

PACIFIC CITIZEN



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Nisei Soldiers Will Train GIs for Pacific War

House Committee Told of WRA Determination to Close All Relocation Camps by January 2

WASHINGTON—Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, stressed the determination of the WRA to close its eight relocation centers by the end of the year in testimony made public on June 1.

The House committee approved a budget of \$25,000,000 for the WRA for the coming fiscal year. It was reported the WRA had requested a budget of \$30,000,000.

Myer told the congressmen that the Heart Mountain, Granada, Heart Mountain, Topaz, Minidoka, Colorado River, Gila River and Manzanillo camps would be closed by January 2, 1946, one year after the War Relocation Authority's order rescinding the exclusion restrictions on Japanese ancestry on the west coast went into effect. He also said the WRA would turn the Heart Mountain camp for segregation to the management of the Department of Justice.

Myer described threats and violence against persons of Japanese ancestry returning to the west coast as a "major problem" of his agency in its efforts to return the persons to normal life.

The congressmen were informed of the completion of the WRA's survey would require the movement of about 53,000 persons, still in the camps, to communities they are aiding them to reestablish themselves.

Myer declared that about one-half of the evacuated were returning to the West Coast area. "The major problem," he told the committee, "is one we have for some time, and that comes from the reluctance, particularly on the part of the old people in centers, to be relocated because of a feeling of insecurity."

They are aliens and they are sure they would be accepted. They fear they would not be able to make a living, and also have fear of bodily harm, because they have been small groups of people who have committed certain atrocities.

In certain areas, particularly in the West, during the last few months, we have had some occurrences such as shooting of dwellings, boycotts and other atrocities on the part of un-American patriots against a small group of people who are an economic interest in keeping the return of the evacuated.

Rep. Jack Z. Anderson (R., California), in a statement to the committee, declared California "hold it was an unfortunate mistake" to permit return of the Japanese Americans to the West while the war against Japan continues. He said that "unfortunate incidents" were "bound to happen under the circumstances."

"We are fearful that unfortunate incidents may occur that will result in retaliation by the Japanese government against prisoners of war and civilian internees in their hands."

Rep. Engle (D.), California, and Leroy Johnson (R.), California, told the subcommittee that sending the Japanese Americans throughout the nation would prevent their establishing social and economic units and would cut down on prejudice.

Myer asserted the WRA will be moving expenses for persons leaving the relocation centers. He also contemplates special assistance to the needy. These average about \$185.50 a person and will be paid through welfare agencies.

WRA Officials Plan Meeting in Fresno

FRESNO, Calif.—War Relocation Authority officials on the West Coast are scheduled to meet in Fresno June 21 to discuss problems concerned with the return of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast area.

Induction of Nisei Will Be on Same Basis as Others

FORT DOUGLAS, Utah — Americans of Japanese ancestry inducted into the armed forces will no longer be placed in the Enlisted Reserve Corps, but will be immediately shipped to a Reception Center as are all other inductees, Lieut. Col. R. J. Miller, chief of the Recruiting and Induction branch at Fort Douglas, indicated here recently.

REPORT NISEI SOLDIER KILLED IN EUROPE WAR

One Japanese American soldier was reported killed in Europe and another wounded in action in the Pacific in reports received by next of kin.

Killed in Europe

PVT. YUICHI HIYAMA, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. Hiyama of Fowler, California, and husband of Mrs. Patricia Hiyama, killed in action in Europe.

Wounded in Pacific

PFC. GEORGE KOJIMA, son of Sen Kojima, 226-10-B, Poston, slightly wounded on Negros Island on April 26.

Group Would Have Nisei Denationalized

ANDERSON, Cal.—Deportation of all aliens of Japanese ancestry to Japan after the war is demanded in a resolution adopted by the Shasta-Trinity Pomona Grange on May 30.

The resolution also favored a constitutional amendment preventing persons of Japanese ancestry from becoming citizens.

Special Japanese American Training Teams Will Show Enemy Tactics to Troops

WASHINGTON—American troops being shifted from Europe to the Pacific will learn how to fight the Japanese enemy from American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, the United Press reported on June 2.

Special teams of Japanese Americans will demonstrate Japanese uniforms, weapons and methods. These teams have been undergoing special training at a camp in Maryland in readiness for providing instruction to soldiers returning from Europe.

The team consists of 15 members, including two officers and 13 enlisted men, 11 of the latter being Nisei.

Retraining is incorporated in a comprehensive Army ground forces course covering eight weeks of work, divided into weekly units. Not all divisions bound for the Pacific theatre will have the opportunity to go through the full course, it was reported.

Others who will spend longer intervals in this country will receive additional training in company, battalion, regimental and divisional exercises, the so-called "combined training" in which the activities of various arms, infantry, artillery, armor, anti-aircraft and reconnaissance units are coordinated.

The work is arranged in order of importance so that a unit which could get only four weeks of training would receive instruction in the most important matters.

Two pools are going in at Camp Hood, Texas, and another at Camp Roberts, Cal.

Judge Upholds Draft of Nisei In WRA Camps

Verdict Given in Case of 98 at Poston Center

PHOENIX, Ariz. — Judge Dave W. Ling of the U. S. District Court on June 6 upheld the authority of selective service boards to order the induction of Americans of Japanese ancestry from relocation centers in a ruling which affected 98 youths from the Colorado River camp at Poston, Ariz.

Ruling in a test case, Judge Ling found three of the youths guilty of violating the Selective Service Law by failing to report for pre-induction physical examinations. It previously had been stipulated that the ruling would apply to the 98.

Defense counsel contended that selective service did not apply to the men in the case because most of them had been classified at one time as 4-C and had been detained in relocation centers.

Texas Girl Wins Prize for Article On Race Relations

ABILENE, Tex.—Grace Watanabe, Junior student at Hardin-Simmons university in Abilene, was awarded first prize for her essay on "What Can I Do to Help Improve Race Relations?" at the fifty-third annual commencement.

Miss Watanabe was last year awarded the Minter Medal, which is usually given the student achieving the highest scholastic record during the school year.

The young student is the daughter of Mrs. Paul Y. Watanabe of Abilene.

Nisei Sergeant Awarded Bars In Germany

WITH THE U. S. 100TH DIVISION, Germany — Sgt. George Doi, whose wife is a resident of the Granada relocation center in Colorado, has received second lieutenant bars in a field promotion by Major General Withers A. Burress, it was announced on June 3.

Doi, who is 30 years of age and 5 feet 5, was an automobile mechanic in his native San Diego before he entered service.

Capt. James Dougherty of Elden, Pa., commander of the Century Division's quartermaster company, in which Doi was commissioned, said:

"Ever since we came overseas Doi has been acting in an officer's place while the officer was on special duty elsewhere. He is unquestionably the company's best soldier."

OWI Reports Six Nisei Liberated In Europe; One Hurt in Action

WASHINGTON—The Office of War Information listed among casualties and liberated prisoners of war in the U. S. Army this week the names of six Japanese Americans liberated from German prisoner of war camps and the name of one other wounded in the European theater.

Army Liberated Prisoners of War

ARIZONA
OKITSU, Pfc. Jou—Eikichi Okitsu, father, 54-1-C, Poston.

ARKANSAS
KUROIWA, Pfc. Harry H.—Mrs. Kiyō Kuroiwa, wife, 25-9-C, Rohwer.

ILLINOIS
UCHIMURA, Pfc. Masayoshi—Mrs. Rui Uchimura, mother, 942 E. 42nd Place, Chicago.

UTAH
KANNO, Pvt. Tom T.—Mrs. T. Shimada, sister, Route 1, Layton.

HAWAII
ITO, Pfc. Robert M.—Yoemon Ito, father, 1248 N. King St., Honolulu.

MURAI, Pfc. Marushi—Mrs. Thelma M. Nakashima, sister, Puunene Hospital, Puunene Maui.

Wounded in European Theater

IDAHO
SUSUKI, Pvt. Roy M.—Kinichi Susuki, father, 30-2-D, Hunt.

Supreme Court Denies Review In Draft Case

Action Upholds Verdict Of Lower Court in Trial of Evaders

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court on June 2 refused to review a decision of a lower court that an American citizen of Japanese ancestry may not refuse to obey his draft orders on the ground he is detained in a relocation center.

The review had been asked by Minola Tamesa, now serving a three-year term for refusing to report for his preinduction physical examination at the Heart Mountain relocation center. Tamesa and 62 others had been found guilty by the U. S. district court at Cheyenne, Wyo., of violating the selective service law.

In his plea, Tamesa said that he was loyal to the United States, and said that his refusal to comply with the draft law had been based on his contention that his constitutional rights had been taken away from him by enforced evacuation from his home in California and his enforced detention at the Heart Mountain camp.

