invaded Island

NISHIBARU VILLAGE, Okinawa—An American girl of Japanese ancestry, who was found by American troops on Okinawa, is now assisting Yank soldiers in their invasion of the island, it was reported.

The girl, who has been living on Okinawa since before the start of the war, is 21-year old Doris Oshikawa of Paia Kailua, Maui, Territory of Hawaii.

It was reported that Doris was pressed immediately into service to help the U. S. Army convince Okinawa families it was safe for them to come out of the caves in which they have been hiding since D-Day.

"I went to school on Maui until I was 16," Daris said. "Then my mother and I went to Okinawa in 1940 to take care of a sick sister. The war started before we could return; we lived at Awashi village and worked a little farm."

Doris said she went into a cave when American planes struck the village a week ago and stayed there until the Americans found her.

Officer Says Nisei Combat Unit Has Highest IQ in U. S. Army

WITH THE SIXTH ARMY GROUP ON THE WESTERN FRONT—The average IQ of men of the Japanese American Combat Team is the highest in the United States Army and Nisei soldiers have established records for physical fitness and training, Captain Harry B. Farr, Union, S. C., declared here recently.

Capt. Farr is in charge of administrative work of the Headquarters and Headquarters Company of the 442nd Infantry Regiment and is responsible for the stream-lined operations of the unit.

For combat efficiency, Headquarters is divided into administrative, intelligence, and plans and operations sections.

Composed of men of Japanese ancestry from the United States mainland and Hawaii, some of the most hazardous work in the Combat Team is done by the intelligence and reconnaissance platoon of Headquarters company. Often in front of the infantry, it seeks out vital military information. It also must discover mines and booby-traps, enemy emplacements and concentrations.

Another "front-line" unit is the communications section, which lays wire from forward command posts to Headquarters, sometimes under artillery and small-arms fire. Once, during the rescue of the "Lost Battalion" of the 36th Division in the French Vosges mountains, the wire crew worked 24 hours under continuous shelling to keep its lines intact.

All men in Headquarters company have earned the Combat Infantryman's badge, attesting to their front-line duty under enemy enemy fire.

Korean American Hero of 100th Unit Returns on Furlough

LOS ANGELES — One of the most decorated men of the Japanese American Combat Team, Capt. Young Oak Kim, a Korean American, returned to his home in Los Angeles this week on furlough.

Capt. Kim, atached to the famous 100th Infantry Battalion, has been in the front-lines for the past 19 months. He has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the Silver Star, the Purple Heart with cluster and other decorations.

Enroute home, Capt. Kim said he stopped in England where his wife, Ida, is a second lieutenant in the Army Nurse Corps.

The Kim family, of which Capt. Kim is the eldest son, has operated a grocery at Temple and Flower streets for many years. Three other sons are in the Army.

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