



## Japanese Americans Rescue 'Lost Battalion'

### Five Mainland Nisei Killed, Twelve Wounded in Action With Seventh Army in France

Japanese American Casualties Reported By Next of Kin

Five American soldiers of Japanese ancestry from western states were reported killed and twelve others wounded in action in War Department notifications received last week by next of kin. These casualties, together with the reported death of Tech. Sgt. Mitsuru E. Miyoko, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., were the first to be reported from the European front since the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed of Japanese Americans, went into action with the Seventh Army in France. Reports from the western front indicated that the Seventh Army was in action in the Vosges foothills in France, south of the sector in which General Patton's Third Army was reported to be mounting an offensive this week.

#### KILLED IN ACTION

PFC. JOSEPH KATO (Warm Springs, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Kato, Tremonton, Utah, in France on Oct. 16.  
PFC. GEORGE HIROSHI MASUMOTO (Selma, Calif.), J.A. Rivers, Ariz., in France.  
HENRY MASAO KONDO (Pasadena, Calif.), 58-1-C, Pasadena, Calif., in France.  
PFC. NOBUO KOMOTO, 23, (Selma, Calif.), 23-12-D, Rivers, Calif., in France.  
MAX HOSODA, Emmett, Idaho, in France.

#### WOUNDED IN ACTION

PVT. MINORU SASAKI, 26-10-D, Rohwer, Ark., in France on Oct. 17.  
NOBORU YOSHIMOTO (Kingsburg, Calif.), 23-5-B, Rivers, Ariz., in France.  
SEISHI C. IWAMURA (Selma, Calif.), 21-5-D, Rivers, Ariz., in France.  
TETSUO KATO (Stockton, Calif.), 30-9-A, Rivers, Ariz., in France.  
DANE KATO, 32-12-D, Rivers, Ariz., in France.  
SGT. KEIJI NAKATSUKA (Kent, Wash.), 20-14-E, Heart Mountain, Wyo., in France.  
PVT. SEIJI ONUBA, brother of Mrs. Yoichi Tanaka, New York City, in France.  
PFC. SEIICHI MOTOKI (Seattle, Wash.), 3-4-A, Hunt, Idaho, in France on Oct. 17.  
PVT. RICHARD MAEDA (Portland, Ore.), 34-6-F, Hunt, Idaho, in France on Oct. 17.  
PFC. GEORGE HAYASHI (Portland, Ore.), 34-3-C, Hunt, Idaho, in France on Oct. 16.  
PFC. YOSHITO MIZUTA (Seattle, Wash.), 12-7-F, Hunt, Idaho, in France on Oct. 16.  
PFC. SEIGO SHIMOYAMA, 26 (Kent, Wash.), 29-5-A, Hunt, Idaho, in France on Oct. 16.

### Hirabayashi Enters Nolo Contendere Plea in Court

SPOKANE, Wash.—Gordon K. Hirabayashi, figure in a test case of West Coast military restrictions against citizens of Japanese ancestry, entered a plea of nolo contendere in Federal district court on Nov. 4 on an indictment charging failure to report for work of national importance after being classified as a conscientious objector.

Judge Lewis B. Schwellenbach put the case over to permit the defendant to consider a different plea. He said he accepted such pleas only in exceptional cases and the government indicated it would resist entrance of the plea. Judge Schwellenbach also suggested the advisability of employing counsel.

### IDAHO SOLDIER KILLED RECENTLY ON FRENCH FRONT

NAMPA, Ida.—Max Hosoda of Emmett, Idaho has been reported killed in action in France, according to word received Nov. 3 by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Hosoda of Emmett.

The Hosodas learned of their son's death from his bride, who phoned them from Chicago.

Two other sons are in the service, Earl, serving in this country, and Joe, overseas.

This casualty is the first Japanese American death from Boise Valley.

### Parents Learn Son Killed on French Front

Pfc. Kato Was Last Nisei Inducted Into Army Before Evacuation

TREMONTON, Utah—Pfc. Joseph H. Kato, of Tremonton, Utah, who in February, 1942, demanded his induction in the U. S. Army and was taken despite some demurrers from his local draft board gave his life in action on the French front on Oct. 16.

He was born in Niles, Calif., and graduated from Washington Union high in Centerville, Calif. He was inducted into the army at Monterey, Calif., in February, 1942, and was assigned overseas in August of this year.

He is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Taiju Kato, three sisters, Akiko, Sumiko and Kiyome; and a brother, Sgt. Henry Y. Kato, now serving in England.

### Posthumous Award Of Purple Heart Given Pfc. Tanaka

HUNT, Ida.—Pfc. Matt Tanaka of Hunt, Ida., who died in action in the battle of Belvedere, was posthumously awarded the Purple Heart recently, according to the Minidoka Irrigator.

He was inducted into the army in March, 1942.

His parents, a brother and sister reside at Minidoka.

### California, Hawaii Soldiers Lay Line Despite Heavy Barrage

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — Corporal Hiroshi Tadakuma, formerly of Los Angeles California, and the Granada Relocation Center, Amache, Colorado, and Private First Class James Matsunaga of Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii, recently laid two parallel miles of wire on the Italian front to establish communication between two battalions of the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team.

Neither man knew the exact location of the adjacent battalion command post when he started out; but each took two reels of wire, and moved out in the general direction of the neighboring unit, laying the wire in the most concealed places. After hours of bruising, heavy work, both reached the terminus.

After a short rest they started on their return trip. While moving over about 50 yards of open ground the two wiremen noticed a

### Killed in France



TECH. SGT. MITSURU E. MIYOKO of Los Angeles was reported to have been killed in action on Oct. 15 in France. Born in 1914 in Los Angeles, he was graduated from Van Nuys high school in 1931. He volunteered for the army in 1941. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Sadako S. Miyoko of 162 Euclid Ave., Glencoe, Ill., and by his brothers, Sam I. Miyoko of Sandy, Utah. Pfc. Noboru Miyoko of Camp Shelby, Pvt. Takeshi Miyoko of Fort Benning, and Pfc. George M. Miyoko who is overseas; and a sister, Mrs. Matsue K. Sato of Salt Lake City.

### Germany Holds Two Nisei as War Prisoners

New Mexico, Hawaii Soldiers Believed Captured in Italy

WASHINGTON—Two soldiers of Japanese ancestry are among 1,047 United States troops who are held as prisoners of war by Germany, the War Department announced on Nov. 8.

The Japanese Americans were presumably captured by the Germans during the fighting in Italy.

They are Pfc. Walter D. Shibata, son of Mrs. Yei Shibata of 304 West Warren Ave., Gallup, New Mexico, and Pvt. Susumu Yoshioka, son of Bunichi Yoshioka of Box 51, Papaikow, Hawaii.

break in the lines, caused by enemy artillery. As they were repairing it, more artillery and small arms fire opened up on them. But they continued their work until they had repaired the break and communications had been restored. Hours later they were able to return to their own post, reaching it without suffering injury.

"That was the worst cross-country run I've been on," said Tadakuma. "Had we traveled too far north off our course, we would have walked right into Jerry."

"We were always afraid some Jerry sniper would spot us when we were laying the wire. I guess we were pretty clumsy with the reels but those awkward spools get awfully heavy," added Matsunaga. "That artillery barrage made us forget how tired we were, though."

Matsunaga's home is at 1924 Home Rule Street, Honolulu. Tadakuma lived in Los Angeles before he was sent to the Granada Center.

### 442nd Infantry Leads Attack Which Relieves Trapped U. S. Unit in Foothills of Vosges

Members of Texas Division Had Been Isolated Behind Enemy Lines for Eight Days; Rescue Drive Results In Capture of Bruyeres; Food Sent by Plane

The Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team was disclosed on Nov. 6 to have led the drive which resulted in the rescue of the "lost battalion" of the 36th (Texas) Division of the U. S. Army behind the German lines in France, according to a correspondent of the United Press "with the Seventh Army in France."

The U. P. correspondent reported that the combat unit of Japanese Americans was made up of "fighting men who have already distinguished themselves in the bitter Italian campaign."

These Japanese Americans, the U. P. stated, had been in

action in the central area of the Seventh Army front for only three weeks when they launched an attack on Oct. 15 through a forest three miles west of Bruyeres where the "lost battalion" — 270 infantrymen of the 36th Division — had been trapped for more than a week.

For five days the Texans had been without food until rations and medical supplies were dropped by low-flying Thunderbolts and they had all but given up hope when the 442nd Combat Team and other American groups broke through Nazi lines to capture Bruyeres and reach the encircled infantrymen.

Members of the "lost battalion" left no doubt that the 442nd rated as their favorite regiment and a strong move was afoot to declare all of these Japanese Americans "honorary Texans."

The Japanese Americans reached the isolated unit, a part of the 141st Regiment of the 36th Division, on the afternoon of Oct. 30.

"It really was ironical that we were so glad to see Japanese," said Pvt. Walter Yattaw, 94 Superior St., Providence, R. I., "but, boy, they are real Americans."

One 48-man patrol of the Texas battalion came back with only six men, the report disclosed.

The Seventh Army disclosed that Pfc. Nakada of San Bernardino, Calif., whose parents live at the Gila River relocation center, and Staff Sgt. Senzaki of Los Angeles whose parents are at the Rohwer relocation center in Arkansas, were among the first to reach the encircled battalion.

A report from Edd Johnson, Chicago Sun correspondent, filed a report on the battle which resulted in the rescue of the "lost battalion." Declared Johnson in a story dated Nov. 6 "With American Forces in the Vosges, France."

"Since a week ago yesterday (Oct. 30) everyone on this front has been 'sweating it out' for several hundred American soldiers who were cut off and surrounded deep in German territory.

"Two hours ago survivors of

this 'lost battalion' came back. Savage attacks by American units on the left flank broke through the German lines and effected the relief.

"It was a grueling affair. We lost in captured, wounded and killed, but the Germans lost even more heavily. The dense woodland that surrounded the positions held by the 'lost battalion' are full of German dead, and in addition the enemy's strong mountain defenses have been broken.

"Eight days ago this American battalion attacked. Their objective was a clearing on the reverse slope of a wooded mountain. They reached their objective, fighting every foot of the way through a cold and soggy forest full of hidden enemies.

"The Germans counter-attacked behind them, killing several of the battalion staff and dispersing its command post. The lost battalion dug in and began to sweat it out.

"For water they crawled to a swampy mudhole and filled their canteens under enemy rifle fire. For five days they were without food or medical supplies. There were no doctors. Those who died of their wounds were buried while a young lieutenant read a prayer in whispers so that the enemy could not hear.

"On the sixth day they received their first food when our artillery shelled them with concentrated chocolate projectiles. Later the same day the sullen wintry skies broke momentarily and American planes took off and dive-bombed them with additional supplies.

"The next day our planes dive-bombed again with more food and blood plasma, bandages, ammunition and batteries for a portable radio that had kept the 'lost battalion' in communication with those sweating it out on this side of the line."

"Frequent patrols went out. Sometimes survivors came back, sometimes they didn't. There were German minefields on every pathway, and strong road-blocks were held by the Germans who never seemed to sleep."

### Japanese American Soldiers First to Reach Encircled Unit

WITH THE SEVENTH ARMY IN FRANCE—The first American soldier to reach the "lost battalion" of the 36th Texas Division in the Vosges foothills near Bruyeres was a Japanese American, Pfc. Mutt Sakumoto, Lieut. Gordon Nelson, 47 Waldo St., Dedham, Mass., declared after the rescue had been effected by U. S. units led by the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, composed of Japanese Americans.

Lieut. Nelson described the arrival of the rescuers:

"We were almost sure the 442nd was part of the relieving force coming our way and we

were willing to bet they'd get through to us if anyone could.

"After seven days of isolation one of our outposts sighted the first American to reach them—Pfc. Mutt Sakumoto—the rest of the 442nd behind him. These Japanese Americans had been hauled from a rest area to effect the rescue, but they seemed as happy over the rescue as our men.

