

# PACIFIC CITIZEN

VOL. 19; NO. 4

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1944

Price: Five Cents

## 100th Awarded Distinguished Unit Citation

### L. A. Test Case Removed to Federal Court

**Legal Action Seeks To Enjoin Military From Preventing Return**

LOS ANGELES—The test case of three American citizens of Japanese ancestry to enjoin military authorities from interfering with their return to the west coast evacuated area was removed from Superior Court to Federal court on July 21 under an order obtained by Assistant U. S. Attorney Mildred Kluckhorn and signed by Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick.

The suit has been filed by the American Civil Liberties Union.

The petitions have been filed in behalf of Shizuko Shiramizu, wife of Sgt. James Kiyoshi Shiramizu, who died of wounds received in combat in the U. S. army in Italy; Masaru Baba, honorably discharged from the U. S. army in March, 1942; and, Dr. George Ochikubo, a dentist, who volunteered for the Army Dental Corps two days after Pearl Harbor.

Mrs. Shiramizu is a resident of Poston, while Dr. Ochikubo is at Topaz. Baba is a resident of Reno, Nevada.

### War Department Reports Casualties To Kin in Granada

AMACHE, Colo.—One Granada soldier was reported killed, another wounded and a third missing in action in Italy in War Department announcements received by families in the Granada relocation center last week.

Mrs. Kikuyo Muranaka of 10H-2E was informed that her son, Pfc. Kiyoshi K. Muranaka, had been killed in action on June 26 in Italy.

Harry Matsuoka of 7H-7AB was notified that his son, Pvt. Yoshio Matsuoka, was missing in action on June 28 in Italy.

Mrs. Minoye Furusho of BG-3C learned on July 19 that her son, Sgt. Tom H. Furusho, was wounded in action on June 28 in Italy.

### Report Death Of Mesa Nisei At Camp Shelby

**Parents Informed on Death of Son from Gunshot Wounds**

MESA, Ariz.—The death of Pvt. Katsumi Ikeda of Mesa, Ariz., one of the first Japanese Americans to be inducted into the army following the reopening of selective service procedures for Nisei, was disclosed this week, according to a communication received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Minezo Ikeda of Mesa.

According to the War Department, Pvt. Ikeda died on July 22 of gunshot wounds received in training at Camp Shelby, Miss. He had been in service for two months, having been called to active duty in May.

Pvt. Ikeda was born in Mesa on Feb. 8, 1921, and graduated from Mesa high school in 1939. He was active in athletics at Mesa, winning all-state honors in football.

He is survived by his parents, and by his brothers, Tsutomu, Pfc. Masaru, now in Italy with the Japanese American Combat Team, Tamotsu, Masumi, Jerry and Danny, and sisters, Amy and Dorothy.

The parents have been informed that his body is being sent to Mesa for services and burial.

### Nisei Officer Killed in Italy



LIEUTENANT KEI TANAHASHI of Los Angeles, Calif., whose parents now reside in the Heart Mountain relocation center in Wyoming, was killed in action in Italy on the Fourth of July, according to the War Department.

### Report Ten Nisei Soldiers Killed, 12 Wounded in Recent Combat Action on Italy Front

**Casualties Include Many Who Volunteered Last Year for Military Service from War Relocation Centers; War Department Notifies Relatives**

The war came home to Japanese Americans in the relocation centers of the War Relocation Authority in the western United States this week as parents and relatives in the Minidoka, Heart Mountain, Granada, Gila River, Rohwer and Tule Lake centers were notified of casualties sustained by Japanese Americans fighting in Italy. Nine Japanese Americans were listed as killed, 12 were wounded and two were missing.

With one exception the Japanese Americans killed, wounded or missing were members of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion.

Meanwhile, the War Department identified Lieut. Theodore T. Sueoka, whose widow, Mrs. Mildred A. Sueoka resides at 132 West 8th street, Hattiesburg, Miss., as killed in action in Italy in an announcement on July 27.

On July 23 the War Department also reported that Pvt. Minoru Norikane, whose father, Kinonosuke Norikane, resided in the Jerome relocation center, had been wounded in action in Italy.

The following casualties were reported to parents and relatives of Japanese Americans by the War Department during the past week. With the exception of Sgt. Yamaji who was a member of the 143rd Infantry, all were members of Japanese American units in Italy.

**KILLED IN ACTION**  
LIEUT. KEI TANAHASHI, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., in Italy on July 4. Mrs. Joy Tanahashi, wife, Cleveland, Ohio.  
LIEUT. THEODORE SUEOKA, in Italy. Mrs. Mildred Sueoka, wife, Hattiesburg, Miss.  
SGT. ZENTARO AKIYAMA, in Italy. Yukutaro Akiyama, father, Newell, Calif.  
CPL. YOSHIHARU AOYAMA, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., on June 27 in Italy.  
PFC. MATSUSABURO TANAKA of Minidoka relocation center, Hunt, Idaho.  
FIRST SGT. TOM TAKEMOTO of Minidoka relocation center, Hunt, Idaho.  
PFC. BILL NAKAMURA, formerly of Seattle, Wash., on July 4 in Italy. Takichi Nakamura, father, Hunt, Idaho.  
SGT. ZENICHI MASUDA in Italy. Mr. Hagio, friend, Rohwer, Ark.  
STAFF SGT. BILL IWAO YAMAJI, formerly of Mountain View, Calif., on June 15 in Italy. Sazo Yamaji, father, Granada relocation center, Colo.  
PFC. KIYOSHI K. MURANAKA on June 26 in Italy. Mrs. Kikuyo Muranaka, mother, Granada relocation center, Colo.  
**WOUNDED IN ACTION**  
PFC. GEORGE M. OMURA, Hunt, Idaho.  
PFC. HIDEO YASUI, Hunt, Idaho.  
PVT. JOSEPH WAKAMATSU, Hunt, Idaho.  
PFC. HIROSHI F. SAWADA, Hunt, Idaho.  
PFC. MASARU MIYOSHI, Hunt, Idaho.  
PVT. SABURO TSUBOI, Hunt, Idaho.  
PVT. YUKIO TOCHIHARA,

### Gen. Mark Clark Accompanied Nisei Battalion in Surprise Assault Which Took Livorno

**Commander of Fifth Army Confers War Department's Citation on July 27; Declares Japanese American Troops Always Placed Country First**

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth Army, conferred on July 27 the War Department's distinguished unit citation on the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry who are principally from Hawaii, for outstanding service in battle.

"Your record in battle has been marked by one outstanding achievement after another," Gen. Clark said to the members of the Japanese American unit whom he accompanied into the port of Livorno last week.

"You are always thinking of your country before yourselves. You have never complained through your long periods in the line. You have written a brilliant chapter in the history of America's fighting men," Gen. Clark was quoted by the United Press as declaring.

Gen. Clark had announced on July 20, immediately after the capture of Livorno, that the War Department had awarded a citation to the Japanese American unit.

This previous citation was given, Gen. Clark said, for action by the 100th Infantry Battalion in the vicinity of Belvedere and Sasseta on June 26 and 27.

At Belvedere the battalion fought against superior forces and destroyed the right flank of the enemy, killing at least 178 Germans, the citation said. The War Department noted that the Japanese Americans had fought with the Fifth Army through Italy from Salerno to Livorno.

Front-line dispatches from Italy revealed last week that the Japanese American 100th Infantry Battalion, accompanied by Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, had played a major role in the capture of the strategic port city of Livorno (Leghorn) on July 19.

"In a surprise encircling move," the United Press reported, "troops of the 100th Battalion including Japanese Americans accompanied by the Fifth Army commander, Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, burst down from steep hills northeast of Livorno after two weeks of some of the grimmest fighting of the entire Italian campaign."

"During their drive on Livorno the doughboys were forced to bore their way through some of the thickest minefields yet encountered in Italy."

The U. P. also reported that at one time during their drive on Livorno from Cecina, the doughboys faced elements of 11 German divisions. It was indicated that the suddenness of the Allied plunge toward Livorno, in which Japanese American troops participated, surprised the Germans and enabled the Americans to seize 2,500 prisoners.

The Associated Press reported in a July 20 dispatch that elements of the veteran American 34th Division, to which the Japanese Americans are attached, were the first to enter Livorno.

The A. P. dispatch said that the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed entirely of Japanese American volunteers, protected the flank of units which entered Livorno, and then proceeded northeast several miles.

(Later reports from correspondents placed the 442nd Infantry Combat Team in the vicinity of Pisa.)

"The 100th Infantry Battalion, Hawaiian Americans of Japanese descent largely, was detached from the parent organization and sent into Livorno behind an assault force. The 100th is now restoring essential services in that third largest Italian port, facilities of which were demolished thoroughly," Noland Norgaard, A. P. correspondent, declared.

### Story of the Week

### Japanese American Given DSC for Valor in Italy

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY—The A. P. reported in a delayed dispatch dated July 18 that Allan Ohata, a member of a squad of Japanese Americans who killed 47 Ger-

Hunt, Idaho.  
STAFF SGT. KAZUO OHKA, Hunt, Idaho.

PFC. MACK SHOJI, Hunt, Idaho.

PFC. SAM YOSHIHARA, Gila River, Ariz.

SGT. TOM H. FURUSHO, Amache, Colo.

PVT. MINORU NORIKANE, Denson, Ark.

**MISSING IN ACTION**

PVT. YOSHIO MATSUOKA, Amache, Colo.

PFC. SHIGEKI NEZU, Hunt, Idaho.

mans near Cerasuolo, Italy, last November, was awarded a Distinguished Service Cross on July 18 and promoted to lieutenant.

Ohata, a resident of Honolulu, is a member of the 100th Infantry Battalion of Japanese Americans.

His citation said he rescued a companion whose rifle had been damaged, killing ten of the enemy. Then he and another rifleman stood off repeated attacks for hours and finally charged and captured the remaining Germans.

Masanao Otake also was promoted to lieutenant and Sgt. Bert M. Tanaka was awarded the Silver Star. Tanaka was decorated for crawling through intense fire to aid his company near Lanuvio on June 2.



# Eight Silver Stars Awarded Hawaii Nisei for Battle Valor

## Gallantry in Action Cited as Army Honors Members of Famous Infantry Battalion

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week announced the awarding of eight Silver Stars, one of the Army's highest decorations, to Japanese Americans from the Territory of Hawaii for heroic achievement in the Italian campaign.

All were members of the now famous 100th Infantry Battalion which last week won a special citation from Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifth Army.

Two of the awards were given posthumously.

The names of the men receiving the Silver Stars and the War Department citations accompanying the award are:

TO: HOWARD Y. MIYAKE, 2nd Lt., Infantry, 555 Maialua, Oahu, T. H.