Oregon Court Upholds Right Of Nisei to Repossess Farm

OREGON CITY, Ore. — After only 15 minutes of deliberation, a Circuit Court jury on May 29 upheld the right of Masayuki Fujimoto, returned evacuee of Japanese ancestry, to repossess a 60-acre tract which he had leased in 1942.

Chief issue of the case was the contention of Dale and Lorene Bergh, who had leased the farm from Fujimoto, that their lease was for "the present national emergency" and that the crisis still exists during war with Japan.

A previous court decision in favor of Fujimoto was canceled because he failed to give proper OPA eviction notice.

Dale Bergh has been a leading organizer of a movement to prevent the return of evacuees to the Oregon area and was active in the effort to pass restrictive legislation against persons of Japanese ancestry. Bergh is a member of the Oregon Property Owners' Protective League of Gresham.

The case was argued in the court of Judge E. M. Page after Page had overruled motion to strike portions of the answer filed by counsel for Bergh, which permitted the matter to be decided on the jury's interpretation of the lease agreement between the two parties.

Proposed Anti-Nisei Bill Meets Opposition in California Senate

SACRAMENTO — The Burns bill, aimed at Americans of Japanese ancestry through a "dual citizen" clause, and which is designed to tighten the State's present Alien Land Law, met opposition on May 31 in the Senate Judiciary Committee from senators who said it appeared unconstitutional.

Sponsor of the measure is Senator Hugh Burns of Fresno, a member of the Tenney "Little Dies" Committee.

The Judiciary committee voted to put over consideration of the Burns bill for a week, in order to give Senator Burns an opportunity to amend it so the committee approve.

Senator T. H. DeLap, Richmond, a member of the Judiciary committee, said he thought the bill "violates the American system."

"What about the Germans who still owe allegiance to Hitler?" DeLap asked. "They're just as obnoxious as the little Jap."

Appearing before the committee to urge passage of the Burns bill, Jack M. Inman, former Senator from Sacramento, said he knew of "hundreds of cases where if proper steps were taken it can be proven Japanese have acquired land fraudulently."

Inman's legislative appearance was made in behalf of the California Preservation Association, a state-wide group formed to carry on a campaign of activity against Americans of Japanese ancestry. Inman said he had petitions signed by 8,000 persons who wanted restrictive legislation against the Nisei.

Fifth Army Reports Nisei Unit Met, Defeated Best Nazi Troops On Enemy's Chosen Ground

Japanese Americans Captured Large Element Of Elite Kesselring Machine Gun Battalion In Battle for Mountain Approaches to Massa

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—Troops of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team met Hitler's best on the enemy's chosen ground—and beat them as the Allied offensive which resulted in unconditional surrender of all German forces in Italy got under way.

The veteran troops of the 442nd, pushing the Fifth Army's left flank ever northward up the Ligurian seacoast, advanced steadily against stiffening resistance as they exploited the superiority they gained in the opening surprise offensive. They met some of Hitler's best troops, at least the most fanatical.

In the fight for the mountains commanding the approaches to the important communications centers of Massa, a rifle company of the 2nd battalion captured a large element of the elite Kesselring Machine Gun Battalion after a bitter struggle. This battalion was considered one of the strongest elements of the Wehrmacht left in Italy, and was composed of fanatic Nazis.

One Nazi element held a strong point that had to be taken at all cost, and one rifle company of the 442nd engaged it in one of its fiercest fire fights of the present campaign. The Japanese Americans killed many, but only six enemy troops and one officer surrendered.

The second toughest objective for this same company was a fort, used by the Jerries as an observation post and jumping-off place for swift forays on American troops attempting to advance toward La Spezia.

Following air and artillery preparations, two platoons of the com-

pany attacked the fort, but failed as they were caught in an intense enemy artillery barrage. A second attempt by the company in full force succeeded. Three mortars, which had helped turn back the attackers the first time, were captured.

In addition, an enemy forward OP group of two men and one officer was captured, as well as a Jerry kitchen trailer which the company mess crew later put into use.

On the following day, another rifle company of the 442nd's 2nd Battalion captured a hill which dominates Fosdinova, a crossroad town on the highway from La Spezia on the Ligurian coast to the Po River Valley. Capture of this town later cut off another escape route for the Germans on the coastal sector.

Resistance grew increasingly stronger as the 442nd advanced, meeting more and more fanatical Nazi Hitler Youths, most of them 18 and 19 years old.

But the Japanese Americans met the enemy's best, on his own chosen ground, and took their measure.

ACLU Group Asks for Felony Charge in Parlier Terrorism

Law Enforcement Not Adequate in Fresno, Says Besig's Letter

SAN FRANCISCO — Attorney General Robert W. Kenny was urged today to file felony charges against Levi Multanen of Parlier, who admitted he had sent four blasts from a double-barreled shotgun into the walls of the home of Charles Iwasaki on the night of May 22 while the latter, his wife, three children and a grandfather were inside the house. Multanen, on May 28, pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor charge of exhibiting a deadly weapon "in a rude, angry or threatening manner," and was given a suspended sentence by Justice of the Peace L. B. Crosby, who admitted the decision was "a community arrangement."

In a letter signed by Ernest Besig, local director of the Union, it was charged that "District Attorney James M. Theusen, in filing only a misdemeanor charge under Sec. 417 of the Penal Code, in the face of repeated acts of terrorism against persons of Japanese ancestry in Fresno county that have gone unpunished, is not adequately enforcing the law." The Union reminded the attorney general that under Article V, Sec. 21, of the State Constitution, "it becomes your duty 'to prosecute any violations of the law of which the superior court shall have jurisdiction' in any county where 'any law of the State is not being adequately enforced.'"

The letter suggested that Multanen may still be prosecuted in the Superior Court under Sec. 245 of the Penal Code, which punishes assault with a deadly weapon by imprisonment in the State prison for a term not exceeding ten years. "And," said the Union, "the facts may also warrant a charge under Sec. 217 of the Penal Code punishing assault to commit murder by a term in the State prison of not less than one nor more than fourteen years."

"If the lawlessness in the San Joaquin valley, directed at persons of Japanese ancestry," said the letter, "continues to go unchecked by the local law enforcement agents, it may, of course, become necessary to suggest to Governor Warren that he call out the State Guard to protect life and property."

In urging intervention by the attorney general, the Union pointed out that such persons as the secretary of war, Governor Earl Warren, Secretary Ickes, Commander Edward N. Scheiberling of the American Legion, representatives of church groups and the attorney general himself have insisted that returning Japanese be accorded full recognition of their constitutional and statutory rights. "Decisive action in this explosive situation," the letter concluded, "will have the support of all who believe in tolerance instead of the race doctrines of Hitler."

Utah Professor Speaks at Topaz

TOPAZ, Utah—Dr. Arthur L. Bealey of the University of Utah told 134 Topaz high school graduates that intolerance and ignorance, as evidenced in Germany, are the greatest enemies of civilization, at commencement exercises held June 1.

pose for public condemnation," the national president declared.

"Regardless of how powerful these un-American organizations are, a fearless committee would be able to uncover the real powers behind the scene, manipulating the puppets; to discover who are furnishing the money to conduct the terrorist campaign; to find what economic interests are at stake; and to determine what racist attitudes permeate the thinking of these subversive leaders and their activities."

Kido's statement of protest was sent to the president of the senate and the speaker of the state assembly.

Charge Prejudicial Practices to Shasta Hospital

REDDING, Calif. — Investigation of employment practices at the Shasta county hospital is being undertaken by the Board of Supervisors at the request of Harry L. Payne, director of the U. S. Employment Service at Redding.

Payne charged the hospital has refused to hire an American of Chinese ancestry.

Returned Evacuees Offered Farm Jobs in Fresno District

FRESNO, Cal.—In spite of the fact that a number of instances of terrorism against returned evacuees of Japanese ancestry have occurred in the Fresno area, scores of Japanese Americans are being offered employment on farms in the Fresno district and are expected to arrive soon.

H. B. (Dutch) Leonard, one-time major league baseball star, who operates several large ranches near Fresno, disclosed that he has hired several families of Japanese ancestry and expects more. He added that when he has completed his quota he will have about 75 persons of Japanese ancestry employed, and that other large operators in the area are making

similar plans, especially for holdings in the Lacjac and Armona districts.

O. Leon Anderson, acting head of the WRA office in Fresno, said he had received no official notice that the evacuees were being brought in for farm work, but said that this was not strange, since no notification of his office is required.

He stated that when the evacuees leave a relocation center "they are free to go wherever they please, even as you and I." "It is possible for any farmer or anyone else to offer employment to the released evacuees and to arrange for their transportation," he said.

Fresno Official Defends Action In Shooting

FRESNO, Cal.—District Attorney James M. Theusen replied on June 4 to a charge from the Northern California office of the American Civil Liberties Union of "lack of persecution" of anti-Nisei terrorism in Fresno county.