"I bet that was the gladdest any Americans ever were to see some Japanese. They came through that brush so quiet! They sure cleaned out the undergrowth as they went, and how, or boy, how those guys can fight!"



## Japanese American Swimmers Pace Fifth Army to Victory In First Allied Championships

**Charles Oda, Halo Hirose of 442nd Regimental Combat Team Win Major Share of Events; Two-Day Meet Held in Rome Pool Built by Mussolini**

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—Led by the Japanese American swimming stars of the 442nd Combat Team, the Fifth Army Zone aquatic team won the First Allied Swimming Championships held recently in Rome.

The Japanese Americans from Hawaii competed against Olympic and national champions of the United Nations.

The Fifth Army Zone, paced by the Japanese American stars, rolled up 80 points for first place. The North African Zone was second with 70.

Pfc. Charles I. Oda personally accounted for 22 of the points credited to the Fifth Army, winning first places in the 400, 800 and 1500 meters free-style races and taking third in the 100-meters free-style.

Pvt. Halo Hirose of the 100th Infantry Battalion won the 100 meters free-style sprint, placed second in the 100-meters backstroke and took third in the 300-meters individual medley.

The meet was held in the indoor pool constructed by Mussolini when he hoped to act as host to the 1944 Olympics. Finalists representing the Fifth Army Zone, North African Zone, Peninsular Base Section, Atlantic Base Section, Number Two District Zone, Mediterranean Base Section, Number Three District Zone and North Base Section competed in the two-day meet.

The Japanese Americans had won places on the Fifth Army team by sweeping the Fifth Army Zone finals in August.

Other Japanese American swimmers placing in individual events were Pfc. Robert Y. Iwamoto, third in the 400 and 800 meter free-style races; Pvt. John Tsukano, fifth in the 300-meter individual medley; and Cpl. Thomas T. Tanaka, fourth in the platform diving event.

Iwamoto, Pfc. Yujiro Takahashi and Lieut. James Krueck of the 34th Division teamed to place in the 400-meters relay.

## Sixth Nisei Girl From Poston Joins Women's Army Corps

POSTON, Ariz.—Aiko Nelly Sasuga of Poston became the sixth girl from this center to join the Women's Army Corps when she was accepted for WAC training on Oct. 26, the Chronicle reported recently.

Other WACs from this center are Pvt. Yuri Frances Vetter, Pvt. Mary Uyesaka, both of Camp Crowder, Mo., Pvt. Irene Tanigaki of Camp Robinson, Ark., Pvt. Shizuka Shinagawa in Denver; and Pvt. Iris Watanabe.

## Sgt. Tanouye Knocks Out Two Machine-Guns, Kills Fourteen

**His Action Opens Way for 34th Unit's Drive on Germans**

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—In the recent fight for Hill 140 on the Fifth Army front in Italy Technical Sergeant Ted T. Tanouye, Torrance, California, personally knocked out two machineguns and killed 14 Germans.

Leading a dawn attack Tanouye's platoon of the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team spearheaded the advance of 34th "Red Bull" Division forces on the heavily fortified Hill 140.

The terrain afforded little cover. Ordering his men to dig in as best they could, Tanouye, with two men, skirted the positions of an enemy machinegun holding up the advance. Armed with his Tommy gun and hand grenades, he crawled through open space under heavy small arms fire to within grenade range of the machinegun. Making a final dash toward his objective, he pulled the pin, tossed his grenade and hit the dirt. He scored a direct hit on the nest and killed the two machine gunners.

With dawn, the three men came under the observation of the enemy and were fired on by six snip-

## Bronze Stars Awarded to Hawaiian GIs

**Sgt. Tani Receives Oak Leaf Cluster for Action Near Cassino**

WASHINGTON—The awarding of a Bronze Star and an oak leaf cluster to the Bronze Star to American soldiers of Japanese ancestry was announced by the War Department this week.

On Nov. 10 the War Department announced the awarding of a Bronze Star to Tech. Sgt. Tadashi K. Ohta, 2624 Date St., Honolulu.

On Nov. 7 an oak leaf cluster to the Bronze Star was awarded to Staff Sgt. James J. Tani, 832 So. Hotel St., Honolulu for meritorious action near Cassino in Italy.

The citation for Sgt. Tani declared:

TO: JAMES J. TANI, Staff Sgt., Infantry, 832 S. Hotel St., Honolulu.

FOR: On Jan. 24, 1944, in the vicinity of Cassino, Italy, when his platoon leader became a casualty, he reorganized his platoon and personally led them across 300 yards of open terrain, undergoing intense artillery fire. Under his able leadership a defensive line was established, thus securing a line of departure and making it possible for his battalion to attack west toward the Rapido river.

## Mother Learns Of Son's Injury On French Front

ROHWER, Ark.—Mrs. Yuki Sasaki of 26-10-D, Rohwer, has been informed that her son, Pvt. Minoru Sasaki, was slightly wounded in action on Oct. 17 in France, according to the Rohwer Outpost.

ers. Picking off three of the Germans, one by one, the Japanese Americans withdrew and rejoined their platoon.

Reorganizing his platoon, Tanouye, with one Browning automatic rifle man, successfully flanked the enemy main position on the hill while the rest of his men made a frontal attack. After he had been knocked down but not seriously injured by a grenade fragment, Tanouye rushed another troublesome machinegun nest and put it out of action by killing all four members of its crew with his Tommy gun.

His action, followed by a barrage laid down by his mortar men, opened the way for the remainder of the 34th Division troops to drive the Germans from their hill-top position. During this drive a German lieutenant and most of his 60 men were killed or captured. Sergeant Tanouye was credited with an additional eight Germans killed and seven wounded.

The fighting Japanese American was a sales clerk in Torrance before he entered the service at Fort MacArthur, California, in February, 1942. His mother, Mrs. Momoya Tanouye, lives at the Rohwer Relocation Center near McGehee, Arkansas.

The enlisted personnel of the 442nd is made up of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

## Sergeant Crawls Through Night To Establish Listening Post

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Concluding an all-day race against advancing German infantrymen who attacked after communication with his mortars had been destroyed, Staff Sergeant Charles K. Harada recently spent the night crawling on hands and knees through a mine field to establish a listening post on the Fifth Army front in Italy.

Leader of a mortar squad in the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team, enlisted men of which are all Americans of Japanese ancestry, Harada's home is in Honolulu, Oahu, Hawaii.

When his section leader was wounded and evacuated during heavy enemy artillery and mortar fire, Harada took over. Enemy shell fire was constantly cutting telephone lines between the observation post and his mortars. Leaving operation instructions with his first gunners, he embarked on a solo patrol of the lines. Though the enemy continued to shell his sector, he traced the lines back and forth from guns to observation post, repairing breaks as he discovered them, an average of three or four to every trip. This he did for several hours.

When the communication system was utterly destroyed, he ordered his gunner to fire into a draw where he had observed a platoon of German infantrymen preparing to counterattack and

rushed 300 yards up an exposed slope to assume personally the function of observer. Running between guns and observation post, correcting fire as the enemy shifted, he continued for hours to direct fire on the enemy, finally breaking his counterthrust.

That night he was ordered to lead a group through heavily mined areas to establish a listening post. Proceeding on hands and knees in pitch darkness he probed for mines and led his party to its objective.

"It was so dark that we had to follow right behind him. Had he missed a mine or accidentally tripped a wire, all of us would have been blown to kingdom come," said Private First Class Jerry Shigaki, formerly of Los Angeles, Calif., more recently of Granada Relocation Center, Amache, Colo. "He was so calm and deliberate, though, that we all had confidence in him and went along without much fear."

Recalling Harada's efforts of the afternoon to maintain communications, Private First Class "Ace" Takayama of Fresno, Calif., said, "It was a wonder Harada wasn't hit. Jerry shells fell all around him and I could have sworn that I saw shells light on him more than once." Takayama formerly was sent from Los Angeles to Colorado River Relocation Center, Poston, Ariz.

Harada was employed by Fisher Corporation and the Star-Bulletin in Honolulu.

## Cpl. Aoyama Refused Medical Treatment for Battle Wounds

**Silver Star Given Posthumously to California Soldier**

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—For gallantry in action on the Fifth Army front in Italy, a Los Angeles, Calif., infantryman of the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team, Corporal Yoshiharu N. Aoyama, recently was awarded the Silver Star posthumously.

Though both his legs had been blown off when he went to the rescue of a wounded companion, Yoshiharu refused medical attention and insisted that doctors look after the other injured soldiers first. He died a day after he was wounded.

His citation reads, in part:

"Corporal Aoyama crawled through heavy mortar, artillery and small arms fire to rescue an artillery forward observer who had been wounded by shrapnel. While rendering first aid to the wounded artilleryman, Corporal Aoyama suffered a direct hit from an enemy artillery shell, and both his legs were blown off below the knees. Corporal Aoyama attempted to render himself first aid and retained control of himself until reached by his platoon leader and a medical aid man.

"He was evacuated to an aid station under cover of darkness, and the aid men asked the more seriously wounded to speak up so that they could be treated first and evacuated to the rear. When asked how he was, Corporal Aoyama replied: 'I'm all right. The others need help more than I do. Treat them first!' He continually refused to accept aid until the others had been treated. Not until the medical aid men started to treat him was the extent of his injuries discovered. Corporal Aoyama died the next day.

"The extreme physical and moral courage of Corporal Aoyama and his concern for his fellow comrades when himself mortally wounded reflect the highest traditions of the military service."

Aoyama volunteered for service with the 442nd Combat Team, whose enlisted personnel is composed entirely of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

He sold fruit in Los Angeles, California, before he and his family were removed from their home at 131 East Second street, Los Angeles and sent to the relocation center at Heart Mountain, Wyo. He studied chemistry for three years at University of California, Los Angeles.

## Soldier from Poston Completes Training As Paratrooper

POSTON, Ariz. — Pvt. Hiro Kajiya of Poston has won the right to wear the wings and boots of the U. S. Army Paratroops, the Poston Chronicle reported recently.

Son of K. Kajiya of 316-7-C, Kajiya has completed four weeks of jump training at Fort Benning Parachute school.

## U. S. Attorney Relaxes Alien Travel Restrictions

In order to facilitate aliens of Japanese ancestry finding jobs outside of relocation centers, travel permits are no longer needed by the aliens on short trips from relocation camps in search of opportunities, U. S. District Attorney Dan Shields announced on Nov. 9 in Salt Lake City.

To travel in such a manner without a permit the alien must follow a previously determined itinerary. Aliens returning from such trips will not be required to have permits.

## Japanese American Patrol First to Draw Fire on Arno

**Capt. Robert Hempstead Led Soldiers of 442nd In Action in Italy**

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—A Japanese American patrol of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, led by Captain Robert Hempstead of Atlanta, Ga., were the first American troops to draw fire from the Germans along the Arno river in the Fifth Army front in Italy.

(Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hempstead were notified recently of the death of their son, Captain Robert L. Hempstead, in action in Italy on Aug. 23.)

Lieut. Robert G. Potter, Rochester, N. Y., was second in command. Other members of the patrol included Tech Sgt. Jacob S. Jichaako, Honolulu; Staff Sgt. Wallace Doi, Port Allen, Kauai; Pfc. Shigeo Aoki, Lahaina, Maui; Pfc. Thomas Nakamura, Hakalau, T. H.; and, Pfc. Akira Ujiye, Wai-

## Pvt. Okitsu Wins Bronze Star in Italy

**Angeleno Cited for Bringing Medical Aid To Wounded Comrades**

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—For successfully bringing medical aid through to wounded comrades with whom contact had been lost, Private Jou Okitsu, formerly of Los Angeles, California, recently was awarded the Bronze Star for heroic achievement. He serves on the Fifth Army front in Italy with the Japanese American 442nd Regimental Combat Team, whose enlisted personnel is composed entirely of Americans of Japanese ancestry.