FOR: Although two patrols had previously been repulsed by observed enemy mortar and machine gun fire, he courageously volunteered to lead a two-man patrol to reconnoiter enemy positions on a hill on December 5, 1943. Cleverly utilizing the sparse concealment the terrain afforded, and neutralizing enemy antipersonnel mines barring his path, he succeeded in reaching the enemy lines near the top of the hill and obtained the desired information. When the enemy, having become aware of his presence, opened fire on him, he ordered his men to withdraw and, covering the withdrawal himself, managed to bring the patrol back safely with the vital information.

TO: WATARU NOUCHI, Cpl., Infantry, Wailuku, Maui, T. H.

FOR: Having been given the mission of destroying an enemy machine gun nest on a hill November 29, 1943, he, assistant Infantry squad leader, with utter disregard for his own safety and under heavy enemy fire, crawled up to within ten yards of the enemy nest before opening fire. His fire killed three of the enemy crew, and when the two remaining Germans returned his fire, he threw grenades at them, forcing them to flee. His actions enabled his squad to occupy key positions on the hill and contributed materially to the success of the operation.

TO: HIDEICHI SHIMABUKURO, Pfc., Infantry, Laupahoehoe, Hawaii, T. H.

FOR: After having covered a successful attack by his Infantry corporal on an enemy machine gun emplacement on a hill in Italy on November 29, 1943, on his own initiative and under heavy enemy sniper fire, he took a position from which he could support the assault of other friendly troops against the hill. Observing a five-man enemy patrol, led by an officer, advancing up the hill toward him, he permitted the patrol to approach within ten yards of his position. He then opened fire on them with his automatic rifle, annihilating the entire patrol.

TO: KENSU SUGA, Pfc., Infantry, Hilo, Hawaii, T. H.

FOR: While acting as scout for the leading elements of an attacking Infantry battalion, on November 5, 1943, he discovered an extensive enemy mine field in the route of approach. Heedless of the dangers to which he was exposing himself, he proceeded through the mine field, cutting trip wires and neutralizing as best he could the unfamiliar mines. Those he found but was unable to neutralize, he marked with bits of paper. His company and the battalion followed his trail approximately one mile through the mine field and were thus able to reach their objective. His courage and initiative contributed materially to the success of his organization.

TO: SUEYOSHI YAMAKAWA, Pfc. Infantry, Makaweli, Kauai HAWAII.

FOR: While detached from an Infantry daylight patrol on a special reconnaissance mission within enemy territory on January 22, 1944, he and another Infantryman were attacked from their rear by seven Germans armed with machine pistols. Surprising his comrade and quickly overpowering him, the Germans demanded that Private Yamakawa surrender, emphasizing their demands by throwing a hand grenade at him. Realizing that he must return with the information he had obtained, he reciprocated by throwing two fragmentation grenades in their midst. Unprepared for this daring, the enemy scattered, and taking advantage of their confusion, he ran to a nearby irrigation ditch and dived into the swift-flowing water. Swimming down the ditch about 300 yards, he succeeded in eluding them and returned to the patrol rendezvous with considerable information concerning enemy positions in the vicinity.

TO: EDWARD Y. IDE, Pvt., Infantry, Posthumous. Next of kin: Eikichi Ide, Father, Kaneohe, Oahu, T. H.

FOR: In November, 1943, when a member of an Infantry wire team, he was laying communication wire along a road to his battalion forward command post when an enemy group armed with rifles and two machine guns opened fire at close range on the wire team. Unable to by-pass the position, he and his companions determined to push forward to their destination and accomplish their mission in spite of the concentrated fire. Returning the enemy fire as best they could, he and his comrades continued laying the wire, but while so engaged, he was fatally wounded.

TO: MELVIN T. TSUDA, Staff Sgt., Infantry, 3505 Manoa Rd., Honolulu.

FOR: In November, 1943, after his Infantry battalion had crossed an Italian river, he as battalion wire chief, led his wire crew under heavy enemy artillery fire and through a heavily mined area to establish wire communications with the forward elements. When about 300 yards from the river, he and his crew were attacked by two enemy machine guns. Although three of his men were killed, he succeeded in getting the remainder of his depleted crew through to establish the vitally needed wire communication.

TO: TED T. SHIKIYA, Pvt., Infantry, Posthumous. Next of kin: Koyei Shikiya, Father, 619 S. Beretanis St., Honolulu.

FOR: In October, 1943, in Italy, his Infantry company was pinned down by intense enemy machine gun, mortar and rifle fire and was ordered to withdraw from its position. Seeing a wounded comrade lying about 10 yards in front of him, he did not withdraw with his company, but went forward to his comrade's aid although he himself was wounded. He dragged his fellow Infantryman to a defiladed position, but in so doing he received a fatal wound. He saved the life of the wounded man.

## Twelve from Hunt Face Draft Charges

TWIN FALLS, Idaho—Twelve Japanese Americans from the Minidoka relocation center at Hunt were arraigned on July 21 in Twin Falls before U. S. Commissioner J. O. Pumphrey on charges of draft evasion. Of the twelve, records show that eight have requested expatriation to Japan, officials said.

## Artillery Shelling Punctuates Nisei Appearance on Radio

Against a background of bursting shells and gunfire, two members of the 100th Infantry Battalion told their battle experiences over a radio broadcast on the NBC "Army Hour" Sunday, July 23, from a battlefield near Livorno in Italy.

Their interviews punctuated by the sound of shellfire, the two soldiers, both of whom are from Hawaii, declared that one of the most important factors in the success of the 100th Infantry was the spirit of co-operation shown by all members of the battalion.

## 14 Segregates Stage Hunger Strike at Tule

NEWELL, Calif. — Fourteen segregates isolated for several months in the stockade at the Tule Lake segregation center and termed trouble-makers by the War Relocation Authority were this week engaged in a hunger strike calculated to obtain release from the isolation area.

Ray R. Best, project director, said food is being delivered regularly to the 14 men, 13 of whom have been in the stockade since December and one since January. All are citizens who received education in Japan.

A maximum of 350 men were placed in the stockade area after the army took control of the Tule Lake camp temporarily at the November disturbances. WRA hearings subsequently returned many of the men to the regular residence area on good behavior, while others were transferred to enemy alien internment camps.

Early in January the men staged a similar hunger strike, which ended after six days.

It was reported on July 27 that one of the strikers had broken his seven-day fast at the center, while two others were taken to the hospital in a weakened condition, but still determined to refuse food.

## NISEI BALL TEAM WINS CHAMPIONSHIP AT CAMP BLANDING

CAMP BLANDING, Fla.—Winning ten straight games, the softball team wielded by Company B of the 232nd Training Battalion at Camp Blanding, composed of Japanese American players, has captured the camp's championship.

## Nisei Troops Have "Proved" Selves, Says Time Magazine

The cautious experiment of the Army in creating an all Japanese American unit in the 100th Infantry Battalion has given the War Department an "unexpectedly rich reward." Time magazine reported this week in announcing the award of a unit citation for outstanding performance of duty in action.

"From the day of their first action—in Italy—the 100th had one tough fight after another," Time declared. "The stocky, brown-skinned boys, with their curious Hawaiian English, showed themselves good shots, doggedly resistant in combat."

"Fifteen enlisted men won battlefield promotions. After Cassino, where they had spearheaded the crossing of the Rapido River and had clung to a corner of the town for many days, their combat strength was down to 120 men."

"In the action at Belvedere, for which the 100th was officially cited, the divisional commander had to commit the bat-

## Evacuation from Jerome



Evacuee residents at the Jerome war relocation center at Denson, Ark., faced a new evacuation last month when the War Relocation Authority announced the closing of that Arkansas center. This photo depicts one of the recent "moving days" at Jerome when a trainload of evacuees left for the Gila River camp in Arizona. The scene is reminiscent of evacuation days in 1942.

## Omura, Seven Others Arrested On Draft Conspiracy Charges

### Members of Fair Play Group at WRA Camp Face Federal Trial

DENVER, Colo.—James Omura, 31, of Denver, former English editor of the Rocky Shimp, a bilingual newspaper, pleaded not guilty on July 20 before U. S. Commissioner Harold S. Oakes to charges of conspiracy in counseling and aiding other Japanese Americans to evade provisions of the Selective Service Act, the Rocky Mountain News reported.

In lieu of \$5,000 bond, Omura was placed in county jail to await removal to Cheyenne, Wyo., under an order signed by U. S. District Judge J. Foster Symes.

Omura and seven others were charged in an indictment returned by the federal grand jury at Cheyenne recently. Omura was arrested on July 20 by special agents of the FBI and representatives of the U. S. marshal's office at a Denver hospital, where he had been tending lawns.

The seven others charged in the indictment include Kiyoshi Okamoto and Isamu Horino, who were placed under arrest at the Tule

Lake segregation center in California, Paul Takeo Nakadate, Tsutomu Wakaye, Frank Seishi Emi, Minoru Tamesa and Guntaro Kubota.

Nakadate, Emi and Kubota, an alien, were arrested at the Heart Mountain relocation center. Wakaye and Tamesa are already serving three-year sentences received in U. S. District Court on July 26 for failure to report for preinduction physical examinations.

H. R. Duffey, special agent in charge of the Denver district office of the FBI, announced that with the arrests of the men charged in the indictment, one of the underlying causes behind so many selective service law violations by Japanese Americans was believed to have been eliminated.

Duffey indicated that the defendants, with the exception of Omura, belonged to an organization organized in 1943 at the Heart Mountain center known as the "Fair Play Committee."

This committee, according to Duffey, was formed allegedly to champion the rights of the Nisei and was declared to have distributed circulars encouraging potential inductees to refuse to comply with orders of their local draft boards. Omura was described as having co-operated with this group.

Duffey indicated that Omura was also known by the names of Utaka Matsumoto, Jimmie Omura, James Iwasa and James Royal Matsumoto.

After his arrest Omura denied knowing personally any of the 63 draft delinquents who were sentenced to three-year terms in the trials at Cheyenne recently or the 14 from the Granada relocation center who were recently tried and convicted in Denver, but said he had corresponded with some of them.

Omura, prior to the outbreak of war, edited a small magazine "Current Life" in San Francisco. Shortly after Pearl Harbor he moved to Denver and organized the "Pacific Coast Evacuee Placement Bureau" on April 1, 1942. On Jan. 1, 1944, he started working for the Rocky Shimp, continuing in that position until April 19.

The indictment specifically charges the men with "aiding and abetting persons to evade registration or service" and "unlawfully, wilfully, knowingly and feloniously to conspire, combine, confederate and agree together and with diverse persons to evade requirements" of selective service.



# Nisei Patrols First to Enter City of Pisa

## Sgt. Yamaji Dies in Action On Italy Front

Former Mountain View Nisei Was Member of 143rd Infantry Unit

AMACHE, Colo.—Staff Sergeant Bill Iwao Yamaji, 23, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Sazo Yamaji of 10H-1E at the Granada relocation center, was killed in action on June 15, 1944, in Italy, according to word received by his parents last week from the War Department.