Theusen sharply took issue with a letter from Ernest Besig, Northern California director of the ACLU, calling on Attorney General Robert W. Kenny to file felony charges against Levi Multanen, Parlier rancher, who was given a suspended sentence after pleading guilty to firing four shots at the home of Charles Iwasaki in Parlier.

Theusen declared that the attorney general has stated publicly that Fresno county "has done more than any other county thus far in taking steps against the terrorists."

"If Multanen had committed a felony," Theusen declared, "a felony charge would have been filed. As it is, this office filed the only charge possible—and we made it stick."

Multanen had pleaded guilty in Justice of the Peace L. B. Crosby's court to a charge of "exhibiting a deadly weapon, in a rude, angry or threatening manner."

Theusen questioned Besig's statement that Multanen can be prosecuted in Superior Court for assault with a deadly weapon or assault with intent to commit murder.

"Multanen obviously didn't intend to hurt anyone, as he shot at the roof," the district attorney explained. "Had this office filed a felony charge, we would have known in advance the obvious result: Multanen would have been acquitted."

"The best way in the world to break down law enforcement is to file a charge, knowing in advance you can't obtain a conviction."

"In all these (anti-Nisei) cases such charges will be filed as fit the facts and circumstances."

Theusen recalled his office has filed felony charges against the unknown person or persons who fired rifle shots into the homes of Japanese Americans in the Fresno area.

"Felony charges were filed because whoever fired the shots did so with the obvious intent of hurting someone," Theusen added.

He said the "full facilities" of the sheriff's office plus his own staff of investigators are sifting admittedly slender clues in two other attacks, but added:

"I am confident that if a solution is possible, it will be made."

Secretary Ickes Raps Lenient Verdict in Parlier Gun Case

Declares Justice Crosby Disgraced Bench by Action

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Interior Ickes on May 31 said that Justice of the Peace L. B. Crosby of Parlier, Calif., was a "disgrace to the bench" because of his conduct of a case involving a terror attack against a Japanese American family.

"If California has any law under which it can reach out and mete that justice of the peace they oughtn't to lose any time," Ickes said.

Crosby gave a six months suspended sentence to Levi Multanen, 33, who was charged with using a gun "in a rude and threatening manner" after four shots were fired into the home of Charles Iwasaka in Parlier.

"I'll say it was damned rude," Ickes said.

"Certain parts of California instead of having law and order as their ideal have law and disorder," Ickes added. "It's terrible."

Judge Crosby Stands Pat on Lenient Verdict

PARLIER, Calif. — Justice of the Peace L. B. Crosby declared

Hawaii Nisei Sergeant Wins DSC in Italy

Award Is 38th Won By Japanese Americans Of 442nd Regiment

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—Staff Sergeant Fujio Miyamoto of Honolulu, Hawaii, has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action.

Miyamoto was decorated at a victory parade and awards ceremony in Novi, Italy, by Lieutenant General Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., Fifth Army commander. It was the 38th Distinguished Service Cross won by a member of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team during the unit's first year overseas.

The citation covering the award to Sergeant Miyamoto, who in civilian life was a stock clerk for the Hillister Drug Company, reads in part:

"For extraordinary heroism in action on Oct. 29, 1944, near Fontaine, France. When the forward elements of Sergeant Miyamoto's company were pinned down by fire from an enemy machine gun and supporting snipers, he fearlessly worked his way forward to the enemy emplacement. While so engaged he was wounded in the forearm by a sniper, but disdaining medical treatment, he continued to advance until he reached a point within 25 yards from the emplacement; exposing himself to get better observation, he opened fire with his submachine gun, killed the two gunners and thus neutralized the position. In the two-hour fire fight which followed, Sgt. Miyamoto accounted for five more of the enemy and refused to be evacuated until the initial objective was reached."

Miyamoto entered the army as a volunteer at Schofield Barracks on March 25, 1943. In addition to the Purple Heart and the Distinguished Cross received for the Fontaine exploit, he wears the Combat Infantryman Badge and the Good Conduct Medal. His European Theater Ribbon has four battle stars for Rome-Arno, Germany, the Apennine and the Po campaigns.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Miyoyji Miyamoto, live at 453-A Cook Street, Honolulu.

Berkeley Group Raps Anti-Nisei Terrorism

SAN FRANCISCO—The Chronicle on June 2 published a letter signed by sixteen citizens of Berkeley which asked Attorney General Kenny to intervene to prevent further attacks upon Japanese Americans in California and demonstrate to the rest of the country that Californians are not latent fascists.

here that he would take "full responsibility" for the suspended sentence given to a man who had confessed to an act of terrorism against a Japanese American family.

Judge Crosby explained his lenient verdict by declaring that "in a measure it was a community arrangement" to prevent further violence.

"There was a crowd of Parlier farmers and townspeople in the courtroom before the trial started, and we talked the situation over, all of us," Judge Crosby said. "We agreed we didn't want any more shootings in our community and we agreed we would each of us act individually to see there would be no more."

"It was the arrangement that there would be no severe punishment and that the shootings would stop. I think that was the important thing."

Crosby said that 98 per cent of his community felt the War Relocation Authority was wrong in "sending the Japanese back" and "sending the Japanese back" would fan the anger to the point where other violence would be likely.

"I am sure I can guarantee there will be no more cases of this kind in the Parlier community, if they will simply leave up to handle the matter," Judge Crosby added.

California "Little Dies" Group's Report on League Activities "Grossly Distorted," Says JACL

The Japanese American Citizens League in Salt Lake City this week charged the Tenney committee of the California legislature with making untrue and "grossly distorted" statements regarding the league in a report published by the state senate and suggested that those groups agitating against the return of Japanese Americans to the coast should be the groups investigated for un-American activities.

The Tenney report concerned the December, 1944, conference of the JACL, and charged, among other things, that the JACL conference unanimously adopted a five-point program offered by "the Caucasian delegates;" that delegates from the Heart Mountain relocation center were aliens; and that all Japanese Americans are under Issei-domination and directly or indirectly under control of the Japanese Consulate.

In its reply to the Tenney committee, Saburo Kido, national JACL president, announced that the "Caucasian delegates" did not present any program and were guests of the convention.

There was only one relocation center delegate, Kido said, an American citizen from the Heart Mountain relocation center.

Kido also declared that the Japanese American Citizens League "has no connection with any Issei organization from which it received any dictation."

"We alone make our decisions," he said.

Kido charged that the Tenney committee conducted a "partial, prejudiced hearing."

"We believe that a legislature committee should not approach any problem with a pre-conceived or pre-determined attitude," Kido said. "Its function should not be to crucify any particular group or its friends because of bias on part of its chairman or committee members or because of influence exerted on the part of unfriendly pressure groups."

No group of citizens should continue to be stigmatized because of race, color or religion, Kido said, adding that any group agitating to attain such ends definitely is "subversive."

"These are the groups your committee should investigate and ex-

Divisional Commendation Given Japanese American Regiment For Victories in Italy Drive

Commander of 92nd Credits "Great Part" Taken by Nisei GIs

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—Appreciation for the outstanding part which American soldiers of Japanese ancestry played in the climactic days of the Italian campaign with the Fifth Army against the Germans was expressed in a special division commendation to members of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team.

Read as a feature of the Victory Parade and Awards Ceremonies at the 442nd at the Novi airport near Genoa, the commendation, signed by Major General Edward Almond of Luray, Va., commanding general of the 92nd "Buffalo" Division, credited the Japanese Americans with "a great part in vanquishing the German foe in the Italian front."

The complete text of the commendation as read to the assembled unit, guests and townspeople was:

"To the officers and men of the 442nd Infantry Regiment:

"I desire to express my high appreciation for the splendid performance by the officers and men of the 442nd Infantry Regiment during the recent operation of the 442nd Infantry Division when the regiment took part in the Fifth Army offensive from March 26 until the capitulation of the enemy in Italy on May 2.

"The 442nd Infantry, with its combat record, arrived in the Italian theater on March 26, having just previously left a record of distinguished combat in France with the Sixth Army Group, United States Army. Arriving with organizational equipment, the regiment so rapidly equipped itself and conditioned its weapons that it was ready to enter the offensive on April 5 in the most effective manner against the German Gothic line in the Ligurian Apennine mountains.

"The performance by units and individuals has been a magnificent example of speed, drive and endurance in combat against an enemy entrenched in most difficult terrain and employing every device of modern combat.

"The task assigned your regiment was a most difficult one, which entailed repeated assaults against strongly prepared defensive positions. The endurance, stamina and courage of individuals of this regiment under these difficult conditions deserve the highest commendation. It has been accorded by the Army group commander, General W. Clark, by the Army commander, Lieutenant General Lucian K. Truscott Jr., to which I add my sincere thanks and appreciation for your splendid service to the nation, the United States Army, and in particular to the 442nd Infantry Division. You as individuals should take great pride in your accomplishments as true soldiers who had a great part in vanquishing the German foe on the Italian front. I am proud of your performance and your satisfaction to each of you and the rest of your lives.