His citation reads, in part:

"When 10 and 15 men were wounded by extremely heavy enemy mortar and artillery barrages, the executive officer of Private Okitsu's company was unable to contact the battalion aid station due to severed communications. Private Okitsu upon his own initiative began the journey over approximately 300 yards of open terrain to find aid for his wounded comrades. Almost the entire length of the trip, he was subjected to machinegun and sniper fire. Several times he was halted by artillery and mortar barrages. At length, by creeping, crawling, and running through all the hazards that befell him, he managed to locate the aid station. Summoning litter bearers, medical aid men and a surgeon, he returned to his company area. Private Okitsu's voluntary actions and heroic determination enabled the wounded men to receive prompt medical attention."

A truck gardener in Los Angeles before he entered the Army, March 18, 1941, he had been with the Japanese American combat team since its activation at Camp Shelby, Miss., early in 1943.

His parents and a sister have lived at Colorado River relocation center, Poston, Ariz., since they were sent there in 1942.

## Nisei Is First Woman Graduate of Brothers College

TOPAZ, Utah—Mrs. Mas Sakata, wife of a Japanese American soldier stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., is the first woman graduate of Brothers College of Drexel University in New Jersey, according to the Topaz Times.

Graduating at the same time was Ben Iijima, who received his AB degree with honors. He was elected to Sigma Phi, chief honor society, and was a member of the debating team and secretary-treasurer of his senior class. He has been admitted to Harvard Law School.

Other Topaz residents winning honors in eastern colleges are Chiyoko Matsuzaki, who has been elected secretary of the freshman class at Heidelberg college at Tiffin, Ohio, and George N. Sakai, who was one of 71 students at the Boston University college of business administration honored with appointment to the Dean's list for the year 1943-44.

alua; Staff Sgt. Satoshi Yokoyama of Stockton, Calif., and Pfc. Yoshio Kato of Seattle, Wash.

The patrol was creeping toward the Arno river in the vicinity of Pisa when they ran into about 30 Germans who had infiltrated into American lines and set up a machine-gun in an ambush. When the Americans were about 50 yards away the Germans opened up on them with murderous machine-gun fire, supported by machine pistols and small mortars.

The Americans took cover and returned accurate and continuous fire, killing seven Germans and routing the remainder.

One Japanese American soldier, with two wounds, directed the attack against the Germans from behind a dead mule. He also gave first aid to a wounded sergeant.

Another soldier, disobeying orders to remain under cover, dragged one wounded sergeant and supported another 150 yards to the shelter of a barn.



## Opposition to Nisei Return To Coast Homes Fades, Says Monitor's Correspondent

Would Be Surprised If Organized Effort Developed To Maintain Present Restrictions on Evacuees; Expects Decision Soon from Supreme Court

BOSTON, Mass. — Opposition to the return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast evacuated area "seems to have faded almost to the vanishing point," the Christian Science Monitor reported on Nov. 4 in a dispatch from its Pacific Coast correspondent, Rodney L. Brink.

The article was featured in the Pacific Coast edition of the noted national daily.

"The issue opposing return of evacuated Japanese American citizens to the Pacific Coast has simmered down to such a low point that if the United States Supreme Court rules in the next few weeks that all may return, it would be surprising if additional vocal objections greeted the returning evacuees," Mr. Brink stated.

The Monitor correspondent recalled that Marquis Childs, "a visiting writer with a national audience," had labeled the most recent fulminations on the Japanese American issue "political," in mid-October, and called the development "the silliest piece of deception—self-deception, if you want to be charitable—that has yet been injected into the campaign."

"Being thus 'diagnosed' by a supposedly unbiased specialist in the art of observation has had a sobering effect," Mr. Brink added. "It was in Southern California that the touring journalist found the baldest evidence of 'silly' political handling of the issue. The charge had been uttered that the United States-born Japanese were being relocated in Eastern States so they might vote in a certain manner."

"All controversial matters notoriously wax to fullest volume during pre-election periods, and there is little doubt that the original Pearl Harbor-day fear of Japanese invasion took on a political coloring in the succeeding months due to the fact that a government 'bureau' was in charge of the evacuees and was planning their subsequent return."

The West Coast writer attributed the change in public attitudes to the service record of the Japanese Americans.

"Of late, with more and more official facts arriving concerning Japanese American valor on the field of combat, the outspoken threats against any persons of that racial stock who might seek to return to the coastal zone have become fewer and fewer," he said.

He added that the stories of Japanese American heroism in battle has dulled the edge of much opposition to the return of Japanese American citizens.

"Los Angeles has an especial interest, both pro and anti, in the Japanese Americans and their prospective return to their former homes," Mr. Brink observed. "This interest is acute now because some of the nation's outstanding legal interpreters of the Constitution fully expect the Supreme Court to rule, at the very least, that since invasion dangers are happily past, there is no valid ground for holding the Japanese Americans in what, to them, are internment camps."

"Los Angeles' Little Tokyo, the metropolitan center for some 30,000 Japanese and Japanese Americans before the evacuation, has long been occupied by other groups of mixed nationality. Much of the real estate there, however, is still owned by the Japanese racials who were compelled to leave it in the hands of Government administrators."

"It is to be expected that, either

on the favorable ruling of the Supreme Court or at war's end, there will be a rush of Japanese back in the direction of Little Tokyo. The same 12,000 Nisei, or Japanese Americans, now in the uniform of the United States armies forces are not likely to be kept by fear away from the area that is home to some of them—when military evacuation orders no longer stand in the way. Nor is it more likely that their Army comrades of Caucasian descent will want to see them mistreated or upbraided by hot-headed citizens."

"The epic of the greatest enforced mass migration in American history approaches its climax," he concluded.

## Gila Volunteer Succumbs to Battle Wounds

Pfc. Nobuo Komoto Of Selma, Calif., Hurt on Oct. 17

RIVERS, Ariz.—The death in action of Pfc. Nobuo Komoto, 23, was reported by the War Department in a telegram to his mother, Mrs. Tatsujiro Komoto of 23-13-D, Gila River, on Tuesday, November 2, according to the News-Courier.

Pfc. Komoto died of wounds received while fighting somewhere in France.

He was born in Fowler but spent most of the years prior to evacuation in Selma, where he graduated from Selma High school in 1939.

Komoto left Rivers on May 24, 1943, with the first group of volunteers for active duty. He was wounded in France on October 17 and died as a result of these wounds.

He is survived by his parents, one sister and three brothers, of whom two are in the services. The third has been given a medical discharge.

## NISEI SUCCUMBS TO BURNS FROM GASOLINE FIRE

NAMPA, Idaho—George M. Kurihara, 20, of Marsing, Idaho, died at a Boise hospital on October 31.

He was severely burned last May in a gasoline fire which destroyed his parents' home. Never recovering from his injuries, he died two weeks after an operation.

He is survived by his wife, an expectant mother, and by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kurihara.

Mrs. George Kurihara is the former Rose Nagamoto of Nampa.

was struck by Smith, receiving a broken nose and tooth.

Shigemoto testified he was playing in the street with several other boys, and shouted across the street to some of his companions. Smith, who was passing in his car, got out and struck him, he said.

According to Fort Lupton's Town Marshal Al Posornow, Smith apparently thought Shigemoto had made a remark referring to him.

After Smith struck the boy, he was surrounded by a crowd of schoolmates of Shigemoto, who refused to allow him to reenter his car until Posornow arrived.

## Citizens of Colorado Reject Anti-Alien Land Law at Polls

## Nisei Girl Sings to Wounded GIs at Washington Hospital

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The soldiers in one of the wards at Walter Reed General Hospital listened with closed eyes on Oct. 31 as Miss Ruby Yoshino, an Alameda, Calif., girl of Japanese ancestry, sang "The Lord's Prayer."

There was a moment of quiet at the end of the song, the Washington Evening Star reported, and then a round of applause.

Before that, Miss Yoshino had sung light musical comedy pieces. After she sang "Roses of Picardy," she was asked by a patient to sing "San Antonio Rose" for the pinup girl he had above his bed.

Miss Yoshino, who is on a tour with Dr. Thomas T. Yatabe, head

of the Midwest office of the JACL, said that singing at Walter Reed hospital had a special meaning for her, since she has four brothers on active duty in the American armed forces. Dr. Yatabe's brother has been wounded twice in action in Italy.

Among those listening to Miss Yoshino were three wounded Japanese Americans, Sgt. Kenneth Nishimoto of California, and Pvt. Kenneth Otagaki and Pfc. Kaneichi Hayeda from Hawaii.

The tour, sponsored by the Japanese American Citizens League, began October 1 at Rochester, N. Y., and since then, more than 15,000 persons have heard Miss Yoshino sing and Dr. Yatabe speak.

## WRA Denies Intervention in Colorado's Election Campaign

### Two Heart Mountain Soldiers Wounded

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Two Heart Mountain soldiers were reported "slightly wounded" in France last week by the War Department in messages sent to next of kin.

Sgt. Seiji Nakatsuka, son of J. A. Nakatsuka of 20-14-E, a former resident of the White River valley in Washington, and Pvt. Seiji Onuba, brother of Mrs. Yoichi Tanaka, formerly of 6-15-D, were wounded in action.

Sgt. Nakatsuka, a native of Kent, Wash., enlisted before Pearl Harbor.

## Five Minidoka Soldiers Hurt In Recent Action

Japanese American Volunteers Wounded On French Front

HUNT, Ida. — Five Japanese American soldiers from the Minidoka relocation center are recent casualties of fighting on the French front, according to a report carried last week in the project newspaper, the Irrigator.

The five men, all of whom have been wounded, are Pfc. Seichi Motoki, Pvt. Richard Maeda, Pfc. Yoshito Mizuta, Pfc. George M. Hayashi and Pfc. Seigo Shimoyama.

Wounded seriously on Oct. 16 was Pfc. Shimoyama, 26, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Kihachi Shimoyama of 29-5-A.

Three sisters, Fumiko, Midori and Alice, are all members of the Women's Army Corps.

Pfc. Motoki, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Motoki of 3-4-A, was slightly wounded on Oct. 17, according to word received from the War Department. A former resident of Seattle, Washington, Pfc. Motoki entered the service on January 15, 1942.

Pvt. Richard Maeda, son of Mr. and Mrs. Rikichi Maeda of 34-6-F, Hunt, was also slightly wounded on Oct. 17. He was inducted on March 15, 1942.

Pfc. Hayashi, an ex-Benson Polytechnic student at Portland, was slightly wounded in action on Oct. 16 in France. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Kitaro Hayashi of 34-3-C.

Pfc. Mizuta, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mizuto of 12-7-F, also sustained slight wounds in France on Oct. 17. He is formerly of Seattle, Washington.

## Heart Mountain Evacuees Vote by Absentee Method

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—Hundreds of evacuees at the Heart Mountain relocation center mailed absentee ballots for the general election on Nov. 7 to states in which they have official residence, it was reported.

Mayor Wells Cited Pfc. Higa's Tour as Basis for Charge

DENVER, Colo.—The War Relocation Authority last week denied a charge made by Dr. J. William Wells, mayor of Brighton, Colo., that the agency had intervened in Colorado's election campaign to help defeat a proposed constitutional amendment which would prevent aliens of Japanese ancestry from owning land in the state.

The charge was made by Mayor Wells on Nov. 4, and was labeled "pure bunk" by Charles F. Miller, WRA supervisor for the western plains area.

Mayor Wells, one of the leading proponents of the anti-alien amendment, based his accusation on the fact that Pfc. Thomas Higa, a Japanese American war hero, was given leave at the request of the WRA to tour the state and speak under auspices of the Japanese American Citizens League during September in what he termed "the heat of the election campaign."

Miller said Higa's trips were solely for the purpose of informing the parents of soldiers in the U. S. Army "that their sons are getting the same treatment as any other American soldiers."

Miller said there was no discussion at the meetings about the amendment.

## Vandalism Worries Officials of Price

PRICE, Utah—Vandalism in the Japanese section of the Price cemetery is causing city officials and residents much concern, it is reported.