Sgt. Yamaji was a member of the 143rd Infantry, having volunteered for service in January, 1940. He trained with the 143rd at Camp Bowie and at Camp Edwards, Mass. He went overseas to North Africa in April, 1943.

He was born in Hayward, Calif., and his family later moved to Mountain View, Calif., where they operated a berry farm.

The Yamajis voluntarily evacuated to Yuba City, Calif., in 1942 and then were sent to the Arboga assembly center, the Tule Lake, Jerome and finally the Granada relocation center.

Surviving him are two elder sisters, Mrs. Kazuko Nakahara of Detroit, Mich., and Mrs. Alice Miyao of Little Rock, Ark., both wives of servicemen, two younger brothers, Tom and Frank, and three younger sisters, Grace Sumiko, Frances and Arlene.

## ROHWER EVACUEE LEARNS OF DEATH OF SOLDIER FRIEND

ROHWER, Ark.—Notice of the death in action in Italy of Sgt. Zenichi Masuda has been received by a friend, Mr. Hagio, of the Rohwer relocation center.

Both of Sgt. Masuda's parents are deceased.

A memorial service was held in his honor at Rohwer on July 21 by friends of his parents at the center.

Sgt. Masuda was a native of Stockton, Calif.

## Impressive Ceremony Honors Rivers Youth Killed in Italy

RIVERS, Ariz.—Pfc. Masashi Araki, the first Japanese American from the Gila River relocation center to die in combat in Italy, was honored at an impressive ceremony on July 20 at Canal high school's auditorium.

The rites were conducted by the Buddhist church and were attended by more than 700 persons who stood at attention as M. P. troops posted the national colors, saluted and retired, in tribute to the Nisei soldier who died in Italy on June 2.

## Induction Ceremonies Held at Minidoka

HUNT, Idaho—Sixty-nine evacuees of the Minidoka relocation center were inducted into the U. S. army in ceremonies at the project hospital on July 19.

Of the 97 men called at Hunt, 15 failed to report, seven were cancelled and one postponed.

## New York Office of WRA Reports Rise in Relocation Rate

NEW YORK — The New York office of the War Relocation Authority announced last week that 1,245 persons of Japanese ancestry had been transferred from relocation centers to the New York City, Long Island, and upstate areas including Troy, Albany and Schenectady and southwestern Connecticut.

Among those relocated are a number of doctors who were assigned as internes in hospitals and a few dentists who were given work in dental laboratories. During June 74 evacuees were placed in clerical, domestic and professional or managerial positions.

## California Nisei Lieutenant Sees Action on Two Fronts

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN ITALY — A Japanese American lieutenant from California who has seen action in both the Pacific and Mediterranean theater was interviewed by an A. P. correspondent in a delayed dispatch dated July 9.

Lieut. Richard Hayashi, described as the first Japanese American to get a chance to attend officers' candidate school, declared:

"The hit and run tactics the enemy is using around here are the same as those our Pacific

troops are confronted with in chasing the Japs."

"They both leave lots of snipers behind," the former Stockton, Calif., resident declared. "Both are masters of camouflage and both get disorganized and confused when their leaders walk out on them—which is often."

Lieut. Hayashi, whose wife has resettled in Minneapolis after being evacuated from California, saw action against the Japanese with the United States Air Force in the New Hebrides before being reassigned to Italy.

## Two Heart Mountain Soldiers Killed in Action in Italy

Parents Learn of Death Of Lieut. Tanahashi, Cpl. Yoshiharu Aoyama

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—

The death in action of two Heart Mountain servicemen, both former residents of Los Angeles, Calif., was reported by the War Department to "next of kin" in Heart Mountain last week.

The men killed in action were Lieut. Tanahashi and Cpl. Yoshiharu Aoyama, both of the 442nd Infantry Combat Team now fighting in Italy.

The two Japanese Americans, both 25 years of age, were boyhood friends, it was reported. Both had been members of the Japanese American Boy Scout Troop 379 of Los Angeles, and were in the drum and bugle corps of the unit which went to Washington in 1935 and played for President Roosevelt.

Soji Tanahashi, father of Lieut. Tanahashi, learned on July 22 that his son had been killed in action in Italy on July 4.

Lieut. Tanahashi's widow, the former Joy Kikugawa of Heart Mountain, returned to the center on July 24 from Cleveland, Ohio, where she had relocated. She and Lieut. Tanahashi had been married in New Orleans in March, 1944. They had met at Heart Mountain when the lieutenant had visited there early in January, 1944. She was a secretary in the office of Project Director Guy Robertson at the time.

Lieut. Tanahashi was graduated from the University of California at Los Angeles in 1939. At UCLA he was president of the Bruin's Club, a member of Scabbard and Blade and held a reserve captaincy in the ROTC. He was a graduate of Lincoln high in Los Angeles where his scholarship record had won him life membership in the California Scholarship Federation.

After graduation and until evacuation in 1942, he worked as a bookkeeper in his father's cleaning plant in Los Angeles. He was also active as Scoutmaster of Troop 379.

He was evacuated to Heart Mountain in August, 1942 from the Santa Anita assembly center. He left the next month for the University of Nebraska where he studied for a master's degree in economics. While at Nebraska he received his commission following the organization of the Japanese American Combat Team at Camp Shelby. He took a refresher course in infantry tactics at Fort Benning before leaving with the Japanese American unit for overseas duty.

Besides his parents he is survived by two brothers, Kiyoshi and Jimmy.

Cpl. Aoyama was killed in action on June 27 in Italy, according to word received by his mother at Heart Mountain.

A graduate of Belmont high school in Los Angeles where he received straight "A" grades, he attended and graduated from the University of Indiana.

While a member of Troop 379, he attained the rank of Eagle Scout.

## A. P. Correspondent Reports Japanese American Squad Made Daring Stab Into City

Broken Wrist Watch Only Casualty Sustained By Scouting Squad; Learn Germans Heavily Mined Famed Tuscan City of Leaning Tower

A patrol of Japanese American soldiers were the first Allied troops to enter the key city of Pisa, famed for its "leaning tower," Sid Feder, Associated Press correspondent, reported in a dispatch dated July 23 "With the American Forces Driving Toward Pisa."

Feder reported in a later dispatch on July 23 that American forces, presumably including the Japanese Americans, had broken into the historic Tuscan city.

Feder told the story of the Japanese American entry into Pisa in these words:

"In a stealthy march through a screen of sudden death, an American patrol has slipped through the enemy lines, driven all the way to Pisa and returned, and its only casualty was a wrist watch broken when its owner dived into a ditch to escape detection by the Germans."

"It was a good watch, too," mourned unshaven, weary-eyed Lieut. Arthur M. Boyd of 115 North Kaw St., Bartlesville, Okla., who led a 22-man Japanese American squad in the daring stab which made them the first American troops to break into the ancient city of the leaning tower.

"Say, what time is it, any-

## Tule Segregees Learn Son Killed in Italy

NEWELL, Calif.—A family at the Tule Lake segregation center was notified by the War Department last week that their son was killed in action in Italy, the War Relocation Authority announced on July 21.

The soldier was Tech. Sgt. Zentaro Akiyama, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yukutaro Akiyama, formerly truck farmers near Sacramento, Calif.

The WRA said this was believed to be the first death of a Japanese American soldier whose parents are living at the segregation camp.

Akiyama leaves five brothers and two sisters, all at the segregation camp.

## Three Unarmed Nisei Take Four Unarmed Germans Prisoner

AMACHE, Colo.—The Granada Pioneer reported on July 19 that Sgt. Victor Okimoto, a former resident of the Granada relocation center, had aided in the capture of four German prisoners in Italy without the use of any weapon.

Sgt. Akimoto, along with Staff Sgts. Toshio Murakami and Thomas T. Nikaido, were headed for a refreshing bath in a stream after many hours of pursuing retreating Germans in the hot sun when they unexpectedly came upon four Germans 10 yards ahead and to the left in a clump of bushes.

The Nisei were unarmed but the Germans proved more frightened for they too were without weapons and had their arms in the air, the Granada Pioneer said. Promptly taking advantage of the situation the Nisei triumphantly marched the four prisoners back to the company command.

## Butte Supervisors Exclude Soldiers in Ban on Evacuees

OROVILLE, Calif.—Supervisors of Butte county went on record on July 25 endorsing the stand of the Native Sons of the Golden West that persons of Japanese ancestry, regardless of citizenship, should be "banned forever from California," but excepted Japanese Americans serving in the armed forces.

how?" the Lieutenant continued.

"I've got to get some sleep now." "Across the Arno river flatlands, which offer scant protection from the enemy's view from the northern hills, the patrol inched its way in single file, subsisting on five chocolate bars, their only rations for the entire patrol for 24 hours. When they came within less than two miles of the city, three of them, Sgt. Arthur K. Nishimoto, Honolulu radio clerk (2012 Clement St.) who was an interpreter because of his smattering of Italian; Sgt. E. D. Ochiya, a truck driver from Wailua, Oahu, and Pvt. Tomoichi Matsumoto, a carpenter from Kona, Hawaii, left the rest of the party and crept the remaining way to the city and several blocks inside it, in broad daylight."

"They returned and then made another trip to question the natives. They learned that the city was heavily mined and booby-trapped and was suffering from much demolition. When this information was gathered the entire 22-man patrol started back."

"Throughout the perilous journey it was difficult to find their way. They were lost for a time when artillery fire scared away their guide, and had to hike 30 miles in a circuitous route across unknown plains, instead of making a 14-mile round trip by direct route, and all the while, absolute silence with the exception of whispered monosyllabic orders, was maintained. They had no rest except infrequent ten-minute periods when they dropped into narrow ditches or behind low-banked canals. The careless snapping of a twig might have meant the lives of all."

"Three times Nazi 88 mm. artillery caused them to 'hit the dirt.'"

"The problem of crossing canals added to their perils. Three times they had to find boats or build rafts, and one at a time they would slink across on a narrow, shaky bridge."

"But all the kids are damned good fighters—there never was any hesitation with them," said Lieut. Francis R. Bianco of 99 Collins St., Danvers, Mass., who later led a second 20-man patrol to within less than two miles of Pisa."

"In the entire secret march, the only time they ran into any sizable group of Germans was when they suddenly came upon eight of them, stripped to their waists and shaving, a couple of them swimming just across a stream from the patrol."

"At first they thought we were Germans," Boyd said, "and waved to us to come over. We fired five or six rounds. They took off, still bare to their waists."

Along the entire route virtually the only civilians they found were old men and women and children.