"I am proud to have had you under my command and bid you speed with the knowledge that wherever you serve as soldiers you give a fine account of yourselves and merit the fine reputation that you have established in serving with this division."

Wounded Veterans Visit Topaz Camp

TOPAZ, Utah — Two wounded veterans of the 442nd Combat Team, T/Sgt. Lou Tsunekawa and Sgt. Hideo Dobashi, were visitors at the Topaz center, according to the Times.

Tsunekawa, wounded on Feb. 20, 1944, by shrapnel during an extensive push by the 442nd against the capture of Bruyeres, visited his wife, Alice, and his four children.

Dobashi, a former Stockton, Cal., resident, and starred for the Stockton High and College of Pacific football teams.

Dobashi, 24, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Keisaki Dobashi, of 27-11-F, Topaz. He received seven wounds from the explosion of a mine trap during the fighting in Vanmount, France, on May 15, 1943. He is now stationed at the DeWitt General Hospital in Auburn, Cal.

200 LEAVE WRA CAMP FOR HOMES IN EAST, WEST

HEART MOUNTAIN — Over two hundred persons left the Heart Mountain relocation center on June 4 in the largest mass departure in the history of the center, dropping the population mark of what was once Wyoming's third largest city, to approximately 6800, according to the Sentinel.

One hundred and sixty persons returned to former homes in California, while the remainder left for eastern points.

The majority of California-bound evacuees left for the San Jose and Los Angeles areas.

Tenney Wants Closer Watch On Returnees

SACRAMENTO—A resolution by Sen. Jack B. Tenney (R), Los Angeles, was introduced in the state senate on June 4, urging the FBI and Army and Navy intelligence to scrutinize immediately the character and records of Japanese Americans returning to the West Coast from war relocation centers.

Tenney, head of the California legislature's "Little Dies Committee," charged in his resolution that federal civil service authorities had approved the employment of Japanese Americans "against whom counterespionage cases may be filed at any time."

"It is common knowledge that the FBI and the offices of Naval and Army intelligence have not been consulted by the WRA in reference to the character or loyalty or integrity of the persons being released," Tenney said.

Seattle Produce Row Boycotts Goods of Returned Evacuees

SEATTLE—Efforts of returned growers of Japanese ancestry to place their produce on Seattle markets are being resisted by local wholesalers, despite the work of the War Relocation Authority to assist the evacuee farmers in reestablishing themselves, Chester A. Adwen, secretary of the Northwest Produce Association, declared on May 30, according to the Times.

Adwen said the Japanese American farmers have been warned that they will continue to face opposition in the placement of fruits, vegetables and berries on the Seattle market.

The Times said wholesalers are charging that the WRA is supporting the attempts of returned

123 Nisei Heroes Honored In Victory Parade in Italy

Sgt. Kuroki Has 120 Points But Stays in Air Forces

WASHINGTON — Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki of Hershey, Neb., who recently participated in several raids over Tokyo as a gunner in a B-29, has 120 discharge points, almost 50 percent more than necessary, but is remaining in the Air Force, it was reported here last week.

Sgt. Kuroki completed 30 heavy missions in North Africa and Europe, including the first B-24 raid on Ploesti, before returning to the United States and asking for reassignment to the Pacific. He is now reportedly on duty with the AAF at a B-29 base in the Marianas.

Noted Physician Dies in New York

NEW YORK CITY—Dr. Toyohiko Campbell Takami, a specialist in skin diseases, died Thursday, May 17, at his home in Brooklyn, at the age of 70.

Born in Japan, Dr. Takami was naturalized here in 1901. He came to the United States in 1892 and graduated from Lawrenceville Preparatory school in 1898, from Lafayette college in 1902, and from Cornell Medical school in 1906. He served on the staffs of Cumberland and Prospect Heights hospitals.

He was also an instructor in dermatology at the Cornell University Medical college and Bellevue hospital and was a member of the board of the Biological Association of Cold Spring Harbor.

A member of several medical groups, Dr. Takami was a thirty-second degree Mason.

Presidential Unit Citation Is Given to Company L of 442nd In Ceremonies After V-E Day

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—Lieutenant General Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., Fifth Army commander, recently flew from his headquarters to Novi, Italy, to review the Victory Parade of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, and to decorate one of its units and 123 of its heroes.

The veteran troops of two campaigns stood at attention in massed formation at the Novi Airport as General Truscott arrived.

He was received by Major General Edward M. Almond, commanding general of the 92nd "Buffalo" Division, and Colonel Virgil R. Miller, commanding officer of the 442nd Combat Team.

Behind the reviewing officers flew General Truscott's three-star red flag and General Almond's two-star flag. For the first time in the history of the organization, all the jeeps, trucks, antitank guns and howitzers, pulled by their prime movers, followed the men and passed in review. Three abreast, with the assistant drivers sitting arms folded before their chests, 102 vehicles, 15 antitank guns and six Cannon Company howitzers, the motor might of the Combat Team, passed in review.

In the course of the awards ceremony, which was a part of the victory parade, 123 individual decorations and one presidential distinguished unit citation were presented.

In a divisional letter of commendation on the fighting spirit of the Japanese American doughboys, who sparked the Fifth Army's spring offensive up the Ligurian coast sector, which was read to the troops, General Almond said:

"The performance by units and by individuals has been a magnificent example of speed, drive and endurance in combat against an enemy entrenched in most difficult terrain and employing every known device of modern combat.

"The task assigned your regiment was a most difficult one. The endurance, stamina and courage of the individuals of this regiment under these difficult conditions deserve the highest commendation. This has been accorded by the Army commander, Lieutenant General Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., to which I add my sincere thanks and appreciation for your splendid service to the nation, the United States Army, and, in particular, to the 92nd Infantry Division."

General Truscott presented three Distinguished Service Crosses, one Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation, two Legion of Merit Medals and 21 Silver Stars. General Almond awarded 94 Bronze Stars and three division commendations.

The occasion held special significance to one of the men who was given a silver star. Corporal George Morishita, Del Ray, Cal., of 3rd Battalion Headquarters, served under General Truscott, then a colonel, at Camp Bliss, Texas, in 1942. At that time Truscott commanded the "Fighting" 5th Cavalry Regiment of the 1st Cavalry Division.

"I received a big thrill," Morishita said, "but I was too flabbergasted to call it to his attention when he was giving me the medal."

Other men of the 442nd Combat Team who served under Truscott at Camp Bliss and fought under him as part of the Fifth Army in crushing all German resistance in Italy are:

Corporal Frank Yano, San Francisco, of the Medical Detachment; Corporal Yoshio Oshiki, Hawthorne, Cal., of Cannon Company; Technical Sergeant Makoto Mochizuki, Torrance, Cal., of 3rd Battalion Headquarters; Staff Sergeant Kay K. Kashiwabara, Penryn, Cal., of Company K, who was wounded in action and is now back in the states; Staff Sergeant George Eto, Gardena, Cal., of the 206th AGF Band of the 442nd, and Sergeant Kazuo Kunishige, Reedley, Cal., of Company G.

Both General Truscott and General Almond were happily greeted by the Italians who watched the victory parade. Less than a month had passed since they had been liberated by the men under the command of these officers.

The men and the unit to be

decorated were presented by Lieutenant Colonel James M. Hanley of Mandan, N. D., executive officer of the 442nd. Colonel Hanley led the troops in the parade.

General Truscott fastened a presidential distinguished unit citation streamer to Company L's guidon, which was dipped by its bearer, Private First Class George M. Hata of Gresham, Ore.

First Lieutenant Roger Smith, Monroe County, Rush, N. Y., commanding officer of the company, accepted on behalf of his men. General Truscott pinned the gold-rimmed blue ribbon on Lieutenant Smith. More than two hundred men of Company L received the unit badge.

Company L, together with Company F, composed the Task Force O'Connor, which with brilliant conception and execution destroyed a German main line of resistance east of Bruyeres, eastern France, during the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team's drive while attached to the 36th "Texas" division.

The task force, for distinguishing itself in the action, was signalingly honored by being awarded the Presidential Distinguished Unit Citation. Company F was decorated at a 2nd Battalion ceremony held at Antibes on the French Riviera shortly before the 442nd Combat Team moved to Italy.

The 2nd Battalion was unable to attend the victory parade and awards ceremony, as it was on special duty at Cuneo near the Franco-Italian border, 100 miles away.

The Fifth Army's commanding general also presented three Distinguished Service Crosses, two of them posthumously, for extraordinary heroism in action.

Private First Class Matsuichi Yogi, Company K bazooka man from Waipahu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, gave his life in aiding the 442nd Combat Team effect the rescue of the "Lost Battalion" of this war, a 36th Division unit, in the Vosges mountains of eastern France.