Several gravestones have been overturned and some of the grave markings have been seriously damaged in the section where persons of Japanese ancestry are buried.

It was also stated that the vandalism has now spread to other sections of the cemetery. Price officials are making a thorough investigation and have offered a reward for apprehension of the vandals.

## Detroit Nisei Soldier Comes Home from Battles in Italy

DETROIT, Mich.—"I'm a Yankee Doodle Dandy—born on the Fourth of July," George M. Cohan used to sing," the Detroit News recalled on Nov. 3 in reference to a story concerning Pvt. Tom Fukuda, first of Detroit's Japanese Americans to come home from the war.

Pvt. Fukuda has proof of his Americanism that dates, like Cohan's, from Independence Day, the News said, only Tom got his hard way when he intercepted a spray of Nazi shrapnel in various portions of his anatomy on last July 4 on the Italian front, near Leghorn.

Tom is 21 years old. He was

## Amendment Is Defeated in Close Election

Proposal Sponsored By Anti-Evacuee Groups Turned Down by Voters

DENVER, Colo.—Amendment No. 3 on the Colorado ballot, which would have barred aliens of Japanese ancestry from owning land within the state, was defeated at the polls on Thursday by a strong Denver vote which outweighed an affirmative majority for the amendment from rural areas.

One of the most hotly-contested amendments on the state ballot, No. 3 polled a 22,000 majority outside the city of Denver.

Campaigning for the bill was led by its sponsors, the Americans League, Inc., and Mayor J. W. Wells of Brighton.

John R. Lechner, director of the Americanism Educational League of Los Angeles, came into the state during closing days of the campaign to lecture widely in its behalf.

Opponents of the bill marshaled their forces under the Colorado Committee for Fair Play, headed by R. G. Gustavson, president of the University of Colorado.

The executive committee of the Colorado Committee for Fair Play included Arthur A. Brooks, Jr., who won election to the state senate. As a member of the lower house during the last term, he fought against passage of a similar proposal which was defeated in the house.

The Committee for Fair Play fought the amendment as embodying "vicious, discriminatory, and un-American principles." Speakers against the amendment included Carey McWilliams, who spoke in Denver, and the Rev. Galen Weaver, who made over 50 speeches in a tour of Colorado.

## Report Two Gila River Soldiers Killed Fighting Nazis

Four Others Reported Wounded as Next of Kin Are Notified

RIVERS, Ariz. — Two men from the Gila River relocation center have been reported killed in action in France, while four others were wounded.

The death in action of Pfc. George Hiroshi Masumoto of 2-2-A, formerly of Selma, California, and Henry Masao Konda of 58-1-C, formerly of Pasadena, California, was reported on Nov. 4 by the Gila News-Courier.

Wounded in action were the following:

Noboru Yoshimoto, 23-5-B, formerly of Kingsburg, Calif.

Tetsuo Kato, 30-9-A, formerly of Stockton, Calif.

Seishi C. Iwamura, 21-5-D, formerly of Selma, Calif.

Dane Kato, 32-12-D.

## Deputy U. S. Marshal Admits Mistake in Striking Nisei

FORT LUPTON, Colo.—Deputy U. S. Marshal George T. Smith Jr. of Cheyenne, Wyo., who pleaded guilty to striking a Fort Lupton youth of Japanese ancestry made a short statement regarding the incident here on Nov. 1.

Smith told a special session before Justice of the Peace Charles Lundeen that the blow was the result of a mistake on his part and that he realized he had been in the wrong.

Smith was fined \$100 and costs. Mike Shigemoto, 16, who was born in Fort Lupton, testified he



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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### Nisei and the Press

A California correspondent of the Christian Science Monitor commented in a dispatch last week that organized opposition to the return of evacuees of Japanese ancestry was fading in the West Coast states. He pointed to the remarkable combat record of Japanese American soldiers as a primary factor in the lessening of antagonisms stirred by the Pearl Harbor attack against persons of Japanese descent.

The story of the American soldier of Japanese ancestry has not been left untold on the West Coast. With the exception of the Hearst press in California which permits its bile and bias to seep into its news columns, the majority of the Pacific coast's major newspapers have treated fairly the recent news developments regarding Japanese Americans, and particularly those concerning the GIs in active service overseas. Even in the editorial columns there is a note of sanity which is in sharp contrast to the journalistic hysterics occasioned by the Tule Lake disturbances of a year ago.

The American press cherishes its freedom and, with the exception of its extremist fringe, the nation's newspapers report both sides of controversial questions even though the press as a whole may have pronounced prejudices on one side of the question. This was borne out most recently during the election campaign when some 95 percent of the nation's newspapers supported Mr. Dewey.

Most of the West Coast press has been editorially antagonistic to any suggestions for the restitution during wartime of the full rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry, the foremost of these rights in question being the American privilege of residence without geographical restrictions. However, the objections of the policy-makers on these newspapers to the return of the evacuees to the coastal area have not prevented these same papers, again excepting the Hearst papers in California, from carrying press service dispatches which have told of the combat record of Japanese Americans in uniform.

Among the newspapers which have been conspicuously fair in their handling of stories regarding Japanese Americans are the San Francisco Chronicle, Portland Journal, Palo Alto Times, Santa Barbara News-Press, Los Angeles Daily News, Santa Ana Register, Seattle Times, Oakland Tribune and the Daily People's World of San Francisco. Even such papers as the McClatchy chain and the Los Angeles Times, whose editorial columns continue to adhere to the Native Sons' brand of racism, have been reasonably fair in their news columns.

It is generally conceded that the people of the United States outside the West Coast are, on the whole, far more objective on questions involving Japanese Americans. A fact which has contributed to that objectivity has been the attitude of many of the leading newspapers in the nation. Japanese Americans can be proud that their fight against intolerance has been supported by America's most influential dailies, among them the New York Times, PM, New York Herald Tribune, Des Moines Register and Tribune, Chicago Sun, Milwaukee Journal, Minneapolis Star Journal, Washington Post, Detroit Free Press, Rocky Mountain News, Philadelphia Record, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Kansas City Star and Times, Brooklyn Eagle, Honolulu Star Bulletin, Salt Lake Tribune and Telegram, Salt Lake Desert News, Baltimore Sun—in fact, to name them all would mean a roll-call of the country's foremost dailies. In addition, the lies and rumors

which were circulated against Japanese Americans in the weeks following Pearl Harbor have now been dissipated by reports and articles appearing in such periodicals as Time and Fortune, Harper's, Collier's, Saturday Evening Post, Liberty, New Republic, Nation, Commonweal, America, Common Sense, Survey Graphic, Common Ground, Christian Advocate, Christian Century and Asia and the Americas.

It may be recalled that the first trade union to call for the return of Japanese Americans to the homes from which they were evacuated was the American Newspaper Guild which passed a resolution to that effect at its national convention in August in Milwaukee. The American Newspaper Guild's action bears further witness to the fact that the great majority of the working press is composed of honest, decent folk who far outweigh the trained seals who write the smear stories for the intolerant minority of American journalism.

The true story of the American of Japanese ancestry in World War II is being told in the news columns of the newspapers of the West coast and the nation. The impact of that story of loyalty can be felt already in a definite change in public attitudes. The free columns of a free press provide a splendid example of democracy in action.

### Victory in Colorado

Colorado voters on Nov. 7 decisively rejected the fascistic anti-alien land bill, Amendment No. 3, paralleling the action of the state legislature, which voted it down several months earlier.

Proponents of the bill have therefore been twice defeated on this issue and have exhausted their only legal methods to put the bill on the Colorado law books.

It remains to be seen whether or not those who stumped the state in a disgraceful display of racist talk and propaganda in their attempt to push this undemocratic bill will try again.

It may be that they will try by extra-legal pressures upon Colorado citizens to prevent the purchase of property by aliens—and even American citizens—of Japanese ancestry. Americans must be ever alert to prevent such action.

Great and good work was done toward the defeat of the measure by many persons, notably members of the Colorado Committee for Fair Play. Their constant and aggressive action deserves highest commendation.

Japanese Americans will not forget that in wartime there were countless thousands of other Americans who remembered that democracy is not confined to nor limited by race. And the Nisei will remember these friends with pride.

### A Welcome Change

After all the hissing and the intaken breaths heard over the radio from actors portraying Chinese and Japanese characters, the program "They Call Me Joe" on Oct. 7 came as a welcome change.

"They Call Me Joe" presented on that day the story of a Japanese immigrant and his grandson, a fighter with the U. S. forces in Italy.

And none of the characters, heaven be, hissed through their teeth.

This straightforward presentation, as opposed to the tradition of giving racial speaking characteristics to persons of different ancestries is to be strongly commended in an industry which has long overplayed such racial roles as the mysterious Chinese, the Uncle Tom Negro, and the music-vending Italian.

### A Permanent FEPC

The magnificent vote of confidence given President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's foreign and domestic program by the country's electorate brings new hope that this year Congress will make permanent the program of the Fair Employment Practice Committee.

Despite the guarantee of the Constitution, too many Americans are still clutching at the edges of democracy because of prejudice of race and creed.

Given economic equality, these borderline Americans can effect for themselves the integration and assimilation that is necessary for the completion of our democratic intentions.

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## The People at the Polls

The big election news of the week is, of course, the people's affirmation of the liberal, humanitarian program of the Roosevelt administration and the clear-cut mandate of the electorate in support of international action for a lasting peace. But the election has also been outstanding in that it has seen the repudiation of racism as a weapon in a political campaign. The use of racist issues in an effort to sway the electorate has failed both nationally, and in the west where such racism too often is directed at persons of Japanese ancestry.

The point that the Yellow Peril cannot be revived for political campaign purposes in California has been made before in this column. The California primaries showed the disinterest of the voters in Yellow Perilism. Many of the loudest of the "deport the Japs" shouters were defeated last May. The failure of the Japanese Exclusion Association of Los Angeles to obtain the necessary 179,000 signatures to place an initiative aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry on the November ballot was an added illustration of the disposition of the people of the West Coast.

Now, Colorado's anti-alien amendment, directed at all evacuees of Japanese ancestry although affecting only Japanese aliens, has been defeated.

In California Frederick Houser, lieutenant governor of the state, who made his opposition to the return of citizens of Japanese ancestry to their homes a major campaign issue, has been beaten by the incumbent Senator, Sheridan Downey, who supports the government's program of resettlement of Japanese American evacuees. Lieut. Gov. Houser, incidentally, made a speech on the eve of the election to the Native Sons of the Golden West in Los Angeles, and reiterated his race-baiting of Japanese Americans.

The isolationist Rep. Albert Carter (R) of Oakland, who used the Hearst press to attack Americans of Japanese ancestry in the week before the elections, has been defeated by the liberal Democrat, George Miller of Alameda. And in San Francisco Rep. Tom Rolph, (R) another reactionary who has actively urged restrictions on Japanese Americans, has lost to his Democratic opponent, Franck Haverner, an outstanding progressive.

Rep. George Outland, (D) of Santa Barbara, whose influence has helped to maintain Congressional sanity on questions involving Japanese Americans, has been reelected over his Republican opponent, Fred Hart, who echoed the campaign of the grower-shopper interests of the central coast California valleys to keep the evacuees from returning to their farms in that area.

Rep. Norris Poulson (R) of Los Angeles, the author of a misleading article on Japanese Americans, "They're Your Japs, Too," in a national magazine during the election campaign, has been defeated by Ned Healy (D) who has publicly endorsed a policy of fair play to the evacuees.

It would be stressed, of course, that the defeats of Reps. Carter, Rolph, Poulson and of Lieut. Gov. Houser and others should be attributed to their general opposition to progressive government and, in the cases of Carter and Rolph, to their isolationist records on questions involving international relations. There is no indication that the appeals to prejudice made by these candidates in their campaigns had any effect on the final outcome. The voters of the West were concerned with the major issues of the election, and not with any Yellow Peril scares fomented by desperate candidates.