"We were told the Germans seized all able-bodied men and drove them northward to work in labor battalions," Sgt. Nishimoto said, adding that one of his toughest jobs was convincing civilians that the patrol really was American. Most of the civilians would run and hide, he said.

"In one place when a man heard we were Americans," Bianco recalled, "tears started to stream from his eyes and he threw his arms around my neck and kissed me. This not only was embarrassing but made me damned nervous, because I couldn't see where I was going and on this kind of patrol we had to watch every minute for snipers."



# PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the  
Japanese American Citizens League

National Headquarters: 413-15 Beason Building,  
25 East Second South Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Editorial and Business Office: 415 Beason Building. Phone 5-6501

Other National JACL Offices in Chicago, New York and Denver.

Subscription Rates: JACL members, \$2.00 year. Non-members, \$2.50 year.

Entered as second class matter in the post office at Salt Lake City, Utah. Published weekly, under the act of March 3, 1879.

LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Our Nazi-Like Race Codes

The racist opposition to persons of Oriental ancestry on the Pacific coast based its campaigns down through the years on the theory of the ineligibility of aliens of Asiatic ancestry to citizenship under the immigration and naturalization laws of the United States.

This fact of ineligibility, affirmed by the United States Supreme Court in the Ozawa test case in 1922 on the basis of existing statutes, has been used by the race-baiters in their contention that persons of Asiatic ancestry are not "assimilable," and that argument is now being reviewed in the efforts of certain west coast interests to prevent the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the Pacific coast and to promote legislation toward the eventual repatriation and expatriation of the evacuees.

The entire structure of legislation which today prohibits the ownership of land by aliens of Asiatic ancestry rests on the ineligibility of these foreign-born residents of the United States to citizenship under existing laws.

Few men in public life have had the temerity to question the integrity of our immigration statutes. One such man, however, came forward last week with a report to Attorney General Biddle which admits both light and fresh air into the stuffy corridors of our national thinking on immigration and related problems. He is Earl C. Harrison, present Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, whose resignation becomes effective this month. His report to Attorney General Biddle, summarizing his two years as Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, calls for the repeal of racial discrimination provisions in America's immigration laws, such as that which bars alien Asiatics from citizenship and which permits race-baiting legislators to use the cozy phrase "aliens ineligible to citizenship" when fashioning legislation aimed particularly at those of Japanese ancestry in the United States. Commissioner Harrison compares our present immigration laws to the racial laws of Nazi Germany and has declared: "The old theory of 'inferior peoples' should be discarded as something no longer worthy of America in its naturalization laws or otherwise . . . The only other country that observes racial discrimination similar to that reflected in our laws in matters relating to naturalization is Nazi Germany and all will agree this is not very desirable company."

Since the theory of "inferior peoples" is the keystone of our Asiatic exclusion laws, the course suggested by Commissioner Harrison looks forward to a completely revised outlook on the immigration question. He declares, of course, it is "not only necessary but desirable to place reasonable limitation on the number of persons of all races and nationalities who may immigrate into the United States." But his stand is that "there should be no racial discrimination" in the limitations on immigration and in the qualifications for citizenship.

It was to be expected, of course, that the Harrison report would be ignored by the daily press, the Washington correspondents and the wire services. I. F. Stone, Washington correspondent for the liberal New York daily, PM, has done a public service in rescuing it from the limbo of obscurity. Commissioner Harrison has pointed the way for the full realization of our democratic war and peace aims. Victory in the Pacific will be followed by American participation

in the democratic development of the nations of Asia. To preach democracy among the peoples of Asia, but to place persons of Asiatic origin on a level of inferiority within the United States, is cynicism unworthy of our national heritage.

The adjustment of our national attitude toward persons of Asiatic ancestry, through the revision of our naturalization laws, would be a major advance toward the ultimate solution of racial problems within the United States. Congress has shown that such steps can be taken through the repeal of the Chinese exclusion laws. Commissioner Harrison suggests the next step forward, the elimination of all racial discrimination in our immigration laws. The bills proposed by Congressmen Judd and Marcantonio would achieve this purpose. Opponents of such legislation have argued "that aliens of Japanese ancestry would be permitted to enter the country, but it should be remembered that there can be no immigration so long as a state of war exists and proponents of the measures have suggested that an arbitrary restriction may be placed on such immigrants until such a time as the public temper would not be opposed to their entry. It should be remembered that there are many thousands of aliens of Japanese ancestry in the United States who have proven themselves loyal to democracy and who have given their sons to the nation's struggle for freedom. The repealing of discriminatory features in our naturalization laws would permit these persons, many of whom would be citizens today if given the right, to participate more fully in the national effort."

### The Nisei Soldiers

There is no more conclusive proof of the loyalty of Americans of Japanese ancestry than that provided by the thousands of Japanese Americans who are today fighting in the uniform of the United States. The record of the Nisei soldier is one of which Japanese Americans and all who believe in democracy may be proud.

Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark declared on July 27, in presenting the War Department's distinguished unit citation to the 100th Infantry Battalion, that these Japanese Americans "have written a brilliant chapter in the history of America's fighting men." And there is no better indication of General Clark's faith in Japanese Americans than the fact that he personally accompanied the 100th Infantry Battalion when it swept down from the hills above Livorno on July 19 'n a surprise assault which resulted in the capture of that Italian port and marked the greatest American victory on the Italian front since the occupation of Rome. "Your record in battle has been marked by one outstanding achievement after another," General Clark said in giving the second citation in two weeks to the Japanese American unit. "You are always thinking of your country before yourselves."

The 100th Infantry Battalion is today one of the proudest units in the army of the United States. It was recently incorporated in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed of Japanese American volunteers, which received its baptism of battle north of Rome recently.

As the 442nd, the "Go for Broke" boys from Camp Shelby, went into action against the German fascist army in Italy, the war was brought very close to Japanese Americans in the war relocation camps. Already many families in the WRA centers have been notified that their sons, many of whom shared the bitter experiences of evacuation and detention in 1942, are today battle casualties on alien soil. Hundreds of Japanese American families in Hawaii, home of the very great majority of men in the 100th Infantry Battalion, have already felt this inevitable consequence of war, as have the families of the more than 300,000 American dead, wounded and missing.

The Nisei in uniform, like all Japanese Americans, have known hate and suspicion at the hands of the bigoted and intolerant. But they are in the field today, in American uniforms, because of the faith of others in all Americans, regardless of race or color. And the Nisei have already affirmed that faith with their blood and valor on the battlefield. The debt in future security which the Japanese Americans at home owe their men at the front can never be fully repaid. The Japanese American soldier has proven himself a fighting citizen of a fighting democracy.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Canadian Racists Win a Round

The attempt of Prime Minister Mackenzie King and his administration to disfranchise Canadians of Japanese ancestry at the insistence of British Columbian race-baiters has been watched with increasing concern by friends of civil liberties in the United States on the ground that, given certain conditions, it could happen here.

That attempt has now succeeded and Canada's Wartime Elections Bill, containing the Jap Crow rider advanced by the race-baiters, is now law. Vigorous liberal opposition to the discriminatory clause affecting Japanese Canadians has succeeded in modification to the point that those few Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry who lived outside of British Columbia in 1940 and who voted in the election that year may vote in the next general election. This will permit a maximum of some 300 of the 25,000 Japanese Canadians to vote.

The bill was railroaded through despite the attempts of Canadian progressives, spearheaded by the representatives of the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) in the Dominion Parliament, to eliminate its undemocratic features. The administration of Prime Minister King had surrendered to the race hatred bloc in British Columbia which demands, not only the disfranchisement of Japanese Canadians, but the deportation of all persons of Japanese ancestry. British Columbia, the hotbed of racism in an otherwise democratic Dominion, has been the only spot in North America where native-born citizens have been denied the right of franchise because they were of Oriental ancestry. The denial of the right to vote to citizens of Asiatic parentage in British Columbia extends not only to persons of Japanese ancestry but to those of Chinese and East Indian descent as well.

The war for democracy is being fought by the men of the Maple Leaf and all others who believe in freedom not only in the mountains of Italy and the meadows of Normandy, and on Pacific islands, but also on the Main Streets of home. A battle for democracy can be lost at home as surely as a strategic hill, a river or an island can be given up to the enemy. And such a battle was lost last week in Ottawa and the race-baiters of British Columbia have succeeded in extending their racist doctrines throughout the whole of Canada.

Prime Minister King, in pressing the administration's demand for disfranchisement of citizens of Japanese ancestry, commented that he was sure if Canadians of Japanese origin sought to exercise the franchise it would result in riots at some polls. If the good Prime Minister had happened to glance at the news from the Mediterranean front last week he must have surely known that thousands of men of Japanese ancestry were fighting alongside thousands of brave Canadians against the common fascist enemy up the sanguinary boot of Italy. As Canadians of the British Eighth Army gained along the center of the Allied line in Italy, Japanese Americans of the American Fifth Army were sweeping down from the hills upon the port of Livorno, while other Japanese Americans were the first to enter the city of Pisa.

It should be acknowledged that the Prime Minister, in denying the right to vote to Japanese Canadians who are relocating outside of British Columbia, is probably acting in the belief that he is serving wartime expediency by acceding to the racist pressure bloc in British Columbia. But he has made a poor bargain, if in the interests of national harmony he has strengthened the foes of democracy and has given national approval to a racist policy which is commonly associated with the very fascism which Canuck legions are fighting.

The pressure of the British Columbia racists on the Dominion administration at Ottawa is probably no greater than that exerted by race-baiting groups in California on the national government at Washington. California racists

are well-heeled and support a variety of "front" organizations, many of which maintain lobbyists in the nation's capital. America's coastal racists have their spokesmen in the Senate and in the House, and they have carried on a persistent campaign against the rights of Japanese Americans. But they have failed. They have failed because the President and the Federal government as a whole, including the legislative branch, have, in the main, guarded vigilantly the civil rights of the individual. Men like the self-styled curmudgeon, Secretary of Interior Ickes, have denounced the race-baiters on their home grounds. The fact of war in the Pacific has been exploited fully by the race-baiters, and the war has inspired mass evacuation with its consequent mass violation of civil rights. But while the liberties of Canadian citizens of Japanese ancestry have been infringed upon further by disfranchisement, there is every possibility that the civil rights of the Japanese Americans will have been restored completely long before the end of the war.

The one encouraging fact arising from the battle over the franchise in Canada is that the Wartime Elections Bill was passed in the face of outspoken criticism from several parties in the Dominion legislature. The CCF, the new party of Canadian socialism which is today a major factor in the Dominion's affairs, made known its official opposition to the disfranchisement proposal, and its position was backed in debate on the floor by some representatives of the Liberal and Unity parties. Representatives of the CCF from British Columbia took a leading part in the debate, displaying both integrity and courage. It is to be recalled that few California politicians have shown the inner fortitude necessary in openly defying the rip-tides of racism on the west coast.