Sergeant Larry T. Tanimoto, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, Company I squad sergeant, was killed as he duelled with an enemy machine gun while he walked toward it. By his extraordinary heroism he saved the lives of his wounded scout and the members of his combat patrol, which had been pinned down by the German weapon.

General Truscott pinned the Distinguished Service Cross on Staff Sergeant Fujio Miyamoto, Honolulu, T. H., squad leader of Company K. Sergeant Miyamoto destroyed an enemy machine gun and killed six snipers in the course of an extremely bitter and dangerous two-hour fire fight.

General Truscott also presented Legion of Merit medals to Lieutenant Colonel James M. Hanley of Mandan, N. D., and to Colonel Virgil R. Miller of Winneconne, Wis.

Twenty-one officers and enlisted men were presented Silver Stars by the general.

The presentation ceremony was concluded with the playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner" by the 206th Army Ground Forces Band of the 442nd Combat Team.

The entire unit, men and mechanized units, led by Colonel Hanley, then passed in review before General Truscott, General Almond, Colonel Miller, Colonel James Notestein, commanding officer of the 371st Infantry Regiment, and Colonel John Armstrong, commanding officer of the 365th Infantry Regiment.

Led by the 206th band, the veteran troops marched by the reviewing stand. Then the 442nd jeeps, trucks, antitank guns and howitzers followed the men in a general review.

National JACL Asks for End To Navy Ban Against Nisei

Because Japanese Americans have established an exceptional record in the U. S. Army, they should now be accepted for training and service in the Navy, the Japanese American Citizens League declared last week in a letter to Secretary of the Navy James E. Forrestal.

The letter pointed out that in a recent conference between a representative of the JACL and a Navy officer, the officer had made the following objections to Nisei enlistment: Japanese Americans would be subject to suspicion; confined close quarters aboard ship would arouse tensions when cooperation is most imperative; the impulse to recruit Nisei must come from officers in the actual theaters of operation.

The officer further asked, "Why do you want them in the Navy?"

In reply to the above points, the JACL declared that Nisei are performing invaluable services in the South Pacific, that hostile and inaccurate reports by them could easily have jeopardized the welfare of American troops in that theater; that the Nisei have been fully accepted by Army enlisted men and officers and could adjust

themselves as well to Navy personnel; and that Army officers commanding Nisei troops have universally praised them, and officers who have associated with Japanese Americans in the Navy Language school at Boulder, Colo., should attest to that fact.

In answer to the question regarding their desire to enlist Nisei in the Navy, the JACL answered: "We desire the same right to fulfill the obligations to our citizenship wherever our abilities can be best utilized—in the Navy as in the Army."

"In this recapitulation of Navy reasons against the enlistment of Japanese American citizenry there appears a melancholy resemblance to identical reasons advanced by certain Army sources before the enlistment of Nisei into the Army," said the JACL. "Once Nisei were accepted, these bogeyman fears have disappeared for all time. Similarly, Navy experiences, we are confident, would be likewise."

"The refusal of the Navy to accept any Japanese American is a reflection and stigma which unfairly casts suspicion and doubt as to loyalty," the JACL letter added.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Future of the 442nd

An announcement from Supreme Allied Headquarters on May 26 hints that the 442nd Infantry Regiment (Japanese American Combat Team) will not be redeployed to the Pacific war theatre.

Supreme Headquarters announced that United States soldiers who have served in combat in the European theatre of operations and also fought "in actual combat" in Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia or Italy will be ineligible for reassignment to the Pacific unless they specifically volunteer for such service.

The 442nd Regiment has performed with distinction in both the European theatre, where they are credited with breaking a main line of German resistance in bitter fighting in the Vosges mountains, and in Italy where the Nisei GI has fought, first as a member of the 100th Battalion and later in the larger 442nd Regiment, from the beaches of Salerno until V-E day in Turin.

The Supreme Headquarters indicated the future role of the Japanese American regiment, if it is maintained on active status, in their announcement which stated that if soldiers who are ineligible for reassignment to the Pacific through combat service in both the European and Mediterranean commands do not have sufficient discharge points they will be utilized in army of occupation units.

Although the War Department's policy has been to use Japanese Americans in specialized, non-combat services in the Pacific war, there have been exceptions to the rule, and there is nothing in the Supreme Headquarters announcement to prevent the 442nd as a unit from serving in the Pacific if they specifically volunteer for such duty. There have been reports that the 442nd had volunteered for Pacific service, and news reports from the front in Europe have indicated that the Japanese American soldier was willing to serve on any of America's battlefields, as many Nisei are already serving in the Pacific. However, in view of the War Department's policy of not using Japanese Americans as combat troops in the Pacific, it is expected that its present program will be maintained. Meanwhile, an increasing number of highly trained Japanese American specialists are being used in the continuing war in the Pacific.

The War Department's policy is based on military expediency alone and does not imply any question as to the ability or willingness of the Japanese American soldier to fight in the Pacific.

It Happened in Monterey

On April 23 the Monterey Peninsula Herald carried an advertisement of the Monterey Bay Council on Japanese Relations, Inc., which invited membership to the group on the basis of its general purposes: to discourage the return of the evacuees; to deport all aliens "whose beliefs make impossible their loyalty to the United States"; to strengthen and demand strict enforcement of existing alien land laws, and to conduct an "educational" program concerning the Japanese Americans.

The advertisement, titled "Organization to Discourage Return of Japanese to the Pacific Coast," appeared, ironically enough, next to a "Prayer for Peace" by St. Francis of Assisi.

The answers to the ad, however, were not long in coming. A flood of protesting letters poured upon the editor of the Herald, and in a full-page advertisement, over 400 residents of that area made it clear that the Monterey Bay Council did not speak for all of Monterey.

Names like Robinson Jeffers, Edward F. R.

Ricketts, Dan Tothoroh, John Steinbeck and Edward Weston appeared among the signers of the second advertisement.

And in one of the many letters to the editor printed in the Herald, was that of Edward Ricetts, who said:

"We think of this former German leader (Hitler), with his theory of 'racial superiority,' as a complete failure—a military failure at least, soon to be discredited and forgotten.

"But in this asylum of the oppressed, his seed bears fruit. It is ironical that only here his ideas live on, in a country built on the theory that he shunned—the theory that all men, created equal, must be allowed equal opportunities in life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness regardless of race or creed. He lives on in the minds and hearts of brave Americans (hoodlums, some will call them) who, despite great personal risk, fire from speeding cars into the homes of fellow Americans. Or better, who burn the property of fellow humans whom they condemn sight unseen because of race. And here also thousands of equally brave guardians of democracy are patiently erecting a structure of prejudice on which the war of the future can be based. A real war this time—a credit to his teachings!

"In due time, these ideas of racism can be applied successfully to other recent Americans, to Filipinos and Negroes and Jews, to children of Chinese, German and Polish ancestry. Until finally there shall be left here (a unique country!) only the few thousand yet remaining of our true original natives, the American Indians.

"And so Hitler, suffering in his own land a death perhaps neglected and unhonored, richly succeeds here in America. Truly a prophet hat no honor in his own country."

Enlisted Reserve Corps

The Army has indicated that inductees of Japanese ancestry will no longer be placed in the Enlisted Reserve Corps prior to their call to active duty. In the future it is reported that all Japanese Americans called to service will be immediately shipped to a reception center as are all other inductees.

Abolishment of ERC status for Nisei inductees can be interpreted as a ramification of victory in Europe. When the 442nd Infantry Regiment was in action, the unit required a constant flow of replacements. Because the War Department desired to maintain the racial character of the 442nd, replacements could not be obtained from the Army's usual reservoir of trained fighting men. It was necessary to train Japanese American replacements in special training battalions. ERC status was instituted for Nisei inductees as a means by which the Army could build up a pool of Nisei personnel and could call these men into training one the same date and in whatever numerical groups as was necessary.

The dropping of ERC status for the Nisei means that they will be processed in the same manner as other recruits. Although there has been no formal announcement of the fact, the cancellation of ERC for the Nisei also indicates that no further all-Japanese American units are to be trained for combat service.

Although ERC status could be considered a special category for the Nisei, it also worked to convenience of the Nisei, most of the inductees from the mainland having been dislocated by the evacuation. During the time a Nisei inductee was on inactive duty in the ERC he was able to help in the relocation and reestablishment of his family, or to visit the West Coast area for business purposes, such as the inspection of property and business holdings.

The Superman Cult

Alfred Rosenberg, the ideological leader of Nazi racism, is now a prisoner in Allied hands. Julius Streicher, the screaming anti-Semite, is a captive. Into the Allied net in Germany have fallen the leaders of Hitler's Superman cult.