As far as the 1944 elections are concerned, the Yellow Peril has joined the Red Peril on the political scrap-heap. In fact, it is no coincidence that the candidates who shouted about the menace of the Yellow Peril were also inveighing against the Red menace. Many of these candidates took their cues from the Hearst press and the Los Angeles Times. The people at the polls have repudiated both Hearst and the Times.

The results of the elections on the West Coast should have an indirect effect on the immediate future of Americans of Japanese

ancestry. The eight states of the Western Defense Command (California, Washington, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Nevada) have cast their electoral votes in support of the liberal and humanitarian policies of the Roosevelt administration, and an inseparable part of the government's domestic program is its policy of returning all loyal citizens and aliens of Japanese ancestry to normal communities outside the relocation camps. The War Relocation Authority, as the agency committed to this program, has been, in past months the target of considerable Congressional criticism, and much of the carping against the WRA can be traced to the fact that it was considered a "New Deal bureau," and it was open season on bureaucrats and bureaucrats during the recent campaign. Now the eight states of the Far West have endorsed the Roosevelt administration, and there is now room for hope that the majority of the peoples of these states will support the efforts of the administration toward a final solution of the war-bred predicament faced by Americans of Japanese ancestry. Certainly the elections have shown that the Hearst chain and the Los Angeles Times, the newspapers which had led the opposition to the government's relocation policy, do not speak for the people.

The defeat of the anti-alien constitutional amendment in Colorado is another bellwether of public opinion. Similar legislation was passed in many other western states in the 1920's. The fact that it has been defeated in Colorado at a time when the nation is at war with Japan indicates that the people will not be stampeded by legislation inspired by the hatreds spawned by war. The fact that one of Denver's two major newspapers fought the amendment, and that several political candidates campaigned against it indicates that the people have come a long way in the generation since the last war. One candidate in particular, a young Denver Republican attorney, staked his political career on his fight for fair play for Japanese Americans. He was elected to the State Senate.

Another straw in the wind was the underhand campaign of a candidate in another intermountain state who carried on a whispering campaign, charging his opposition with being responsible for the resettlement of evacuees in the state. Small printed cards advocating his candidacy were circulated. These cards declared that the candidate knew "where to put the Japs." He was decisively defeated.

Except in Colorado, however, evacuees of Japanese ancestry were not a political issue in the inland west.

The elections last Tuesday have depleted the ranks of the West Coast race-baiters in Congress. It may be recalled that in February, 1942, there was an almost unanimous demand from the West Coast Congressional delegation for mass evacuation. Following evacuation, however, liberal members of the West Coast bloc were able to prevent the group as a whole from going off the deep end into bitter racism, and the record of the past two Congresses shows that the House and the Senate have not passed any legislation of a racially discriminatory nature against Japanese Americans, although many racist bills were tossed into the Congressional hopper by Senators Stewart, Hiram and McFarland and Reps. Rankin, J. Leroy Johnson, Engle, Anderson, Jackson and others. The strengthening of the liberal delegation from the Pacific Coast should preclude any legislative shenanigans of this sort, although Engle, Johnson, Stockman, Gearhart, Elliott, Mott, Sheppard and Hinshaw, to name some Congressional racists who have indulged in racist activity, will again be on hand. On the other hand, Connolly, Holman, Rolph, Ward Johnson and Poulson will be among the missing, along with Dies and Starnes of the Dies Committee and, of course, Senator Nye and Reps. Ham Fish and Stephen Day.

The victory of the Roosevelt

(Continued on page 5)



## Vagaries

### Films . . .

**Movies:** A Nisei actor was recently offered a part in a Hollywood film, but had to turn the part down because Hollywood is in the evacuated area. It's typical of Hollywood that the part offered this Nisei was that of a Chinese . . . Reopening of the West Coast would give Hollywood a needed supply of Oriental actors. Japanese Americans appeared in Hollywood films even after the evacuation. On one occasion a group from the Santa Anita assembly center was taken to Hollywood to add "Oriental" atmosphere to a film.

### Ballot-Box . . .

Among the Japanese American groups working for the reelection of President Roosevelt was the Independent Nisei Voters Committee of Chicago . . . The Heart Mountain high school's Eagles have not been scored on in two years of prep competition in Wyoming. The Eagles have scored 99 points this year . . . Japanese Americans at the Tooele Ordnance Depot are reported to be turning in a splendid production record. . . The American Legion's Auxiliary in Hawaii is enrolling women of Japanese ancestry, stressing that the organization draws no race lines.

### Prize Painting . . .

Yasuo Kuniyoshi's "Room 110," winner of the first prize in the Carnegie Institute's annual competition for the best American painting, is the target of Pittsburgh's annual open season on art. Kuniyoshi's work is being criticized and defended in the town's annual uproar over the Carnegie selections. One Carnegie Institute official summed up the fuss in these words: "The battle of surrealism was settled 40 years ago. . . it's just being fought in Pittsburgh. Kuniyoshi has taken an ordinary subject like a table of junk and given it color and harmony." . . . The fact that Kuniyoshi, one of America's best-known painters, is of Japanese ancestry has nothing to do with the fuss.

### Parade . . .

A feature of a recent football game at Mississippi Southern college stadium was a military demonstration given by Japanese Americans of the 171st Infantry Battalion, Separate, from Camp Shelby. . . Dwight Douglas Minami, young son of Bill Minami, was named "baby of the month" in the last issue of The Consolidator, shop publication at the Consolidated Book Publishing company in Chicago. The Consolidator contains many personal items about Nisei employees at Consolidated. . . The Attractor, publication of the International Harvester Company in Chicago, recently saluted a Japanese American soldier, Calvin Saito, who was killed in Italy. Pvt. Saito's brother is an employee of International Harvester.

### Philadelphia Story

We were strolling down the avenue, five of us. We noticed that a patrol car sped by us a couple of times—and we sensed something peculiar going on. Finally a patrolman stopped his car and summoned us to the curb. We all started for the car, but he said:

"No, just one of you is all I want to talk to." So one of us went to the car.

"What nationality are you?" he asked.

"Japanese Americans," was our quick response.

"See," he said as he turned to the other patrolman. "What did I tell you, they're not Eskimos."

—From the Poston Chronicle.

**NISEI USA:**  
**People at the Polls**

(Continued from page 4)

administration, and the failure of the efforts of individual West Coast candidates in arousing the electorate through the injection of questions concerning Americans of Japanese ancestry should prove most encouraging to those who hope and work for an early and equitable adjustment of the problems raised by war and evacuation.

## A Short Story: The Finance Over at Doi's

By Toshio Mori

Every time I visited Satoru Doi's place there was something doing, something new for me to listen to, so every now and then I dropped in at his house off Seventh on Harrison street to see what was going on in the financial world at the New York Stock Exchange and at the San Francisco Stock Exchange and elsewhere. This was where immediately my friend, Satoru Doi, took command of things, and I was led to a seat; the minute he began talking I sat awed by this little man's enthusiasm, his spirit and fire as he told me what had happened since the last visit.

"My boy, you're losing money every day!" he said. "Now is the time to plunge! Don't waste a minute. Look here!" Then he thrust out the day's paper, the financial section, to me. It was like this each time I dropped in. Sometimes with equal fire and enthusiasm he cried, "Hold your money. Hold your cash and just study the stock range today."

Over in the corner of the living room he had a stack of financial sections cut out from the papers. When the papers arrived at his shop this was his first duty—to cut out the financial section. He subscribed to the Financial World and had also taken a trial subscription to the Wall Street Journal. I suppose this was all a natural thing for a man interested in Wall Street to do. I suppose the one who wished to push ahead had to go through all this, sticking his heart and soul into it, messing up the living room and not caring a bit, losing the decency to live the normal life of the neighborhood and always studying the daily prices of the market, giving all he had in order to probe his way to success on Wall Street. I did not know any other Wall Street men but this was the Satoru Doi I knew, the one who had often neglected his business which was the shoe repair shop and concentrated wholeheartedly in his love—the stock market.

This was early in 1937, the day when I went over to Satoru Doi's. He was, as usual, sitting in the living room, pouring over the statistics. Only this time I learned he was looking over the stock range of several years back. When he saw me at the door he leaped to his feet.

"You have come at the right time!" he cried. "Come in, come in."

"What are you excited about?" I asked.  
"Sit down, sit down," he said. "This is no talk for standing up."  
"What is this all about?" I said. "Did you make some money in stocks?"

"No," he said, "but just as good. Do you know what? Do you know that I would have cleaned up \$314,786 if I had played with real money?"

"Look here, look here," he said. He shoved into my hands a 1933 financial section. "See these red pencil marks? See how I marked them in 1933 as if I had bought them at the time?"

"Yes," I said. "So you bought them."

"Yes, I didn't have any money at the time," he said, "but I bought them. I put these red marks down in 1933 as if I had paid for them at the time. I wanted to see how I would come out."

"Gosh," I said. "So you would be \$300,000 richer today."

"That's the idea!" Satoru Doi said. His eyes shone. He looked as if he had wanted to hug me for understanding him, for listening to his great and secret achievement.

"I don't want you to think I'm not on the level," he said. "I'm not kidding you. I'm telling the truth."

"I believe you," I said.

"Look here," he said, pointing at the 1933 stock list. "See? I bought Warner Bros. at 1. I bought U.S. Steel at 23 5/8, Republic Steel at 4, Eastman Kodak at 47."

"You dropped one," I said. "You bought General Motors at 10."

"Oh yes," he said. "And here's another one—Transamerica at 2 5/8. I honestly purchased these at the time."

"Sure, I believe you," I said. "I think you're a financial wizard."

"Thanks," he simply said. He carefully put away the 1933 list. "How much capital did you have in mind at the time?" I asked.

"About \$10,000," Satoru Doi said.

"Too bad you didn't have the cash," I said.

"Next time I'll clean up," he said. He meant it. He looked determined; he looked capable of doing the impossible.

"I hope you'll clean up a million," I said.

"Thanks," he said. "I know I will."

When I attempted to go home for supper he would not hear of it. I must eat at his house. So I sat down with Satoru Doi and his family and had a simple supper of beef stew and a plate of Japanese pickles.

A few weeks later he could not sit still to tell me the good news. He had bought 500 shares of Kinner Air at 19c and had sold them at 27c. "I made about \$40 on the transaction!"

"Good for you," I said.

"Next time I will go for a bigger game," he said. "I have my eyes on one stock that I know will make money."

"Do you mind telling me what it is?" I asked.

"No, not at all," he said. "In fact I want you to get in on it. I have my eyes on Consolidated Textile. It is at 1 now but as soon as it falls to 7/8 I am buying 300 shares."

"Is it a good buy?" I asked anxiously.

"It's a good buy at 1," Satoru Doi stated confidently. "But if it drops to 7/8 it's still a better buy."

When I saw him again it was at the butcher shop. He was purchasing a soup bone and ten cents worth of sausages.

"Do you know what I'm doing nowadays?" he proudly asked me. "I am scrimping every penny. I will have enough saved up in two months to buy the Consolidated even at 1."

Two months later Satoru Doi bought 300 shares of CTX at 7/8. His face glowed as he came to see me. "Now, I'm all set! You watch. We will have a boom in 1938. Things are going up—materials, food, wages and everything else. Now is the time to plunge!"

"I hope you'll clean up," I said.

At home I would first look up the Tribune's financial section to see how the Consolidated had fared for the day. By this time the name represented the daily fluctuations of a friend in the process of living. I could see Satoru Doi tacking on leather soles and cess of living. I could see his trade falling whenever business came in. I could see his trade falling off, as he often complained, because the average people discarded old shoes in need of repair and bought new ones. I could see him old shoes in front of his shop eagerly waiting for the newsboy to appear with the fate of his day.

I watched the Consolidated hold 7/8 for awhile and then successively fall to 3/4, 5/8 and 1/2. One day it rallied to 5/8. Next day it fell again to 1/2 and then to 3/8 and finally down to 1/4. The figures made Satoru Doi look so bad I did not have the heart to visit him.