British Columbia racists have taken many leaves from the hate doctrines of the yellow peril mongers in California. The arguments used against the Japanese Canadians are the same as those flung against the Japanese Americans. Americans of Japanese ancestry have, in this war, proven their loyalty to democracy beyond any figment of doubt. Japanese Canadians have been denied full participation in Canada's part in the war but those who know them have little doubt that, given their chance, the Canuck Nisei would demonstrate their loyalty as conclusively.

Though he may have forgotten the lessons of his youth in the stress of guiding a nation at war, Prime Minister King is certainly as conversant with the problems of the Japanese Canadians as any man in public office. Mr. King once filed a report in which, after investigating the agitation against the Oriental on the west coast, he came to the conclusion that economic pressure groups were responsible for the racist campaigns against persons of Japanese ancestry. That was back in 1907, and 37 years is a long time.

The fact that the CCF has championed the rights of the Japanese Canadian minority in British Columbia and throughout the Dominion is being used by the two other major parties, the Liberals and the Progressive Conservatives, as a major campaign issue against the CCF. It is interesting to note that the CCF, in a recent convention in British Columbia, acknowledged the political liabilities incident to the support of the rights of those wartime orphans, the Japanese Canadians, but decided to place principles above politics.

A by-election in British Columbia last year has indicated, however, that the rank and file voter is unmoved by the charges that the CCF is advocating the right of all Canadians to vote. The Liberal and Progressive Conservative parties combined against a CCF candidate in a provincial election, flooding the election district with handbills which proclaimed that the CCF candidate had advocated the right of Japanese Canadians

(Continued on page 5)



## Vagaries

### Ex-Politico . . .

Ex-Senator Sanji Abe, former Republican member of the Territorial Senate in Hawaii, was released last March after more than 18 months of detention by military authorities. Announcement of his release was made early this month in Honolulu. In a statement to the Star-Bulletin Abe said: "All I can say is, I am an American citizen. In spite of my internment, I am a native son of Hawaii and, as such, an American citizen exclusively. My conscience is clear." . . . The former senator's oldest son, George, is now serving with U. S. troops in Italy.

Chinese Americans are doing their share on the fighting fronts and Chinese American families have their share of gold stars and Purple Hearts. Early reports of invasion casualties on the Normandy coast included names of Chinese Americans. . . . Albert Chow of California is the first Oriental American to sit in a Democratic National Convention as a delegate from a mainland state. The late Andy Yamashiro of Honolulu was an alternate delegate to the Democratic convention of 1932.

### Nisei in Combat . . .

Although the great majority of Japanese Americans in combat in Europe are fighting with the 442nd Infantry Combat Team and the 100th Infantry Battalion, there are others in other U. S. units. One of these Nisei GIs was Sgt. Bill Yamaji of Mountain View, Calif., who died in action with the 443rd Infantry in Italy. . . . H. V. Kaltenborn and John W. Vandercook, both NBC commentators, discussed the major role of Japanese Americans in the capture of Livorno in broadcasts last week and contrasted the battlefield record of the Nisei with the fact that Japanese Americans on the coast were evacuated and most of the evacuees are still in relocation camps.

### Refugee Artist . . .

Taro Yashima, whose book, "The New Sun," is now in its second edition, has a series of sketches in the July issue of Vogue. Two pages in Vogue are devoted to the Japanese artist. Vogue declares: "Mr. Yashima is making a definite contribution to the Allied cause by his lucid explanations of the mentality of the Japanese fascist who exerts an unyielding pressure on the minds and opportunity of the Japanese people." His cartoons have been a feature of the Pacific Citizen for the past year.

### Problems . . .

Though it received little mention in the press, the problems of Japanese Americans were discussed at the recent Institute of International Relations at Whittier, Calif. Among the speakers were Esther Rhodes of Pasadena and A. L. Wirin, Southern California counsel for the ACLU.

### Teacher . . .

The superintendent of schools at Springfield, Mass., has announced that he will appoint a Japanese American girl, now winding up her studies at Smith College, to a teaching position in the city. This Massachusetts community, a city of 160,000, is famous for its "Springfield Plan," the mobilization of the community in the war against race prejudice.

### For Sale . . .

The army's real estate division recently announced that they are placing on sale the 307 buildings which comprised the Puyallup assembly center in Washington state, temporary home of some 8,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry. Most of the other assembly camps, with the exception of Arboga, are still in use as military installations. . . . The Hunt junior team at the Minidoka relocation center has taken the lead in the new junior baseball league organized in the Twin Falls area with three straight victories.

# Report Hawaii Tradition of Equality Makes for Success Of Islands' Racial Democracy

Investigation Proved Persons of Japanese Ancestry in Hawaii Had No Plans for Any Concerted Action to Aid Japan, Says Madden

Four factors, of which the most important is the island tradition of racial equality, account for the success of Hawaii in its efforts to extend racial democracy to its Japanese population, according to a report of the Social Economic Trends committee of the Hawaii Educational Association printed in the April issue of the Hawaii Educational Review.

The December 7th attack brought Hawaii its most crucial test of racial democracy, says the report, which was prepared by Ward Madden of the University of Hawaii.

Persons of Japanese descent constituted three-eighths of the total population of the islands. Before December 7th there was much speculation as to what Hawaii's Japanese would do in case of war, says the report. The speculation included schemes of sabotage, terrorism, of signals and directions to the enemy, of weapons dug out of hiding and a secretly organized enemy springing into action.

But on December most of the local Japanese went about their business in the usual manner, the report points out. "Some were frightened, a few became hysterical. The FBI quickly incarcerated that small fraction of Japanese who actually might have done something had they had the chance. 'The efficient work of the FBI plus the lack of any treacherous motives in the great majority of Japanese resulted in a relatively uneventful aftermath to the attack.'"

The later report of the Honolulu police department in charge of espionage investigation and liaison officer with the office of military intelligence and the FBI showed the following:

That all investigated cases of flares, reported signal lights, sniping, reported parachute troops, unauthorized short-wave sending, and collections of arms and ammunition were unfounded, save in one instance wherein a Japanese junk dealer had buried some ammunition, and that investigation in this case disclosed that mercenary reasons and fear prompted the action.

The police report further showed that persons of Japanese ancestry, both alien and citizen, aided the Honolulu police in reporting persons whose attitude was inimical to the United States, and that complete searches in Japanese districts disclosed no quantity of contraband materials or any indication of concerted action for Japan on the part of persons of Japanese ancestry.

"There are a number of factors that account for our success and are continuing to work for our success in our efforts to extend racial democracy to the island Japanese," the report declared. "The most powerful of these is the island tradition of racial equality. . . . That this code as it applies to loyal Japanese Americans in the islands was severely strained by Japan's attack was to be expected; that it continues to operate as a powerful factor in island mores, even as applied to Japanese Americans, is shown by such things as the consistent editorial stand of one of the two language newspapers in calling for understanding; by the Caucasian attorney-general of the islands taking a strong stand for racial understanding at a commencement speech at the University in June, 1943 (his was the opinion of but one, but the fact that a man in public life could talk so suggests that there must be supporting elements in the Caucasian community); by the number of letters, signed by Caucasians, pleading for racial democracy, which have been printed in local papers (though there have been, too, a number expressing intolerance, and it is unknown how many letters may have been too intemperate to publish); and most of all by the fact that no serious mob attacks upon Japanese occurred on or after the 7th."

A second favorable factor for racial democracy was the attitude

and effort of civil and military officials and other influential persons, including Joseph C. Grew, and a third factor was the military achievements of the Japanese Americans in Hawaii, who volunteered, 9500 strong, when General Emmons called for recruits for the U. S. Army.

A fourth and a most important factor, writes Madden, has been the behavior of the Japanese themselves. One of the most hopeful changes in Japanese behavior is their increased contact with other races, indicated by the fact the outmarriage rate for Japanese American women in Hawaii rose from 10.1 per cent in 1940-41 to 15.96 per cent a year after the war.

Madden concludes his report with instances of Japanese American friendships rising from the stationing of mainland troops in Hawaii and the Japanese Hawaiian troops in the United States.

## the copy desk

### Death of Soldier

The death in action on June 2 of Pfc. Masashi Araki of Gila River was memorialized on July 6 by the Gila News Courier, which declared:

"War this week struck closer to Rivers than it has ever done before with the announcement that one of its boys was killed in Italy while fighting with the 442nd combat team.

"What has been a foreboding ever since Gila's boys first began volunteering for the army early last year has come to pass. This announcement will no doubt be only the first of many similar notices, for it is more than probable that as Gila's service list grows, it will take its share in the form of wounds suffered and supreme sacrifices given.

"Death of one whom we knew back home as a neighbor, or as that boy who used to pole vault for our high school is hard to accept. With every war casualty announcement some family and friends somewhere in the nation suffer personal grief. This is one of the results of war that cannot be helped.

"But what we can help is to make sure that our soldiers do not fight and die in vain. . . . It is ironical to know that while the Nisei was giving his life so that all people might live freely, his parents and others like them were still being excluded from their home states and hometowns.

" . . . if after all this, Nisei and their parents are not given the right to live anywhere in the United States and freedom from all discrimination because of race, then the boys who gave their youth for the ideals that America has promised will have died in vain."

### Nisei GI

"I get a kick out of giving candy to the begging children who are all over the place. Yesterday I was on guard—to keep the civilians out of our tent area and you should have seen all the kids—all yelling for candy. In my terrible Italian (everyone laughs when I try to speak it, just as you used to laugh at my Japanese), I have quite a time explaining that I don't have any more. Lots of the fellows share their rations with the kids who infiltrate through the guards." Ted Fujioka, somewhere in Italy, writing to the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

### Washington Letter

"Many of the things nisei are fighting for and will fight for can be attained only through the strength and weight forged by pooling energies and thought of all nisei. What it amounts to in

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### Political Conventions — And Two GI Letters

For the first time in eight years we have heard and observed the high pretension and naive bombast of a national political convention assembled to name its presidential nominee.

We are saddened that the functions of a democratic state must be degraded by circus showmanship incongruous to the solemn significance of a presidential election.

Perhaps sometime in American political history the convention had its place. But now the bands, the printed placards and banners that appear as if by magic during the so-called demonstration of enthusiasm—appear puerile beside the grim temper of a nation at war.

## EDITORIAL DIGEST

### Conclusive Test SALT LAKE TELEGRAM

Noting that 11 men of Japanese ancestry, most of whom had lost an arm or leg in the service of the U. S. army, had been feted in Salt Lake City recently, the Salt Lake Telegram of July 24 declared editorially:

"It may have been something of a surprise to many Utahns to read about these Americans of Japanese ancestry and their fighting record in Uncle Sam's army. But these 11 are only a few of the hundreds of Japanese Americans who have fought bravely for their country—America—had been killed, wounded and taken prisoner, praised for performing 'brilliantly' in action and decorated for gallantry."