Rosenberg, who directed the education of Germany in Nazi ideology, had declared that Nazism on the Pacific Coast of the United States could be initiated with a campaign of violent racism against persons of Japanese ancestry.

Now the Nazi race-baiters have been militarily annihilated and their leadership has been captured. But on the West Coast of the United States the ideological counterparts of the Nazis, Rosenberg and Streicher, continue to spread their racist poison. The war for global freedom will not have ended until V-A day has been achieved against the followers of fascist racism.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Racism in British Columbia

This column is prompted by a letter from an American soldier of Japanese ancestry who is stationed somewhere on Canada's West Coast — in an area from which Canadians of Japanese ancestry have been excluded since their evacuation in the spring of 1942. This Japanese American soldier is deeply concerned with the plight of Canada's citizens of Japanese ancestry who face imminent deportation (the euphemism is "repatriation").

There never has been any indication that the Japanese Canadians are any less loyal to their native land and Allied war cause than the Japanese Americans to theirs. Canada's Nisei (the word "Nisei" is widely used in Canada to describe Japanese Canadians) have a splendid record of citizenship, and there is no record of any act of sabotage or espionage by Japanese Canadians. Yet, although Japanese American soldiers are assisting in Canada's war effort, Canadian Nisei are not, as a group, being permitted to perform that same service. The answer lies in the morass of British Columbia politics and in the influence of British Columbia politicians in determining Dominion policy.

West Coast Americans of Japanese ancestry are ending a three-year exile and are returning to their jobs, homes and farms. In Canada there does not appear to be any immediate solution for the plight of the 23,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry, 75 per cent of whom are citizens of the Dominion. Japanese Canadians are still barred from the areas from which they were evacuated and the exclusion restrictions, in the light of Ottawa policy, may be in effect long after V-J Day.

This week the citizens of Canada, except for those of Asiatic ancestry in British Columbia, will go to the polls in a national election which is expected to affirm the war leadership of Prime Minister Mackenzie King and the Liberal party. The political lineup of Canada's three major national parties goes something like this: the Progressive Conservatives represent the right wing, the Liberal Party the center, and the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation (CCF) is the "New Deal" party of the socialist left. Nationally, in their attitude toward the Japanese Canadians, the Progressive Conservatives want to deport them, the Liberals want to scatter them and the CCF believes in the citizenship rights of the Nisei Canadian. Although the evacuee issue is not important as a national issue, it is of prime importance in British Columbia where lived 98 per cent of the Japanese Canadians, and both the Progressive Conservatives and the Liberals have attempted to make political capital about the fair play stand of the CCF.

Prime Minister King's government ordered the evacuation of the Japanese Canadians from their British Columbia homes and supervised the resettlement of the evacuees in relocation centers located on the sites of ghost towns in the Canadian Rockies. Recently Ottawa ordered the compulsory registration of all evacuees in British Columbia. The evacuees were given two choices: (1) To resettle east of the Rockies or (2) to "repatriate" to Japan. Those who signed for post-war deportation to Japan were promised the protection of their property and financial resources and were offered additional inducements in jobs and security. The eagerness of certain British Columbia politicians to achieve the wholesale deportation of the Japanese Canadians is manifested in the Dominion's program which makes disloyalty, the renunciation of Canadian citizenship, attractive, and offers little to those who have maintained their faith in the ultimate justice of Canadian democracy. A Canadian girl wrote in a letter to a friend recently: "Roy has a chance to go as a sawyer at \$1.00 an hour, north of Kamloops, but he can't go unless he signs to go to Japan."

Reports from Canada indicate that at least 70 per cent of the Canadian evacuees have fallen into the trap prepared by the racists and have signed for "repatriation" to Japan. In the final tabulation the figures may be higher. It should be stressed that the Cana-

dian evacuees had but two choices. To sign for "repatriation" to Japan and remain in the security of the relocation centers, or to promise to relocate "east of the Rockies."

The treatment of Canada's minority of Japanese Canadians should be of concern to delegates to the United Nations conference in San Francisco. Howard Norman of the Vancouver Consulate Council described that treatment on May 1, 1945: "... we have slandered, insulted and harassed them. We now have two laws in Canada — one for non-Japanese citizens, and the other for Japanese Canadians; we have established the ghetto principle. This is exaggeration. They are the citizens any municipal council must debar from residing within borders. We have continued to do laws that had nothing to do with military security, which necessitated their evacuation from the Pacific Coast..."

The plight of Japanese Canadians is based on the fact that their problem has been isolated in the special situation of British Columbia. Canada's conscience has not yet been stirred by the story of the treatment of the evacuees. Even the fact that a limited number of Japanese Canadians have been accepted as volunteers in the Army at the specific request of "British and the other Commonwealth governments," in words of Prime Minister King, has not been given wide circulation. The belief that institution of the policy of accepting a handful of Canadian Nisei may hurt Prime Minister King's liberal party in the elections. In British Columbia two of Prime Minister King's lieutenants, Ian Mackenzie and Tom Reid, are placing the full force of their campaign oratory on race-baiting of the Nisei.

Mackenzie, Veterans Minister for Canada, has used as his campaign slogan, "No Japs from the Rockies to the Sea." Last week at a political rally in Vancouver Mackenzie, one of the Dominion's most colorful political figures, roared: "If the Japs are in, I'm out."

"Let me make my position clear. This is your last chance to settle the Japanese problem on the coast... They are not coming back to our farmlands, fruitlands and fishing... If you vote the CCF you are voting to stall the Japs in economic competition with your returning servicemen."

Angus MacInnis, CCF leader in British Columbia and the author of "Oriental Canadians: Outcasts or Citizens," answered Mackenzie declaring:

"Those who foment race hatred do so because they have no constructive program to meet the needs of the people."

The general impression in the United States has been that Canada's evacuation of Japanese Canadians from its West Coast followed the American evacuation. The facts are that Canada's evacuation policy was announced weeks before that of the United States. On Feb. 5, 1942, Ottawa ordered all male aliens of Japanese ancestry to leave the area west of the Cascade mountains. On Feb. 27 the British Columbia Security Commission was organized to superintend the evacuation of persons of Japanese ancestry. The day before the Dominion government had ordered a dusk-to-dawn curfew for all persons of Japanese ancestry. Similar activities in the United States, governing the evacuation, were not announced until the following March. It appears from the evidence that General DeWitt's plan followed that of Canada's.

The Canadian government ordered the registration of all property by the evacuees before their evacuation. Later a survey of property owned by the evacuees was carried out and the sale of such land for "the peace, order and welfare of Canada," was authorized and carried out.

The Japanese American soldier writing from British Columbia fears the future consequences of the injustices now being done to the Japanese Canadians. He believes that the infamy of British Columbia's racists should be posed before the people of Canada and the world.

Vagaries

Extras . . .

A major Hollywood studio recently asked for 30 Japanese Americans for extra work in a forthcoming production. The film is to be produced in the Caribbean and the Nisei actors were offered \$100 per week plus maintenance. The offer was reportedly relayed to the relocation centers and many evacuees are said to have volunteered for the film work. However, it's expected that most of the extras will be recruited from among the Nisei already in New York. Some Nisei may also have speaking roles in the film . . . This is reportedly the first call for Nisei actors by Hollywood studio since the evacuation.

Ball Player . . .

Leonard Cohen, New York Post sports writer, calls Kay Kiyakawa, co-captain of the University of Connecticut baseball team, one of the smallest college players ever seen in the East. Kiyakawa, top pitcher for Connecticut, recently pitched and batted his team to a 3 to 2 victory over Brooklyn college . . . Henry Holt and Co., New York publishers, recently reported that Taro Yashima, author-artist of "The New Sun," is preparing a new book on the Japanese underground.

Acquittal . . .

Censored: John O'Donnell, anti-administration Washington columnist for the New York Daily News, on April 25 defended the acquittal of three drunken men who set fire to the packing shed of Sumio Doi near Auburn, Cal. Noting that the jury had acquitted the men on the ground that "this is a white man's country," O'Donnell said the verdict reflected "the honest thought of the people." However, according to a note last week in The Nation, the editors of the New York Daily News apparently didn't agree with their star columnist. After the first edition, that paragraph disappeared from O'Donnell's column and was replaced by a picture of Sir Anthony Eden and Sir Alexander Cadogan.

Book on Poston . . .

A complete and authoritative report on a war relocation center was published last week by the Princeton University Press. It is Lt. Commander Alexander H. Leighton's "The Governing of Men," the story of the Colorado River relocation center at Poston. Commander Leighton, a psychiatrist and anthropologist, worked with the evacuees at Poston. "Japanese relocation," says an ad for his book, "has been a test tube for the study of human nature under the conditions we shall encounter in the areas we occupy. It has taught us many valuable lessons. . . . It shows the way, through what we have learned at Poston, to the solution of the problems on which enduring peace will depend."

Secretariat . . .