One day Satoru Doi came over to the house. He wanted to know if I could lend him a hundred. He was in a hole, he confessed. He had to settle with the grocer, the landlord and the gas and electric company. I told him I wished I could help; I would gladly assist him if I were able but there was no money, and that I also could use some money.

He sighed resignedly. Satoru Doi went away asking me to come

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### Lies of Coast Racists Come Home to Roost

One by one the lies of the West Coast's racists are coming home to roost. In their desperate efforts to drum up hatred first to bring about the evacuation of Japanese Americans, then their continued exclusion, the racists clutched at any likely falsehoods to broadcast.

The lies have gone far, and perhaps the truth never will catch up with them, but the error of their choice of falsehoods is now evident.

Their tales of sabotage, espionage and mass disloyalty have been refuted time and again. The highest government spokesmen repeatedly have asserted that these stories were without foundation.

The racists' promise of public violence against returning evacuees also has been given the lie. Numbers of Japanese Americans have returned to the West coast with military approval, and except in isolated but well-publicized instances, they have been looked upon with hardly more than curiosity if they attracted attention at all.

Now there have been enough cases piled up to disprove the racists' contention that service men returning from Pacific war theaters would provoke violence against Japanese Americans.

Scores of individual Japanese Americans have found that in trains and busses Pacific veterans have been the most considerate and friendly of their fellow travelers. As Dillon Myer has observed, service men will protect Japanese Americans from the barroom patriots.

Among the most understanding and courageous letters to newspapers and magazines protesting fascist racist tactics perpetrated in the United States against Japanese Americans have appeared under the names of service men with APO and Fleet postoffice addresses. The Nisei have won a host of friends among Yanks overseas and in U. S. installations with their splendid service records.

One service man back from the Pacific area who had worked closely with Nisei specialists told me: "We would have been lost without the Nisei. I have become deeply interested in their problems because they're proving themselves damned good Americans."

And here is an example of relations under the most trying circumstances—a Nisei surgeon attending men wounded in the fight against the Japanese. A Nisei officer somewhere in the Pacific who was assigned to this work for a period writes of "some wonderful experiences taking care of battle casualties." "My personal experiences with the wounded men," he wrote, "were very pleasant."

All these instances add to the conclusion that the West coast racists have no case whatever in their persecution—solely on racial grounds for political or economic gain—of Americans of Japanese descent.

Likewise these instances are evidence that the racists have a low opinion of the moral caliber of the men who are defending their right to freedom of speech. They badly misjudge the understanding of democracy and war aims of the fighting men in whom they profess to speak.

Furthermore the racists reveal their own lack of confidence in the democratic system and their own willingness to adopt for their personal gains the despicable policies of the fascist war lords.

And finally the tactics of the racists is the strongest evidence

that they despair of attaining their aims through above-board, decent means backed by logic. Rather, they are forced to seize arguments which appeal to the emotions; whether they are supported by fact does not matter to them because they have no other choice.

The racists definitely are on the run—on the run from their own arguments which have come back to plague them.

### Letter-Box

## FROM OUR READERS

### Kibei Courage

Editor,  
The Pacific Citizen:

In our outfit at present we have many Kibei (an American of Japanese ancestry educated in Japan). One of the best first sergeants in this outfit is a Kibei, loved and respected by both men and officers. The other day, a wounded Kibei came in to the aid station. "Oi, yarareta do," he yells, and then begins to cuss the Jerries in broken English. Although he was wounded very seriously, he tells the aid man that it is nothing, that he would be up against those Jerries again. It seems that he and a group of other Kibei just decided that the best way to clear a particular machine gun nest was to rush it. So they did. Anyone who rushes a machine-gun nest like that has to have more than guts—and these boys have it. The Kibei are doing a grand job and are giving up their lives for a better world. My hat goes off to the Kibei in our outfit.

Aloha,  
(Officer's Name Withheld)  
Somewhere in France.

### Letter From France

The people here in France seem to be much better off than in Italy—also much cleaner. At least I don't have to watch poor little dirty ragged children with tin cans scooping food out of garbage pits. It seems that the little hungry kids pay the most terrible price for war—a sight I'll never be able to forget.—Excerpt from a letter from Staff Sergeant Herbert M. Sasaki, reprinted in the Gila News-Courier.

### The Three R's

Mrs. Blanche Smith's fourth-grade (Rohwer relocation center) pupils were studying geography, and came across the word "swine." What does it mean, asked the class.

There was momentary silence. Then up went four little hands, knowingly chorused four eager voices "Nazi swine! Nazi swine!" —From the Rohwer Outpost.

and see him. He would show me the stocks he had marked with his red pencil. He said I should be in from the beginning so I would be convinced that there is no fake about big profits in stocks.

Several days later I went to see him. He was sitting in the living room with many financial sheets scattered about him. "Hello, hello," he cried excitedly. "Come over here. I want to show you something."

"What's the good news?"

"If I only had several thousand dollars!" he said. He showed me the stock range. "Look, I'm marking them again as if I had bought them. See! I've bought Warner Bros. at 4, Paramount at 5 1/8, Transamerica at 8, General Motors at 27 1/2, and U.S. Steel at 42. And look what they are now, today." Then he showed me the day's paper. He had red penciled marks underlying a number of stocks which he had presumably purchased that day.

"You're cleaning up this time," I agreed.

"You bet I am," he proudly replied.

"By the way, what did you do with the Consolidated?" I asked, remembering our last meeting.

For a moment he solemnly gazed at me and then answered, "I sold it at 1/4. Got a little over \$40 for it. I'm saving up again. This time I'll clean up. You watch and see."

As he sat with all seriousness with stacks of financial papers towering over him, his face shining with a determined look that was characteristic of him, the same vivid face that would accomplish the impossible, I wondered then and there if there would be anything like a change in his little world which would resurrect his life of pathetic hope and miserable failures and regain the dignity so deserving to the living.



# Ochikubo Case May Determine Validity of Continued Military Ban on Nisei Return to Coast

Los Angeles Attorney Believes Test Cases Will Establish Rights of Japanese Americans; Army Declares Force Will Be Used to Enforce Regulations

By A. L. WIRIN

LOS ANGELES—The opportunity for a court decision, as to whether the continued enforcement of military exclusion orders, by military force, as affecting American citizens of Japanese descent, seemed likely last week with the statement under oath by Major General Charles Hartwell Bonesteel, Western Defense Commander, that he and his subordinate officers "will if necessary prevent the plaintiff (Dr. Ochikubo) by physical and military force from entering or remaining in the military areas from which he has been excluded, including the entire State of California." This admission was made by Gen. Bonesteel in an answer filed by him in the Federal District Court at Los Angeles in reply to the complaint of Dr. Ochikubo which seeks an injunction against Gen. Bonesteel and his subordinate officers restraining them from enforcing an exclusion order issued by Gen. Bonesteel, directing the exclusion of Dr. Ochikubo from the Pacific coast.

Earlier in the course of proceedings in the Federal court, in opposition to a preliminary injunction sought by Dr. Ochikubo military authorities on October 2nd, through Lt. Col. Harold W. Schweitzer, executive officer of the Civil Affairs Division, Western Defense Command, had stated that Gen. Bonesteel had made no announcement or threat that he would use military or physical force to enforce the exclusion order.

After over-ruling a motion presented by U. S. Attorney Charles Carr to strike certain portions of Dr. Ochikubo's complaint, Judge Pierson M. Hall has ordered the case to trial for December 14. At the same time Judge Hall ordered a companion group of test cases filed by American-born Japanese now at Poston Relocation Center, to be tried following the trial of the Ochikubo case.

First petitioner in these cases is Elmer Yamamoto, Hawaiian born Japanese; a member of the California bar; and a practicing attorney at Los Angeles prior to his evacuation. According to the complaint on file in the Federal court, three nephews of Mr. Yamamoto volunteered their service to the United States Army 442nd Infantry Combat Team; a nephew of Mr. Yamamoto, Sgt. Martin Iida was killed in action.

Another plaintiff in the Poston cases in Kiyoshi Shigekawa whose younger brothers Hideo and William are in the United States Army. Before his evacuation, according to the complaint, he was a member of the board of directors of the A. F. of L. Fisherman's Union at Terminal Island and at the time of the German invasion of Poland he instigated a movement which resulted in the union's offering its services and facilities to the United States Government. He was born in Los Angeles and lived at Anaheim where he was also engaged in citrus growing.

Yoshio Ekimoto, a third plaintiff, resided at Lancaster, California before his evacuation. There he had a valuable farm.

Other plaintiffs include Mary Duco, a housekeeper on Terminal Island; Tadayuki Todah, born in Japan but a veteran of the first World War honorably discharged from the Army after volunteering his services. Because of such service in the Army Todah was permitted to become naturalized and became a citizen in 1937.

In an earlier test case filed in the California state courts in behalf of Shizuko Shiramizu, Masaru Baba and George Ochikubo the military authorities "mooted" the test in behalf of Mrs. Shiramizu and Mr. Baba by similarly exempting them from the exclusion orders and permitting their return to California. Mrs. Shiramizu is the widow of an American soldier of Japanese descent fatally wounded while serving on the Italian front. Mr. Baba was honorably discharged by the United States Army.

Both Mr. Todah and Mrs. Duco were given by the military authorities, after the filing of their suit in the Federal court, "Certificates

of Exemption" exempting them from the military orders excluding persons of Japanese descent and permitting their return to California.

With respect to the remaining plaintiffs, Yamamoto, Shigekawa and Ekimoto, however, after the filing of this injunction suit, Gen. Bonesteel on September 19th first summarily issued individual exclusion orders against them pending investigation; and then on October 19th continued the exclusion orders but proffered a "hearing." Such "hearing" has been rejected by them on the ground that the military authorities have no jurisdiction over American citizens with civilian status; and on the additional ground that the exclusion procedure enforced by the military authorities did not afford an opportunity for a fair hearing and therefore denied due process of law under the Federal Constitution.

Dr. Ochikubo did participate in such a "hearing," after which a permanent exclusion order was issued against him by Gen. Bonesteel.

Accordingly the two series of test cases will permit the courts to pass upon the constitutionality not only of a final order of exclusion as in Dr. Ochikubo's case, but temporary exclusion orders pending a so-called hearing by the military authorities.

Cooperating in the test cases have been both the national office and the Southern California branch of the American Civil Liberties Union. Attorneys appearing in the cases include ACLU National Counsel Arthur Garfield Hays and Osmond K. Fraenkel, Saburo Kido, president of the Japanese American Citizens League, formerly a practicing attorney at San Francisco; Wayne M. Collins of San Francisco who argued the Korematsu case before the Supreme Court of the United States, Carey McWilliams of Los Angeles, the author of the recent book "Prejudice" dealing with the evacuation of the Japanese from the Pacific coast; Herbert Ganahl of Los Angeles, prominent Legionnaire; two Negro attorneys of Los Angeles, Thomas L. Griffith, Jr., and Loren Miller, both active in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Jerome W. MacNair, member of the Executive Committee of the Southern California Branch and A. L. Wirin and J. B. Tietz, Los Angeles ACLU attorneys.

## On "Propaganda Pressure" SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

The San Francisco Chronicle on Nov. 2 criticized as "propaganda pressure by a Government bureau" the recent WRA pamphlet, "Nisei in Uniform," declaring that this method of influencing public opinion "is far more likely to add fuel to the flames of controversy and increase bitterness of prejudice."

"We are friendly to the aims of WRA in general and we do not contest the facts in incidents cited in the pamphlet," the Chronicle declared. "We have not opposed the infiltration experiment to reestablish the American-born Japanese, nor have we approved of 'featherbedding' this or any other element in the population. . . . We believe that the American people will have to settle this, and all other problems without the influence of Government bureaus."