The editorial noted the service record of Japanese Americans, the work of the 100th Infantry in Hawaii and Italy, of the 442nd combat team, and of Japanese Americans in the South Pacific.

"In addition to the thousands of Japanese Americans who are already on the fighting fronts, thousands more are in training. There are today approximately 13,000 soldiers of Japanese ancestry in the army, more than half of whom are now outside the continental United States. There are Japanese American girls in the WAC and in the nurses corps and more than 200 men in the U. S. merchant marine . . .

"No one can say, after the record of volunteering for serving, of gallantry in action and of blood sacrifice, that the second generation of Japanese in America have not in large numbers proved their loyalty to their country by their readiness to serve in its armed forces, to fight for it, and to die for it. What more conclusive test of patriotism is there?"

### Is This America or Not? DES MOINES TRIBUNE

"Improvement in the Pacific military situation, plus the realization that west coast sabotage was largely a figment of hysteria after Pearl Harbor, is behind a developing movement to open up the coastal states to those of Japanese ancestry again," the Des Moines, Ia., Tribune declared on July 13.

The Tribune observed that various religious groups had called for the right of Japanese Americans to return to their west coast homes, and noted that a court test of the right of the evacuees to return was in the offing.

### NISEI USA:

(Continued from page 4) to franchise, a situation similar to the campaign of southern white supremacists against Senator Claude Pepper for his advocacy of anti-poll tax legislation. Both Senator Pepper and the CCF candidate won, and the victories are cheering auguries for the future.

There is no comment more apt than that of one of Canada's greatest newspapers, the Winnipeg Free Press, on the use of the phony "Japanese issue" by Canadian old guardists. Declared the Free Press: "It is said the Liberal and Conservative parties intend to fight the CCF in the next federal and provincial elections on the issue of Japanese voting. If so, the old parties deserve to lose, for they will be introducing into the politics of this country the same hateful doctrine of racialism which is the basis of the Nazi system everywhere."

the long run is working together or hanging separately." — John Kitasako in the Heart Mountain Sentinel.

It seems strange that a man's measure of political acceptability should have to be indicated by the length of his parade that snakes over the convention floor, the number of minutes the demonstrators can continue their shouts, and the number of decibels of sound the mention of his name can draw from his supporters.

All this sham and political pagentry, a time-honored custom of American life and dear to the hearts of the political bosses, must have a desperately hollow sound to the men who are fighting that American political life may continue.

We make no pretense of speaking for the G. I. Joes, but we cannot help but wonder of their reaction when they realize that political antics have a higher priority on the convention floor than ideals of government or principles of democracy.

Let me quote from the letters of two nisei Yanks, one in the Southwest Pacific, the other in Italy.

A private in Italy, after writing at length of death, destruction, the stench of decaying bodies and the heroism of unarmed medical corpsmen "who are running around tending the wounded while the infantry is hugging the foxholes to avoid bursting shell," turns to the home front.

"I think that it's a lot easier to be right up here in the front seeing what is going on than to be back there to try to keep your eye on a bunch of political backstabbers," he writes. After mentioning the names of several notorious politicians, he continues:

"We in the army can't do a darn thing so we'd sure like to have you boys do our punching for us. I think you can go the limit in fighting for the things that we hold dear because we aren't pulling our punches either."

A T/5 who took part in the longest campaign in the Southwest Pacific writes of jungle fighting where every drop of water to drink has to be carried up on the backs of soldiers. Then he, too, complains of home front backstabbers.

"What I'd like to do," he says, "is line up a Jap, a rabble-rousing California white supremacist, and one of those few disloyal nisei who won't stick up for his country, in that order, and mow them all down with a tommy gun. Gruesome and sadistic, but they get my dander up."

Men who have gone out willingly to risk their lives, and who have seen their buddies fall to the bullets of the Fascists will be in no mood to have their rights trifled with when they get home.

While we have quoted from the letters of two nisei Yanks, there is no reason to believe that the thoughts of American soldiers of other national extractions are any different in principle. These are men who have acted upon their convictions, and who will expect action, not words, of civilian government leaders when they get back.

In the alleged eloquence spouted by the politicians at the two Chicago conventions there were strains of sincerity mingled with what was patently horseshit.

We hope that some of that sincerity can be translated into action, and that even the old-line machine politicians will realize that they have been living, plotting and manipulating in a world sadly out of pace with the grimly real world that is the life of so many million common American voters.



## Ann Nisei's Column

### Wages Higher, But So Are Living Costs

The current myth about high, wartime wages explodes quickly enough in the face of higher living costs, of greatly increased rentals and rising food prices. The OPA has managed amazingly well in keeping the country from ruinous, inflationary prices, despite onslaughts from certain interests. Nevertheless, you know and I know that costs have gone up often 50 per cent on many items and far more on certain others that cannot be controlled.

There aren't too many ways we can fight rising prices, but there are some.

First of all we can buy only when necessary and only so much as we need. Secondly we can see that ceiling prices are observed on the things we buy, and that all violations are reported. Thirdly, women, as the country's major consumer group, can demand that Congress retain the OPA.

And fourthly, we can see to it that our dollars and cents buy just as much quality as possible. We can reject inferior merchandise and buy according to standards we set for quality merchandise.

That isn't always easy these days, when certain goods are so scarce that, rushed by necessity, we buy what is available. But whenever possible, examine merchandise carefully, reject it if it will not give sufficient wear.

Here are some tips on how to select certain standard merchandise items.

#### Cotton Dresses

Look for labels to determine washability. "Sanforized" fabrics are a guarantee of quality, but other labels such as "Shrink-proof" and "Pre-Shrunk" may not guarantee that a fabric will wash well.

Vat-dyed fabrics are almost always better than printed patterns. A vat-dyed fabric, in which the threads are dyed and then woven, can be distinguished from the printed because the pattern is just as clear and strong on the wrong side of the material. In the printed material the pattern is weak on the wrong side.

Check seams and hems on all garments. Seams should be wide not skippy, and on cotton materials should be French seams. Hems should be deep and preferably sewn by hand, though this is rarely seen these days.

Be sure the material is firm and closely-woven. Stitching should be close and firm.

Watch for details like button-holes and the quality of trimmings used. If these are skimpy and poorly-made, then chances are the entire garment is poorly made.

**Sheets**  
Sheets should be firmly woven, should have high thread count and very little "sizing."

Reject sheets that have thin or heavy thread spots, knots, or flaws in the fabric. The thread count for muslin sheets should be at least 66 to 76 each way, that is, from 66 to 76 threads in the warp, and from 66 to 76 in the filling.

Looking carefully at a sheet will generally tell you if an inordinate amount of sizing has been used. Sizing is starch and other materials used to give fabrics a smooth, slick appearance. But you may notice that some loosely woven fabrics will have a large amount of this starch in it, and when it is washed, the fabric is limp, loosely woven and weak.

Buy sheets sufficiently large for your needs. Double beds should have sheets 90 by 108 inches for sufficient tuck-in.

#### Home Medicines

Of course you wouldn't consider buying patent medicines, but how often have you specified a certain brand of aspirin, paid three times what you might pay for another brand, and gone home happy in the thought that you were buying the best quality?

Aspirin is still aspirin, whether you pay high or low prices for it. The same thing is true of many standard medicines.

One of the major medicine rackets of the decade is the vitamin racket. Fortunately all manufacturers were forced to reduce their prices by good hulking sums a

## Wounded Nisei Veteran Gets Combat Infantryman's Badge

WASHINGTON—Private Kenneth Otagaki, who has had his Purple Heart for more than six months, pinned on a further recognition this week under the smiling approval of his friends at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington. It was the relatively rare Combat Infantryman's Badge, awarded to men who come up to War Department specifications in the field, particularly during combat.

Kenny's ward mates ribbed him a little; insisted that he was in fine shape despite his wounds. Kenny smiled back; told them one mortar shell couldn't kill him. They were a little impressed when he explained that the badge carried with it a \$10 increase in pay.

Private Otagaki is the first of several Japanese American veterans at Walter Reed who will receive the badge.

He wants it clearly understood that his outfit is the continually famous 100th Battalion in Italy.

Before entering the service 42 months ago, Kenny lived in Honolulu and managed a farm nearby. After another operation and further recuperation—eight or nine months from now—he intends to be back in Honolulu with his mother. He says he has two jobs waiting for him on the islands.

His brother, Richard Otagaki, also is in Washington. Relocated from Heart Mountain, Richard is a student instructor at Howard University.

Kenny had a lot of help pinning on his blue and silver badge. Among the willing advisors was a blonde young veteran named Ignatius Miedzwicki.

## Soldier Regains Citizenship Through Service in U. S. Army

### Sworn In as Citizen Despite Protest of Fellow Petitioner

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Cpl. Tech. Terry T. Toi, who once served for 11 months in the Japanese army and is now a member of the U. S. Army, was sworn in as a citizen of the United States on July 26 despite protests from a fellow petitioner for citizenship who refused to be sworn in alongside him.

Cpl. Toi was born in California and taken back to Japan with his parents when he was 17 years old. He married there, refused to stay and came back to America, but was forced to return again by his parents. While there he was drafted in the Japanese army.

Capt. Walter T. Tsukamoto of the judge advocate general department, who represented Cpl. Toi, told the court that Toi had joined the U. S. army 6 months before Pearl Harbor and is now engaged in deciphering Japanese documents.

Toi told Judge Robert C. Bell that he didn't want to be a Japanese.

"I can't be sent out of America to fight the Japs unless I get

my citizenship papers," he said. "All I want is to prove that I really mean what I say."

When Judge Bell had satisfied himself, he ordered a clerk to administer the oath and asked Audrey Miller, known as "Mimi" in a Chicago ice follies show, to come up and be sworn in at the same time. Miss Miller protested that she couldn't be sworn in as a citizen alongside "a man who belonged to an army that now is killing American boys."

After the oath was administered to Cpl. Toi, Miss Miller rushed from the courtroom. Whether she can be sworn in later was not determined. She was too overwrought to say anything more and court attaches were too amazed to comment.

Cpl. Toi said he expects to be shipped to the south Pacific soon.

### Grange in Idaho Seeks Deportation

PRIEST RIVER, Idaho — Removal of "all Japanese" from the United States at the earliest possible date was demanded by Settlement Grange No. 411 in a resolution passed last week.

### Nisei in Uniform

## Letters From Servicemen

### Before the Battle

Just before the initial move to a forward area, Pfc. Ralph Tanio-ka of Co. H writes: "Yes, we saw a little bit of action already. We were under Jerry artillery barrages and small arms fire. I thought of a million things in the short five minutes. I guess you understand how we all felt. The artillery is blasting away now, not far from here. Yes, the 52nd is doing a splendid job."