Michi Yasumura is on the International Secretariat of the Institute of Pacific Relations. . . . In William S. Hart's autobiography, "My Life—East and West," written a few years ago, he mentions as one of the leading movie actresses of the time—Tsuru Aoki—along with Sessue Hayakawa as one of the leading actors.

Coast Labor . . .

The great majority of West Coast unions, particularly within the CIO, have supported the civil rights of Americans of Japanese ancestry and have backed the return of the evacuees to their former homes. The exception to the rule has been the AFL Teamsters' Union, ruled on the West Coast by the labor czar, Dave Beck, which is now threatening walk-outs at any Seattle produce house which handles produce grown by farmers of Japanese ancestry. . . . Strong-arm efforts by members of the Teamsters' Union in Los Angeles to prevent the reemployment of Americans of Japanese ancestry in the wholesale produce market have been reported. One of the incidents occurred at a produce house operated by a Chinese American who had hired a Nisei.

Weekly . . .

A leading Negro weekly in Los Angeles hopes to start its plan to

Federal Judge Rules Military Had No Right to Enforce Expulsion Orders Against Nisei

Judge Hall Orders Injunction to Restrain Western Defense Commander From Using Military Force to Prevent Return of Litigants to Coast

LOS ANGELES — Ruling that the military authorities had no power to enforce exclusion orders against Americans of Japanese descent, or of any descent, Judge Peirson M. Hall, of the Federal District Court at Los Angeles, last Friday ordered an injunction to issue restraining Major General H. C. Pratt, Western Defense commander, from interfering with or preventing by military or physical force the right of Elmer Yamamoto, Dr. George Ochikubo and Kiyoshi Shigekawa to return to California and the Pacific Coast.

All are American citizens of Japanese ancestry. Yamamoto is an attorney, resided and practicing law at Los Angeles before his evacuation, and is now in the Poston Relocation Center. Shigekawa is a former San Pedro, Cal., resident, active in the Fishermen's Union, American Federation of Labor, and Dr. Ochikubo is a practicing dentist, formerly from Oakland, and now at the Topaz Relocation Center. The test cases were supported by the American Civil Liberties Union to secure a court ruling as to whether the exercise of military force in the enforcement of military exclusion orders is constitutional.

Judge Hall took the view that it was unnecessary for him to decide whether the individual exclusion orders issued by the military authorities of themselves were unconstitutional, since he ruled that the military orders can legally be enforced only in the Federal and Civil Courts, and that when a subject of an exclusion order is prosecuted in the Federal Courts for a violation of an Act of Congress, which makes it a crime to disobey a military order, he would be then giving full opportunity to have his claim that the military order was unconstitutional passed upon by the Federal Courts.

Although holding that the courts could not pass upon the question of military necessity, and that the question was for the decision by the military authorities, Judge Hall outlined the grave consequences of the unlimited exercise of military power over the entire civilian population along the Pacific Coast as well as throughout the entire United States. Of the sweeping power claimed by the military authorities, Judge Hall said:

"It was asserted from the witness stand that the commanding general has the power and right to physically remove by 'necessary' military force at any time of the day or night any person, or all persons from the area of the Western Defense Command who might violate any order or proclamation of the commanding general, and this power and right is asserted, not alone against persons of Japanese extraction, but is claimed to exist over 'every inhabitant' within the area of the Western Defense Command, re-

become an inter-racial newspaper by hiring a Nisei reporter-businessman. Interested Nisei can write to Lucius W. Lomax Jr., 4225 South Central Avenue, Los Angeles 11, California.

WW . . .

Walter Winchell advised his huge Blue network audience recently to read "Japanese American Soldiers Make Good," by Blake Clark and Major Oland Russell, in American Mercury for June. The Mercury article will be digested in the July issue of Reader's Digest, according to Winchell. . . . Justice Department officials are studying copies of ordinances passed by authorities in Louisiana parishes (counties) prohibiting the sale of property to persons of Japanese ancestry. . . . The AP reported on May 23 from Okinawa that two Japanese American GIs had found 245 civilians hiding in two huge wells and had persuaded them to surrender. . . . The Hearst press recently opened its cannonading against a bill, reportedly backed by the ACLU, to repeal the Asiatic Exclusion Act of 1924.

gardless of the citizenship, occupation or any other circumstances of the person or persons involved, except the single circumstance that the commanding general has, as a matter of military necessity, concluded that such person must be excluded as a potentially dangerous person because such person has violated a fiat of the commanding general; and the testimony that 25 persons, most, if not all, of whom were citizens, only one of whom was of Japanese extraction, had been moved from this area by physical and military force, the last one in October, 1944, by a squad of six armed soldiers and three officers."

He noted that: "Actually, the power . . . of one commanding general, or another, of one defense command, or another, may extend to every person within the continental United States."

Of this power, Judge Hall stated:

"If the powers exist as asserted . . . then an effective means has been found for actually suspending the writ of habeas corpus without appearing to do so, as it would only be necessary for a capricious commanding general to create a military area which would encompass the territory within which the courts are situated having jurisdiction over him, and then to remove therefrom all persons who might violate whatever restrictions he may impose in his discretion. He might, under his contentions as to power, remove the judges of the courts and the civil authorities. It is not suggested that this is likely to happen or that any commanding general would be apt to do so. But the inquiry is on the question of the extent of his power. And if these possibilities sound startling, it must be remembered that under Executive Order 9066, curfew was imposed upon a class of more than one hundred thousand persons, most of whom were citizens; that blackout and dimout regulations applied to all persons; that flying regulations are now in existence which apply to all persons; that cameras, radios and other personal property harmless in themselves were denied to the possession of a designated class of citizens exceeding a hundred thousand in number, and that as recently as January 25, 1945, Civilian Restrictive Order No. 33 was issued which applies to all persons and prohibits any person from transferring or delivering certain designated articles to any excludee, and that as a matter of common knowledge these articles were surrendered to the various sheriffs and chiefs of police, so that this order contemplates that if these civil authorities still have such articles in their possession, they are subject to the power of removal by the commanding general; and that the basis of these, as of every order and proclamation issued by the commanding general under Executive Order 9066, is his finding that 'military necessity' requires them."

"If the military commander may by military force summarily remove from the State of California (or any other place for that matter) any person which he may decide has violated any of the orders heretofore or hereafter promulgated by him, then surely his power is of the most drastic and absolute kind. According to Judge Hall, the power to enforce military orders was lodged exclusively in the civil, not in the military, authorities. The federal jurist thus put it:

"Neither congress nor the chief executive, apparently conscious of the constitutional supremacy of the civil authorities, in delegating such vast power over the conduct and lives of the entire population, saw fit to permit the use of military force to execute the orders of the military commander on civilians by a squad of soldiers using such force as is necessary, on the imprimatur of a military commander, but preserve the right of civilians to be tried by a jury in the civilian courts with all the safeguards inherent in such procedure, and made such prosecution the exclusive means of enforcement."

Of the federal legislation on the

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Logic Lost on Night-Rider Mentalities

The lonely California side road was deserted the night Levi Multanen, a Parlier rancher, took the law in his own hands. Multanen fired four shots into the home of Charles Iwasaki, an American of Japanese extraction, and then fled into the darkness like a common, cringing criminal.

Apparently, Levi Multanen was not so clever as some California night riders, or else the sheriff was more alert than most of his colleagues, for Multanen was apprehended and brought to trial.

Multanen admitted the shooting, but pleaded a revenge motive. He sought to justify the attempted slaying on his assumption that his nephew had been killed in the South Pacific. And then he revealed that he had received a letter from the nephew the day after that nephew had been "avenged" in a California farmhouse.

What sort of backwood logic and imbecility is this that a man should attempt to kill innocent countrymen under the delusion that his kin was a casualty of war? That sort of thing, when committed in passion, is known as running amok.

But the insanity of the situation becomes more patent. The justice of the peace who heard the case sentenced the admitted gunman to a six-month term, and then suspended that sentence. In other words, the law in a stinking hometown decision recognized an attempt at murder only as serious as a misdemeanor—petty pickpockets, vagrants and drunks have been given stiffer terms. And in suspending sentence, the court gave recognition to the doctrine that "Japs" are fair game for any boozed-up American fascist with a rifle and a fast car.

Meanwhile, at the Minidoka war relocation center, Hunt, Idaho, the deaths of two more service men were made known last week.

One was Pvt. Ben L. Stafford, a marine, killed in the bloody battle for Okinawa, 325 miles from the Japanese homeland. Private Stafford's father has a war job, too, that of looking after the welfare of several thousands of the "Japs" on whom Levi Multanen sought to wreak his vengeance.

But Harry L. Stafford, Minidoka project director, knew that these "Japs" from his center had sent hundreds of their sons, husbands and fathers to fight for America. He knew that more than 30 of these men had made the supreme sacrifice, that almost a hundred had suffered wounds in the war to make democracy safe for people like Levi Multanen.