## Family Relocation Increases Leaves From Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah—Thirty-four percent of the population at the Topaz relocation center have now relocated on indefinite leave, with the pace of relocation of families rapidly increasing, according to the Topaz Times.

Twenty-one families relocated in September, and another 19 families in October.

Of the 3210 persons relocated, about one half relocated in complete family groups, it was reported.

# WRA Stores Evacuee Goods

## Urges Use of Government's Warehouses

JACL President Visits Facilities Maintained by Agency

By SABURO KIDO

"We want you to take a look at our warehouse in San Francisco by all means before you return to Salt Lake City," said Mr. Robert Cozzens, assistant director of the War Relocation Authority, whose office is in San Francisco. His request sharpened my curiosity. The result was that on the afternoon of my departure, I went to the warehouse located on the corner of Sacramento Street and Van Ness Avenue, formerly occupied by an automobile dealer. It was a four story fire-proof building. My guide was Mr. Russell Robinson, the evacuee property supervisor.

The entrance was a small door and did not look attractive. Consequently, the first impression was not good. When I entered the building, it was a driveway which had been used for cars to come down to go out into the street. There was a pile of fresh lumber. Mr. Robinson explained that it was a new shipment they had just received. He further went on to state that one of the reasons for the delay in shipment of personal belongings was the lack of lumber to be used in crating.

When I was taken to the fourth floor where the goods were neatly piled, I had the surprise of my life. I had no idea that such a job had been done. If the people could only see what care the WRA is taking to protect their belongings, they would be happy and have no worries, was the thought that ran through my mind as I went through the whole building.

The man who was supervising the crating of goods then told me if I would please tell the evacuees how hard they are trying to see that everything is done properly. At the same time, he wanted the people to know that because of shortage of labor, material and shipping facilities, the shipments could not be handled as promptly as he would want.

I saw crates destined to T. Maruyama at Keetley, Utah; Y. Suzuki in Salt Lake City; Mrs. K. Fujimoto in Salt Lake City; and one shipment to Tule Lake. Everything was being handled carefully in order that the goods would not be damaged in transit.

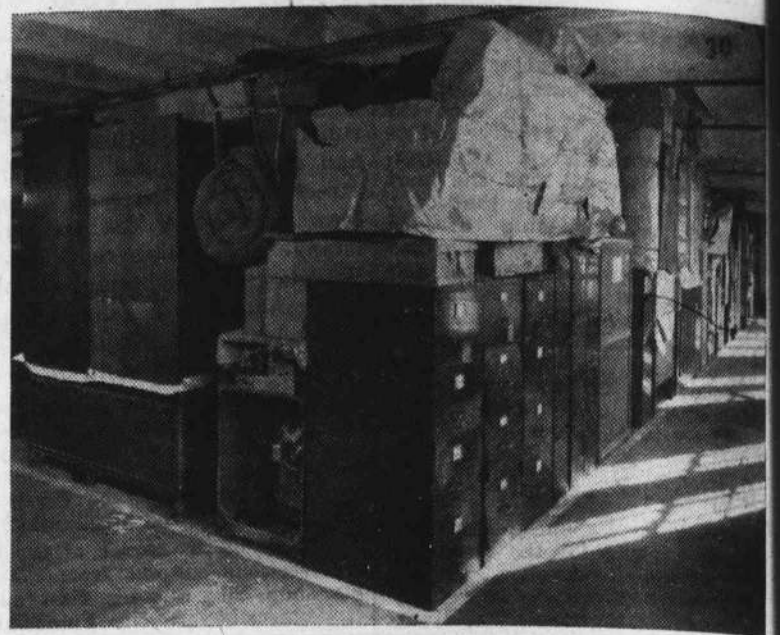
Then Mr. Russell told me that if some person asked for one or two boxes or a scarf or lamp out of the mountain of household belongings stacked up, it simply was impossible to fulfill such a request. It was obvious to me that to ask for such a favor was being unreasonable, since everything would have to be taken down to search for the particular articles.

The thought that came to my mind as I saw pianos, refrigerators, bedding, tables, and other personal property neatly stored was that the evacuees could have saved a tremendous amount if the government had decided to give any amount of space to every family. No one need have dumped their merchandise for 10 cents on a dollar or given away pianos or other articles.

I recalled the days when JACL National Headquarters was being swamped with phone calls and telegrams from the entire Pacific Coast, asking what provision was being made about storage space, how much space was going to be given each family and so forth. The only answer we got was that nobody knew. If the Western Defense Command had the courage to protect the properties of the evacuees, a great deal of the confusion and bitterness through loss of personal belongings could have been avoided.

Although it is rather late, those who have goods in private storage should take advantage of the facilities that the WRA affords to evacuees. If proper instructions are given the personal belongings will be brought to the warehouses to be stored until called for without cost to the evacuees. This is one way of preventing the vandalism that is going on in many places.

The sign, "Government Premises," is a protection and will keep away those bent on mischief. I was told of the case of a Japanese farmer who built a storeroom



The top photo shows stored goods of evacuees of Japanese ancestry at the government warehouse at 836 Santee St., in Los Angeles. It contrasts with the lower photo which shows a storeroom at the Nichiren Buddhist temple at 2800 East Third St. in Los Angeles after it had been pillaged by vandals. Thieves and vandals have stolen and damaged privately stored property of evacuees in other California and Northwest cities. Evacuee property division of the War Relocation Authority maintains warehouse facilities in major West Coast centers.

# CALLING ALL CHAPTERS

## IN THE MAIL

The long anticipated pamphlet, "Nisei in Uniform," has been received at National Headquarters and is now being mailed to the Active, Associated, and Financial supporting members of the JACL. Members may obtain additional copies at National Headquarters for 15 cents a copy.

Bulletin No. 32, Saburo Kido's report on his trip to San Francisco will be in the mail next week, going to all members.

With these interesting mailing items going out to members, I believe there is no necessity to tell the members to keep their mailing address up-to-date, so that they do not miss any items.

Professor Elmer R. Smith's new booklet, "Race & Democracy" is now available at National Headquarters at 20 cents a copy. The Buck-a-Month Club members will receive a copy free.

## JACL CONFERENCE

The dates for the National JACL Conference have definitely been set for Dec. 1, 2, and 3. This will be a work conference, so that there will be no prominent social activities. All the chapters are requested to send in the names of their two official delegates. Booster delegates may attend the meet-

ings to audit them. Advise National Headquarters as soon as possible your needs for hotel reservations.

at a cost of \$1000 to keep his personal property for the duration. Recently when the WRA officials went to check, they found that important parts from tractors had been stolen, thus making the engines unfit for use; they saw ashes of members of the family scattered on the floor; the refrigerator had been stolen; and, in general, there was untold damage done to the property.

The government is affording this facility to the evacuees in various sections of the Pacific Coast. The special division under the "Evacuee Property Supervisor" is functioning to help the evacuees with their various problems, real property as well as personal belongings. Everyone should take advantage of the services which the WRA is ready and willing to render.

## CONTRIBUTIONS

We wish to thank Mr. Chihiro Kikuchi of E. Lansing, Michigan for his \$3.00 contribution to the JACL Civil Rights fund.

The following contributions were received at National Headquarters: The Field Foundation \$500, New York City; Fujie Maehara \$5.00, Ontario, Oregon; Akira Chiamori \$1.50 and Tsutomu Sasaki \$2.50, Chicago; A. D. Bonus \$2.00, Seattle; Anonymous \$5.00 and Hana Kamiya \$3.00, Denver, Colorado; Yoneo T. Tashiro \$2.50, Sydney, Nebraska; Atsuko Mori \$2.50, Magna, Utah; F. E. Norman, \$1.00, San Francisco; Mr. & Mrs. Owen Still \$5.00, Gunnison, Utah; and Naohiro Sasaki \$100.00, Norwalk, Conn.

Recently we were advised that there were a number of Nisei veterans, recuperating at the DeWitt Hospital in Auburn, California, so a copy of the Pacific Citizen was being sent to them in care of Sgt. Max Isara. The subscription has been filed as a gift from Miss Merle Akutagawa of Salt Lake City.

## SORRY

If you were unable to obtain a copy of the Pacific Citizen at the co-op stores in the Relocation Centers beginning with this issue, we are indeed sorry. The last quarter of 1944 regulations limiting the supply of newsprint made it imperative that we cut down on the number of papers printed, and we had to carry the reduction by cutting down by 50 per cent the number of papers sent to the center co-ops.

## CREDIT UNION

The JACL Credit Union now boasts of 137 members with a total share account of \$7,800.00. We would certainly like to set a goal of \$10,000 to end the year of 1944. If each member would resolve to save \$10.00 a month for the months of November and December this should not be a difficult goal to attain. Let's go!



# Important Evacuation Issues Raised in Korematsu, Endo Cases, Says WRA Solicitor

WASHINGTON—Hearings on the Korematsu and Endo cases before the United States Supreme Court on October 11 and 12 brought into sharp focus some of the most important legal issues involved in the evacuation and relocation program, according to E. E. Ferguson, Acting Solicitor of the War Relocation Authority.

Attorneys for Fred Korematsu contended that Congress did not contemplate the use of public Law 503 (which the appellant is charged with violating) as a means of enforcing a mass evacuation, and that therefore the law was not applicable.

Other arguments advanced by Korematsu's attorneys, Wayne M. Collins of San Francisco and Charles A. Horsky of Washington, were: (1) that military necessity did not justify exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry; (2) that the "freeze order" and the subsequent detention involved in the controlled evacuation were unreasonable methods of effecting the order even if military necessity existed; and (3) that Korematsu was justified in refusing to obey the exclusion orders to avoid detention.

For the government, Charles F. Foy, Solicitor General, argued that Public Law 503 was applicable;

that the court should not go behind the decision as to military necessity; that voluntary evacuation was tried and failed; and that once involuntary evacuation was undertaken other matters such as detention in assembly centers followed as necessary incidents to a reasonable carrying out of the program.

Mitsue Endo, contesting the constitutionality of detention in a relocation center after leave clearance had been granted, was represented by James C. Purcell. He filed the original petition for her and has carried the case through to the Supreme Court.

Once Miss Endo's loyalty was admitted by the Government her attorney argued that there was no right of detention, and that therefore the War Relocation Authority could not lawfully require compliance with leave procedures as a condition of release.

The Solicitor General emphasized the unwillingness of other areas of the country to receive evacuees or guarantee protection; the necessity for orderly and decent handling of relocation; and the reasonableness of leave procedures in guarding the best interests of the whole evacuee population. He urged the court to weigh the hardships and sacrifices which other citizens have had to undergo, in considering the lawfulness of restrictions imposed upon evacuees.

Miss Endo's original petition for a writ of habeas corpus was filed July 13, 1942, when she claimed her detention in a relocation center was unlawful. On the ground that she had not pursued her administrative remedy of applying for leave, the U. S. District Court of Northern California dismissed her petition. Subsequently Miss Endo was granted leave clearance. Her appeal thus raises the constitutionality of detention after leave of clearance has been granted, but prior to the filing and approval of an application for indefinite leave.