### Met Jerries

Pvt. Sweeney Sugai of Hq. Co., 2nd Bn., pens: "We have met many of the old time warriors. They told us about the excitement they've had. Also we met the Jerries. They gave us a couple of artillery barrages. I couldn't think of anything but wondering where the next shell would fall. You know how much the boys hated Shelby. Now, they'll give anything for that place, but we'll win the war before returning."

### More News Later

T/5 Ralph Watanabe of A. T. Co. says: "I'm just fine and so are the rest, except for a few. We're all making out alright so far. You'll probably hear and learn more about us boys in the paper later on. So far the 442nd is 'going for broke.' We're all together."

short time ago. But the advertising is still alluring, and many persons who don't need any extra vitamins are absorbing huge amounts that do them no harm, but do no earthly good, either.

If you must buy vitamins, compare the vitamin content, not the trade names nor the advertisements.

With the 100th joining up makes it much better." (The incorporation of the 100th Infantry into the 442nd Combat Team was announced in Allied headquarters in Rome on July 2.)

### Nisei Band

T/5 Harry Hamada sends information of the 442nd Regimental Band, now under the 206 Army Band. "For your information pursuant to military regulations, we are with the 33rd Division band and our work is morale building. We visit other units and hospitals to put on shows. At present time, we are using our military band and a Hawaiian interlude. It's going over big."

"We are living in a building. I have my own bed of spring and mattress; even a rug on the floor. Since home is what you make it, the boys, Dosey, Namba, and Toshio Toda collected little tables, flower vase, and fruit bowls for the many different varieties of fruits that are growing here."

### Battle Reactions

In a letter to Kay Tagami of Rohwer, Arkansas, Sgt. Fumi Shimatsu relates of the 442nd's first reactions under fire. "We've had new replacements and I think you know who they are. These boys are young but they were very cool under enemy fire. After we all came back from their first raid, they laughed and joked to one another. We have a fine bunch, a darn good one."

Shimatsu is a 100th Infantryman.

### From a Hospital

From a hospital in Menlo Park, California, Sgt. Gary Uchida and Cpl. Fred Nakamoto write: "This

## TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

### Farm Conditions Prove Disappointing

Denver, Colo.

The farmers are beginning to wonder what this war effort really means. The reason is that farming conditions in Colorado have been disappointing so far for those who had expanded their acreage this year. The crops came in all right, but there was no market. The shippers were unable to handle the products delivered because there was no demand. It appears as if the Middle West and the East are sending the same kind of products to the markets. Thus the early lettuce crop was a miserable failure. Anyone who came out with the cost of production was considered fortunate. A friend who worked for a shipper stated that no one was willing to accept turnips even if offered free. And squash is remaining unpicked on the vines. Spinach was also ploughed under in many places because the bottom had dropped out of the price. To the consuming public, this may be a surprise because the prices paid at the stores did not give much indication of an over-supply.

To make matters worse, a terrific hail storm has visited the various parts of the state. In some areas, crops within about 20 miles distance have been completely ruined. And the farmer boys near Denver have come in to apply for jobs since they cannot do anything for the time being.

The next crop coming out is cabbage. The demand seems to exceed the supply. Shippers are calling up every farmer they know. Buyers are coming in from Texas and other points to get the early cabbage. But the ceiling price is \$30. Last year when there was no control of prices, the farmers got as high as \$80 to \$125.

The farmers' objection to ceiling prices for perishable farm products is that there is no guarantee of the bottom price. If they are going to be compelled to abide by the ceiling price, they want to be assured of at least a return of the cost of production from the government in case of no demand. The farmers claim that if they have to dump some of their crops because of lack of market and demand, they should be permitted to recoup their loss by higher prices in other crops which come out later.

### Some Repeat World War I Experiences

By talking to old time residents of Colorado, I have learned that the Japanese farmers of this region went through the same experience as those in California during and after World War I as far as buying lands were concerned. They went on a splurge and did not have the farms completely paid up when the depression came. They had to abandon the land because they were unable to keep up the payments. A more cautious policy is being pursued. However, with increased income and prospects of higher rentals, the urge to buy seems to be mounting.

When ceiling prices are placed on farm products, the OPA may do the consistent thing by controlling the rentals for the farms. This is go-

is our new home, Dibble General Hospital. It's a much better place. Daido and Iha went back to Hawaii while Sgt. Ikeda went to Texas." The two were transferred from Schick General Hospital in Clinton, Iowa.

### Convalescing

Pvt. Bob Katayama is in the Patient's Detachment at England General hospital, Atlantic City, New Jersey. Pvt. Everett Umeda, convalescing in Northington General hospital in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, spent his 21 day furlough in Rohwer Relocation Center. Sgt. Tok Koibumi, who was in the Reconditioning Section of the same hospital, left for the islands.

Through this column S/Sgt. Makoto Okumura, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California, sends his regards to Frieda Takahama.

T/5 Hutao Hinokawa, Service Battery, 522nd F. A. Bn., APO 464, sends his best wishes to Chiyo Ogata.

ing to be unpopular with the land owners but it may be one of the means of regulating the rise in costs of production of agricultural products.

The setback that most of the farmers received with the first crops is claimed to have had a salutary effect. For a while, the impression was that as long as the crops were raised, there was no need to worry. It now turns out that even though they are operating under abnormal war conditions, those who raise perishable products must contend with the marketing problem. The experience will prevent any wild speculation as far as the farmers are concerned.

The War Food Administration has been paying a great deal of attention to increasing acreage and in procuring labor. However, it seems as if more study should be given to the important problem of a better distribution of what has been grown. It seems to be a waste of manpower, capital and valuable foodstuffs to have them dumped or ploughed under or left to rot on the fields.

### Letters Describe Attitudes of Soldiers

The 442nd Combat Team has finally gone into action. Letters being received here describe the experiences the boys are undergoing. The feeling when they received their baptism of fire has been most interesting. Most of the boys seemed to have trembled with excitement and uncertainty. There was a certain amount of fear which the soldiers frankly admit. But when the orders came, they went into action and stood up with the 100th Battalion which has won recognition for its "brilliant" campaigns ever since they landed in Italy last year at the Salerno beach.

The plea that the boys are making to those of us on the home front to keep up the work so that they can return to an America which will receive and accept her citizens on an equal basis without regard to their race, color or ancestral background is something which should make us feel our responsibility more than ever. As Pfc. Thomas Higa of the 100th Battalion, who was wounded and sent back to this country, stated in one of his talks, those Nisei soldiers overseas are fighting for their country and also to vindicate the good name of the Nisei so that posterity will not have any doubts as to the Nisei's loyalty. That test has come and the soldiers are making a glorious history for all of us.

Every Nisei who cannot join the armed forces should be thinking of what contribution he can make so that he can look into the face of a returning Nisei veteran and say, "I have done my part." Working in defense plants or essential industries will not be sufficient. The soldier in a fox hole will say that is easy because the more one works, the more money he is going to make. Furthermore, there is no sacrifice entailed compared to that of a soldier on the battlefield or in training.

There are too many who seem to think that "integration" means to look out for himself and his family. If someone should say, "You are all right although others of your group are not trustworthy," there are many Nisei who are contented and who feel that their mission in life has been a success. They forget the fact that this was the line of excuse used on the West Coast. Those who make such statements should be educated to the extent that they are willing to admit the unfairness of judging a group with whom they have had little contact.

Our friends on the Pacific Coast are carrying on a winning fight against bigotry. By winning support outside of the West Coast will mean added support and strength for our staunch and loyal friends. Those in the Middle West and the East have the great opportunity of waging an effective public relations campaign. If they have to do this after their long working hours, there is no doubt that our soldier boys will appreciate their efforts. This is the type of work with which we can assure them that we are backing them to the limit.



## Sunnyvale Serviceman Protests City's Stand on Evacuees

SUNNYVALE, Calif. — From "Somewhere in the South Pacific" a serviceman from Sunnyvale has sent a letter to the Sunnyvale Standard, weekly newspaper, protesting the city council's stand against evacuees of Japanese ancestry.

The Standard said the name of the serviceman was on file at the office of the newspaper.

The serviceman declared in his letter:

"One thing that interests me particularly is the 'exclude the Jap' campaign that our esteemed city council has undertaken. I have lived in Sunnyvale all my life and have known our mayor, Emile Carbolime, almost all of that time. It surprises me that he will endorse such an issue. Aren't the very same ideals that we are fight-

ing for out here being destroyed by our esteemed city council? What is the use of fighting for something that is being destroyed in our backyard?

"I went to school with the Aiharas, Takayanagis and others and I know that a fellow couldn't ask for better friends. I have known Germans and Italians that are still grand people, regardless of what Germany and Italy do. I don't think any less of them because of the war.

"The city council may institute this law, but it will notice a big change when all the servicemen are allowed to return to their homes. I think that most of them will feel as I do and will not allow free people to be stepped on by such an undemocratic city council as ours."

## Judge Dismisses Draft Law Complaints Against Segregues

### Declares Tule Lake Citizens Deprived of Due Process of Law

EUREKA, Calif. — An indictment charging 26 citizens of Japanese ancestry at the Tule Lake segregation center with Selective Service Act violations was dismissed on July 22 by U. S. District Judge Louis E. Goodman, who ruled that an internnee was not accorded due process of law.

Ruling in one case, Goodman said that the internnee was in custody under a Presidential citation and "is under the circumstances not a free agent nor is any plea he may make free or voluntary, and hence he is not accorded due process in this very proceeding."

Judge Goodman's decision said: "It is shocking to the conscience that an American citizen be confined on the ground of disloyalty and then, while so under duress and restraint, be compelled to service in the armed forces or pros-

ecuted then for not yielding to such compulsion."

Judge Goodman said that whether an internnee's confinement under the Presidential order "is lawful or not is beside the question."

"The issue raised by this action is without precedent," his decision pointed out. "It must be resolved in the light of the traditional and historic Anglo-American approach to the time-honored doctrine of due process. It must not give way to overzealousness in any attempt to reach via the criminal process those whom we may regard as undesirable citizens."

Assistant U. S. District Attorney Emmet Seawell entered an exception to the decision, keeping open the way for an appeal.

## Ogden Asked To Reconsider License Stand

### Japanese American Refers to Recent Federal Court Decision

OGDEN, Utah—The Ogden city commission last week took under advisement a letter from Tom Kinomoto, an American of Japanese ancestry, who has made two unsuccessful attempts to obtain a license for the operation of a cafe in Ogden.

In his letter Kinomoto cited the recent ruling of Federal Judge Tillman D. Johnson on June 15.

Judge Johnson ruled that no city can deny business licenses to citizens of Japanese descent as long as the applicant pays the required fee.