It will be recalled that Korematsu remained within the exclusion zone following the evacuation order. He was convicted for failure to obey the exclusion order directly raised the question of the constitutionality of the evacuation order.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Tominaga of Chicago, a boy.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kurose (14-8-E, Rohwer) a boy on Oct. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jimmy Ouye (28-11-F, Rohwer) a boy on Oct. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeichi Saiki (11-10-CD, Topaz) a girl on Oct. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seiji Aoki (24-7-B, Hunt) a girl on Oct. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dick Y. Matsui (13-7-E, Hunt) a girl on Oct. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroto Mizoguchi (26-7-C, Hunt) a boy on Oct. 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuto Yabe (13-7-F, Hunt) a girl on Oct. 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsutai Higashi (20-13-A, Mt. Mountain) a boy on Oct. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Monkichiro Natsume (8-23-C, Mt. Mountain) a girl on Oct. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Endo (9-11-A, Mt. Mountain) a boy on Oct. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Muneo Kataoka (12-2-C, Mt. Mountain) a boy on Oct. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shingo Nishimura (2-22-EF, Mt. Mountain) a boy on Nov. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Ozawa (30-7-B, Mt. Mountain) a girl on Nov. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dyke Itami of Nampa, Idaho, a boy in October.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokuchi Yamamoto (28-8-D, Poston) a girl on Oct. 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadao Itamura (21-14-C, Poston) a girl on Oct. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Bob Takeichi Suzuki (326-5-C, Poston) a boy on Oct. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Iwao Nakayama (318-14-C, Poston) a girl on Oct. 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Okura (41-8-D, Rohwer) a boy on Oct. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tadao Kouchi (15-2-A, Rohwer) a girl on Oct. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mikio Tokiwa (213-13-C, Poston) a boy on Oct. 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Takata (32-13-C, Poston) a girl on Oct. 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kisaburo Nagai (227-12-L, Poston) a boy on Oct. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Teruo Murata (38-3-C, Poston) a girl on Oct. 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Kuniyoshi a girl in Denver.

To Mr. and Mrs. George S. Mikawa a boy in Denver.

### DEATHS

Ben Yoshizumi, 29, on Oct. 15 at Manzanar.

Kumakichi Kawashima, 57, on Nov. 3 in Salt Lake City.

Itaro Kubota, 81, on Oct. 11 at Hunt, Idaho.

Mrs. Shin Itami, 53, (30-10-C, Hunt) on Oct. 27.

George Tsunekichi Kimura, 70, (41-1-A, Hunt) on Oct. 29.

Somaji Hara, 63, (37-1-E, Hunt) on Oct. 30.

Mrs. Shigeru Hashimoto on Nov. 3 in Denver.

Infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Takahashi (219-12-A, Poston) on Oct. 29.

Hidekichi Karaki, 65, (325-8-B, Poston) on Oct. 25.

### MARRIAGES

Michiko Yamada to Staff Sergeant Joe Uematsu on Oct. 8 in Minneapolis.

Toshiko Ann Tanaka to Pfc. George Matsumoto on Oct. 18 in New York City.

Shizuko Tanaka to Sakam Yoritatsu on Oct. 21 at Rohwer.

Chizuko Hagihara to Kazuyoshi Senzaki on Oct. 29.

Matsuko Kato to Sgt. Hideo Kikuta on Oct. 30, at Rohwer.

Hideko Murakami to Kuke Hori on Nov. 1 at Poston.

## Nisei in Uniform

# Letters From Servicemen

## Now in France

Pfc. Frank Mizufuka, who left with a POR group from McClellan writes from France:

"As you may know, we joined up with the 442nd and 100th back in Italy and together we are now in France. I have met up with many of my old friends after so long and it was a great reunion.

"While we were in Italy we had occasions to visit Naples and other cities. Naples now is a war-town city, its people desperate for food and living conditions crowded and filthy. Here in France, living conditions are better even tho' the people had to sit back and watch the Germans eat in luxury while they were rationed. People here are friendlier, cleaner, and nicer.

"You people back there should be plenty thankful you live in the best country in the world."

## Bandsman

T/5 Harry Hamada of the 206 AGF Band (442nd Band) writes:

"It's pretty windy here. And talk about rain, it's beaucoup. The wind adds color to the scenery here. Especially when the girls ride by on their bicycles, it's something to look at. They are evidently skillful drivers since they steer with one hand and hold their skirt down with the other.

"Marseilles hasn't the touch of a foreign town as Naples has. Marseilles is an average huge town but the only thing different is that the people speak French."

## Heavy Wind

T/5 George Goto of the 232nd Engineers says:

"Although the towns and people here are much cleaner than those

in Italy, the weather is anything but mild. A 30-35 miles per hour gale has been blowing up to about midnight last night, and so you can imagine how miserably cold we all were. I shouldn't complain though, because I was informed by our supply sgt. that the troops in Northern France are fighting in snow ten to thirteen inches deep."

## Doris Muta, Ray Iwamoto Wedding To Be Held Today

Miss Doris Sadako Muto, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Heishiro Muta will become the bride of Mr. Ray T. Iwamoto on November 11 at marriage ceremonies to be held at the First Presbyterian Church in Salt Lake City.

## Miyoko Kitahara Weds W. T. Mizuno

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Miss Miyoko Kitahara of Chicago was married to Mr. Wallace T. Mizuno on Nov. 3, at the home of the Rev. and Mrs. Mizuno, parents of the bridegroom, in St. Paul.

The Rev. Francis Hayashi of Minneapolis performed the ceremony

## Carbon J. C. Team Defeats Topaz

PRICE, Utah—The Carbon junior college eleven won their first victory of the season on Nov. 1 when they defeated the Topaz high school Rams, 12 to 0, at Price.

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## Seven Given Prison Terms For Conspiracy

Were Convicted After Trial for Violation of Selective Service Law

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Sentences of two to four years in Federal prison were given seven of eight Japanese Americans found guilty by a U. S. district court jury of conspiracy to aid and abet violation of the Selective Service Act.

Four year terms were given to Kiyoshi Okamoto, Paul T. Nakadate, Frank E. Emi and Isamu Horino.

Guntaro Kubota was given a two year sentence.

Two of the men, Tsutomu Wakaye and Minoru Tamesa, were given two-year terms to run concurrently with three-year sentences they are now serving in Leavenworth Federal Prison for conviction of failing to report for draft pre-induction examinations.

The eighth man, James M. Omura, was declared innocent by the jury after six-hours deliberation.

A. L. Wirin, defense attorney, applied for permission of the court to appeal the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals. He asked Judge Eugene Rice, who presided at the hearing, to release his clients on bail, but his request was refused.

## Three Processed At Santa Barbara

SANTA BARBARA, Calif. — Japanese American soldiers were recently reassigned after being processed at the Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution Station in Santa Barbara.

The soldiers, veterans of the Italian campaign, are Pfc. Tadao Sako of Salt Lake City, Pvt. Lincoln Kimura of San Jose, Calif., and Sgt. Isaac Akinaka and Pvt. Albert Nakamitsu of Honolulu.

## Church Fellowship Elects Edson Fujii As New President

NAMPA, Ida.—Edson Fujii of Nampa was elected president of the Nisei Young Adult Fellowship of the Caldwell Methodist Church on Sunday, Nov. 5. Other officers are: Masako Endo, vice president; Marchi Yamasaki, secretary; Mary Ban, historian.

The YAF will devote the remainder of this year to Christmas choir music and to special fellowship meetings.

## Hunt Resident Passes Away in Boise Hospital

NAMPA, Ida.—Mrs. Mae Numota of Hunt died in a Boise hospital, October 22, from an incurable disease. She is survived by her husband and a three-year-old daughter.

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## JACL Receives \$500 Grant from Field Foundation

The Japanese American Citizens League this week announced it has received a grant of \$500 from the Field Foundation, Inc., of New York City to continue its educational program in behalf of persons of Japanese parantage in this country.

The foundation was established in 1940 by Marshall Field for charitable, scientific and educational purposes. Grants are given to outside agencies carrying on such activities.

This is the second grant received by the JACL in recent months from nationally known organizations, the other being from the William Paley Foundation.

## CCF Leader Raps McGill Ban on Nisei

Leader of Canadian Political Party Hits School Discrimination

TORONTO, Ont.—Referring to a policy practiced by McGill University in Montreal of barring students of Japanese ancestry and requiring a higher scholastic standing from Jewish students, M. J. Coldwell, national leader of the CCF (Cooperative Commonwealth Federation) Party, told a group of Montreal teachers that any university which practiced such a policy "forfeits its right to be called a university," the Varsity, undergraduate newspaper at the University of Toronto, reported on Nov. 3.

"Any university that does that kind of thing would forfeit its right to receive such educational grants as would be made under a CCF government," Coldwell was quoted as saying.

## Urges Removal of Restrictions on Nisei

COLUMBUS, Ohio—A resolution calling on the Federal government to remove restrictions placed on persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States because of race was adopted during the International Convention of Disciples of Christ in Columbus last week.

The resolution also thanked the Federal government for its "efforts and fair measure of success in relocating American citizens of Japanese descent and their parents."

"We are especially grateful," the resolution added, "to the churches across the country which have helped to find employment for these people, have secured community acceptance, and have supplied them with spiritual guidance."

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## Two Evacuees Change Minds About Draft

Case Continued to Arrange for Induction Of Youths into Army

The cases of two Americans of Japanese ancestry who refused induction into the armed forces was continued until Nov. 11 in Federal district court in Salt Lake City by Federal Judge Tillman D. Johnson when it was disclosed that they had changed their minds.

Because of their decision to accept induction into the army, Judge Johnson continued the cases of Masamitsu Yoshida and Toshio Minemoto to permit attorneys to arrange for their induction. Both were arrested in Topaz.

Three others, Sakaye and Kenchiro Yoshida and Irvin Manabu Hirabayashi, were each sentenced to two years in a federal reformatory after they pleaded guilty.

## Nisei Veterans Win Exemptions from Coast Restrictions

HUNT, Ida.—Three honorably discharged men from the United States Army, all of Hunt, have been granted Western Defense Command certificates of exemption to enter prohibited areas of the Pacific coast states, the Irrigator reported last week.

The men are Mitsuo Mori, Sam E. Shioishi and Yutaka Kuge.

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## 100th Infantry Veterans Find Florida Reminiscent of Home

MIAMI, Fla. — Seven Japanese American heroes of the Fifth Army, in Miami for processing and reassignment at the Army Ground and Service Forces Redistribution Station, say they find Florida with its palm trees and balmy climate just right, according to a Wide World dispatch.

Florida, it was stated, reminds these Japanese Americans, members of the 100th Infantry Battalion, of their homes in Hawaii.

All seven men have the coveted Combat Infantryman Badge, and three wear the Purple Heart, while one, Staff Sgt. Edward S. Saito, displays the Bronze Star Medal for meritorious achievement at Cassino. He was awarded the medal for making two trips under heavy artillery fire to reestablish communications.

Besides Sgt. Saito, the soldiers are Pfc. Koichi Nakamura, Pfc. George M. Murisu, Pvt. Kisaku Miura, Sgt. Ronald Yoshioka, Pvt. John Hirasa and First Sgt. Toshio Ansa.

## Nisei Professor Wins Recognition

CINCINNATI, O. — Dr. Joseph T. Tamura, assistant professor of bacteriology at the University of Cincinnati, has been selected to appear in "The Biography of American Educators, 1945," it was reported.

Dr. Tamura, who is celebrated for his work on tularemia, is a graduate of The Dalles high school, the University of Oregon and the University of Cincinnati.

Both Dr. and Mrs. Tamura, the former Chiyo Muraoka of Sacramento, have rendered much service toward the resettlement of evacuees in Cincinnati, it was stated. Mrs. Tamura is active in church circles, and is the president of the Philathea club at the Mt. Auburn Baptist church, and appears as a soloist on many occasions.

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## Minidoka Analyst Publishes Booklet On Race Problems

Articles and speeches on racial minorities and their problems, including articles published in the Pacific Citizen, have been printed as a booklet, "Race and Democracy—an Anthropologist's View," by Elmer R. Smith, sociologist and anthropologist on leave from the University of Utah and at present community analyst at the Minidoka relocation center.

The booklet discusses the meaning of race, the relationship of race to democracy, minority problems and racial discrimination.

Chapters include "Racial Discrimination and Democracy," a radio address given over KUTA in Salt Lake City and published in the Pacific Citizen; "Japanese American Educational Problems" and "Beyond the Racial Frontier," both published in the Pacific Citizen; and "Leave Thy Low-Vaulted Past," a commencement address delivered at Hunt High school at the Minidoka relocation center in June, 1944.

## Ex-Servicemen Organize Group

POSTON, Ariz.—Ex-servicemen and women were invited to join a new organization being formed at Poston last week by honorably discharged soldiers.

Membership will be open to veterans of the first and second world wars.

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