The Ogden city commission has maintained a policy of denying business licenses to any person of Japanese ancestry not in business in Ogden before Dec. 7, 1941.

Kinomoto asked in his letter that his application be given reconsideration on the basis of Judge Johnson's ruling in the Clarence Okuda case.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshioka (10-2-D, Rohwer) a boy on July 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takemoto (25-6-C, Rohwer) a boy on July 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuyoshi Shimooka (9-20-D, Heart Mountain) a boy on July 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Nakamura (17-1-C, Heart Mountain) a boy on July 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Sunahara (1-16-C, Heart Mountain) a boy on July 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. John Kunimoto (24-17-C, Heart Mountain) a girl on July 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigenuki Iwashashi (28-23-B, Heart Mountain) a boy on July 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yasu Kizu (1-12-B, Heart Mountain) a boy on July 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Inouye (17-10-C, Rohwer) a girl on July 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kamimura (8-9-C, Rivers) a boy on July 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kumaichi George Kawai (56-6-C, Rivers) a boy on July 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jentaro Kodama (60-7-B, Poston) a boy on July 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takaichi Yokoyama (11-10-D, Poston) a girl on July 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Shigu (213-11-13, Poston) a boy on July 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Sadao Hori (47-13-C, Gila River) a child on July 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Yamaguchi (42-3-C, Hunt) a girl on June 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokuzo Mori (13-11-F, Hunt) a girl on June 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Nitta (13-10-D, Hunt) a girl on June 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hood Shiogi (37-3-F, Hunt) a boy on July 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kinoshita (34-11-H, Hunt) a girl on July 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sam Kawakami (6-9-C, Hunt) a girl on July 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nashide Koyamo (8-11-F, Hunt) a boy on July 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Matsudaira (8-5-AB, Hunt) a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Hiroshima (7-2-C, Topaz) a boy on July 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Gisuke Kora (4-5-B, Topaz) a girl on July 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Yabu a girl on July 14 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ichiro Fukunaga of Adams County, Colo., a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiycharu Matsushita a girl on July 18 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Jit-suda a boy on July 17 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Tabuchi of Brighton, Colo., a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Y. Sasaki of Henderson, Colo., a girl on July 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Murata a boy on July 19 in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nishio (8G-7D, Granada) a boy on July 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshimune Okubo (11G-7B, Granada) a girl on July 17.

### DEATHS

Keiichiro Eejima, 75, (6F-2B, Granada) on July 18.

Tamaru Harada, 46, (15-10-AB, Heart Mountain) on July 15.

Mrs. Chise Sugita, 46, (1-21-B, Heart Mountain) on July 16.

Yasuzo Yabumoto, 60, Poston, on July 12.

Takematsu Omaye (27-8-B, Rivers) on July 11.

Kiyoko Kitashima (29-4-A, Rivers) on July 14.

Matsusaburo Kawasaki (55-2-A, Rivers) on July 16.

Ryutari Utami, 67, (28-10-C, Hunt) on July 5.

Shinichiro Suzuki, 56, (15-8-D, Hunt) on July 5.

Kimi Saito, 33, (28-1-D, Hunt) on July 6.

Fred Haramura, 63, (4-11-G, Hunt) on July 7.

Gensaku Somekawa on July 19 at Hunt, Idaho.

### MARRIAGES

Hatsuye Hino to Kay Imamura on July 19 at Hunt.

Mary Shimizu to Joe Hirabayashi on July 17 in Denver.

Toshi Matsuda to Tom H. Tsu-

## Salt Lake Police Hunt Youths Who Fired at Evacuees

### Tribune Editorial Sharply Criticizes Youths in Incident

Salt Lake police this week continued their search for two boys, reported to be about 14 or 15 years old, who allegedly fired on a group of 15 Japanese Americans enjoying a swimming outing near Salt Lake City.

The swimmers were using a private pool at the base of the Wasatch mountains north of the city, the officers said.

One bullet struck a car belonging to G. T. Ishikawa, formerly of Los Angeles, which was parked near the pool.

No one was injured. Ishikawa, who reported the incident to the police, said that four shots had been fired, although only one struck the car.

"I believe whoever was doing the shooting apparently was firing at our automobiles. Our party, who have been using the pool for some time, went into a small cave, for protective purposes, while I called the police."

Detectives, arriving on the scene, saw two youths, appearing about 14 or 15 years of age, running south over the Salt Lake-Ogden highway, but were unable to overtake them.

The Salt Lake Tribune commented on the incident in an editorial on July 22 declaring:

"Whoever it was that took pot shots at a group of peaceful Japanese Americans while they were out swimming Thursday evening near Salt Lake should be given the opportunity of fighting our real enemies in the Pacific. Investigating policemen said that two youths were seen running from a nearby point soon after the shooting, which imperiled not only men-

kamoto on July 23 in Denver. Tokiko Mikasa to Shigeo Mori on July 10 at Poston.

Terry Mitsuyasu to Tommy Nakashige in Salt Lake City.

Kiyono Wakae to T/5 Melvin Tominaga on July 11 in Chicago.

Betty Hashiguchi to Ted Inahara on July 8 in Chicago.

### MARRIAGE LICENSES

Clesson Y. Chikassuye and Lor-raine M. Schmoker in Denver.

Herbert Yamamoto and Haruko Hissoka in Denver.

Kasuyuki Sako and Sadako Nakamoto in Denver.

Eddie T. Osumi and Tamaki Hirami in Denver.

### Radio and Electrical Appliances Repaired

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and women in the party, but a number of children.

"This is a law-abiding community and the promiscuous use of firearms is prohibited. There is no excuse for boys, no matter how 'warlike' they may feel, firing at any group of people. If they are too young to serve in the armed forces, they are too young to be permitted to carry guns. War offers no justification for criminal carelessness, and all residents of this state and county, whether they are aliens, naturalized citizens or citizens by birth, are entitled to full protection of the law."

## Body of Boy Recovered After Long Search

EAST GARLAND, Utah — The body of Shizuo Kaku, 8-year old son of Kazuo and Hana Sonoda Kaku of East Garland, was recovered on July 21 from the Bear River canal which flows near the Kaku family home.

According to reports, the boy went swimming with two neighbor boys on July 20, and when the two boys, members of the Peterson family, went home about an hour later, the Kaku boy said that he wanted to stay in and "have some more fun."

About 9 p. m. the parents became worried and they and their neighbors started the search, finding the boy's clothing on the bank of the canal. An all-night and day-long search, headed by Sheriff Warren W. Hyde and Bishop R. J. Ward of the East Garland LDS Ward, followed.

The body was found late the next day by Sheriff Hyde, about two miles downstream from where the boys had been swimming. The body had gone over one 10-foot spillway and was approaching another when recovered.

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## Lea Committee Questions Two In FCC Quiz

**Kitasako, Nitta Testify Before Congress Committee**

WASHINGTON—The Lea Committee, investigating the Federal Communications Commission, seized foreign broadcast files found in the rooms of two persons of Japanese ancestry employed by the government, it was reported this week.

Rep. Lea, D., Calif., called an emergency meeting to question Fred Nitta and John Kitasako, it was reported.

Both government employees work with foreign broadcast files, it was said.

Committee Counsel J. J. Sirica declared that Kitasako had brought to his rooms four copies of foreign broadcasts which were listed as "restricted" and said Nitta, who roomed with Kitasako, had access to them.

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## Washington AFL Would Denationalize, Deport U. S. Nisei

WENATCHEE, Wash.—A resolution asking that the American Federation of Labor sponsor legislation depriving Americans of Japanese ancestry of their citizenship and then deporting all persons of Japanese ancestry after the war was passed on July 20 by the State Federation of Labor, AFL, at its annual state convention.

Originally two resolutions protesting the return of any Japanese American to the west coast had been submitted to the committee.

The substitute measure, framed by the committee, was passed by a "substantial majority," the Associated Press said.

## Engle Plans House Bill on Deportation

RED BLUFF, Calif.—Rep. Clair Engle, D., Calif., told a meeting of Sacramento Valley American Legion representatives that he planned to introduce a bill in the House of Representatives for the deportation of persons of Japanese ancestry after the war.

"The disloyal Japs at Tule Lake could walk right out of the centers without any law restraining them the minute the war is over," Engle said. The Tule Lake camp is in Engle's congressional district.

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## CALLING All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

### CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to thank the following persons for their remittances last week to bolster the National Headquarters treasury, Mr. A. D. Bonus for his two remittances of \$1.00 and \$2.00; Mary Murai \$5.00, Honolulu, Hawaii; Anonymous, Colorado, \$5.00; Mr. and Mrs. John Maeno, \$3.00, Denver; Karl Ozima, \$2.50, Omaha, Nebraska; Harry T. Kasamatsu \$1.00, Henderson, Colorado; and Risaburo Fukunaga \$10.00, Rollap, Utah.

A contribution for \$10.00 earmarked for the support of test cases was received from Mrs. M. Yasui of Denver, Colorado.

### BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

The Buck-a-Month Club now has a supporting membership of 83 members, bringing into our treasury \$83.00 monthly, enough to assure the office rent and the average monthly telephone bills. Some queries have been received as to how the supporters have been coming through on their monthly donation. There are no delinquent members and, in fact, many of them are paid months in advance. There is no compulsion or high pressuring for membership. The spontaneous offer of each member to contribute \$1.00 each month towards the JACL General Fund has been the secret of its success. No reminders are sent, but each month the dollars roll in regularly with encouraging notes accompanying them. New members are John Katano, Chicago; Harry Miyake and Merijane Yokoe, Denver; and Elmer C. Suski, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

### PERSONALS

After banging out thanks for contributions every week I finally have a human interest item to report. The Pacific Citizen and yours truly take no responsibility jointly or individually for the outcome of this announcement.

A Nisei soldier has written us from a place in the continental United States where he is unable to meet any Nisei eligible girls, therefore he writes to us as follows: "A Nisei soldier desires to get married—age 24—assets none—liabilities none—all prospects please address to Pvt. X, c/o Pacific Citizen." We do not believe that this is a gag inasmuch an offer of reimbursement for the forwarding of the mail has been made plus other costs that may come up, however we present it to our readers with the above stipulations.

## Nisei Returns to Evacuated Area to Report for Induction

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Assistant United States Attorney Thomas O'Hara disclosed on July 19 Masagi Yasuda, 33, an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, who came across the continent to report to the Courtland, Sacramento county, Local Board No. 28A for an army preinduction examination unwittingly violated the Western Defense Command's order excluding any person of Japanese ancestry from the area.

Yasuda was taken into custody in Courtland but was released on his own recognizance pending

word from the Western Defense Command on his case, O'Hara said. Yasuda is now living near Courtland where he resided prior to the army's evacuation order.

The Japanese American told federal authorities here he had permission from draft board officials in New York City where he had "relocated," to come to California for his examination.

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