And if the elder Stafford needed a reminder of the war role of these "Japs," he had but to remember that Minidoka's other death of the week was that of T/3 Eddie Fukui, lost in the Kermadec islands lying off Okinawa.

Eddie Fukui's parents were evacuated from Tacoma, Wash., in the spring of 1942. Their wartime sacrifice, the government decreed, was that of leaving their homes for a barracks city behind barbed wire enclosures so that the war could get on. And the government chose Harry Stafford to administer the camp which ultimately became home to the Fukui family.

But there is no great nor small, no distinction of rank nor power nor prestige, Caucasian nor Jap, in the parental grieving of Shuichi Fukui, evacuee, and Harry Stafford, project director. A great void may have separated the two men in their daily lives. But in the numbness that the deaths of sons has brought to the two men's hearts, there is true equality and the kinship of having given loved ones to the cause of peace.

Shuichi Fukui, the dead soldier's

subject, Judge Hall said:

"Executive Order 9066 and Law 503, taken together, were not designed to supplant but to supplement and aid the civil authorities in carrying out their duties of prosecution and punishment under ordinary law as expressed in existing legislation."

A. L. Wirin, legal representative for the Nisei, declared:

"The noteworthy and courageous opinion of Judge Hall represents the first favorable decision by a judge of any court on the Pacific Coast involving the military exclusion orders upon persons of Japanese descent."

The military authorities appeared in court through the United States attorney for southern California, Charles H. Carr, and Edward J. Ennis of the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C.

father, no longer is a resident of the Minidoka camp. He has resettled in Burley, Idaho, and but for the whims of fortune it might have been his home that Levi Multanen—or any of the handful of Levi Multanens that speed along California highways by night—fired into with hatred in his heart.

Logic, reason and plain common sense talk apparently do not make much of an impression on night-rider mentalities. But it might be worthwhile for the war department to undertake a little experiment in trying to differentiate for these unthinking ones the hated enemy Jap from persons of Japanese descent who are Americans in everything except their physical characteristics.

The war department might bring back a few of its veterans—perhaps buddies who have seen men like Pvt. Stafford and T/3 Fukui die—to explain just what it is they are fighting for.

We feel the kin of those who have fallen would feel their loss to be not in vain if all Americans could be made to realize the principles for which their men died.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Mark Clark on Unity

CHICAGO SUN

Pointing out that men of 12 nationalities made up Gen. Mark Clark's command in Italy, the Chicago Sun of June 1 declared:

"We know how Gen. Clark's fellowship with the ranks helped knit into unity a fighting force of diverse origins. We shall not forget the gallantry of Nisei and Negro troops in Italy."

"All," Gen. Clark told the Sun, "contributed magnificently to our victory. If these men can work together in war, I believe they can cooperate in peace." These words should reinforce the faith of every civilian who wants democracy to prosper."

Only a Shotgun

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

"Because one Levi Multanen, in the words of District Attorney James M. Thuesen, used only a shotgun to fire into the house of a Japanese American when he might have used a powerful deer rifle he owned, and therefore 'did not intend to injure anyone,' Judge Crosby let Multanen off with a suspended sentence. Besides, Multanen said he was sorry," the Chronicle, San Francisco's leading newspaper declared on May 30.

"If the law is to be obeyed," adds the Chronicle, "Judge Crosby and Mr. Thuesen are offering very little encouragement, coming from officers sworn to uphold the law. To remind Mr. Thuesen of something he should know already under his oath of office: it is not incumbent upon him to pass along anyone's questioning of the constitutional rights guaranteed everyone in this country; his job is to enforce them. The Judge's slap on the wrist speaks—very softly—for itself."

Pegging Lies

DES MOINES REGISTER

"The War Relocation Authority has published some hard-boiled facts to peg some of the demagoguery that has circulated about Japanese Americans during the war," says the Des Moines Register, giving samples of lies and the actual facts.

Among distortions given as examples are the allegation that all Japanese Americans are dual citizens, that Japanese language schools were maintained "to foster Japanese militarism," that Nisei "deliberately" settled near military installations, and that less than 2 per cent of Japanese Americans have been inducted for military service.

ILWU Will Hold Formal Trial For Stockton Members on Race Discrimination Charge

SAN FRANCISCO—The formal trial of rebellious ILWU members of the Stockton unit of Local 6 who refused to work with an American of Japanese ancestry will start on June 16, it was announced June 1 by officers of the parent union.

The individual members will be tried by the union to determine whether they should be expelled for their "racial discrimination."

It was indicated that members who had refused to sign pledges to stand by the CIO's no-discrimination clause would face trial.

Meanwhile, officials of the CIO's ILWU termed counter-charges raised by suspended members of the Stockton unit "a legal dodge" and reported that the only issue in the intraunion dispute is race discrimination.

The Stockton unit was suspended after members refused to work with an ILWU member of Japanese ancestry.

A group of the Stockton warehouse workers have been circulating repudiations of the executive board action in disciplining the Stockton group, claiming that the issue is now one of union democracy.

Richard Lynden, president of Local 6, said on May 31:

"There is only one issue at Stockton. That issue is whether the members of our union will or will not work on the job with other workers, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, as the union's constitution provides."

Los Angeles CIO Councils Backs ILWU

Actions Inspired by No-Discrimination Fight in Stockton

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—A resolution sharply condemning discriminatory acts against Americans of Japanese ancestry was recently passed by the Los Angeles CIO Council and by San Pedro Local 13 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

Both actions were inspired by a resolution which had been passed by the Stockton, Cal., unit of Local 3 of the ILWU, which expressed opposition to working with returned Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The Los Angeles CIO Council reiterated the traditional policy of the CIO, which is opposed to racial discrimination in any form.

"This council deplores any action taken by locals within the CIO, where the membership has resolved that they would not work with returned Americans of Japanese ancestry," the resolution said.

The council further called upon locals to rescind any such discriminatory motions which have been passed.

NISEI SOLDIER LIKES ATTITUDE OF MIDWEST PEOPLE

MADISON, Wis. — Free of the prejudices of other sections of the country, the Midwest is the most American part of America.

This was the opinion expressed here recently by Sgt. David K. Inouye, formerly of Salem, Oregon, who came to Wisconsin to locate a permanent home for his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sanji Inouye, 35-1-B, Minidoka.

Sergeant Inouye explained that he selected Madison because his sister Mary worked here a year ago and because it is "an educational center with beautiful environment and good climate."

Asked about the Nisei in uniform, Sergeant Inouye, who returned only a short time ago from the Philippines, replied:

"People in this country need never fear that Americans of Japanese ancestry in the war zones will betray them. What would happen to any of us who were captured by the Japs—well, I don't think I ever would let myself be taken prisoner."

Mrs. Inouye, who is employed by the War Production Board in Washington, accompanied her husband to Madison.

Man in Union Case May Not Be Citizen

SAN FRANCISCO — The War Relocation Authority announced June 5 through its Stockton office that Fukuso Yamamoto, 41, storm center of racial discrimination charges against a group of ILWU members in Stockton, was believed to be an alien.

It was an effort by CIO officials to place Yamamoto, then supposed to be a citizen, in a warehouse job which started the dispute in the union.

A spokesman for the ILWU group said in San Francisco that the discovery that Yamamoto may be an alien has "nothing to do with the principles involved in the case. It's up to the government to screen these people, not the union, and what we're interested in is seeing to it that there is no discrimination agitated among our members."

Richard Lynden, president of Local 6, announced that the 600-member Crockett unit of the ILWU has voted unanimous support for the demand that there be no racial discrimination.

WRA officials in Stockton said that Yamamoto insists he was born in Hawaii but has no records to prove it.

War Labor Board Praises Ability of Nisei Personnel

NEW YORK—Five Nisei young women employed by the National War Labor Board in New York City were described as "among our most valued employees" in a letter recently received from the Board's personnel officer by the local WRA relocation office.

The five girls are: Masako Okada and Yasuko Tsutsumida, Gila River; Sayoko Doi and Ruth Fujiwara, Minidoka; and Trea Hamazawa, Heart Mountain.

Following is the text of the letter:

"We would like to express our appreciation of the excellent service you are performing, from which we have greatly benefited. We want you to know that the five young women you have referred to us for employment, Yasuko Tsutsumida, Masako Okada, Sayoko Doi, Trea Hamazawa and Ruth Fujiwara, are among our most valued employees. Each of them is outstandingly conscientious and proficient at her duties, and we have had unsolicited favorable comment from supervisors in four different sections of the agency."

"We shall continue to welcome your choice of applicants."

The letter was written by Miss Eileen Ahern, personnel officer for the Second Region of the National War Labor Board, for John C. Fraser, director of the region's division of administrative management.

Three Nisei Win Graduate Degrees

MADISON, Wis.—Three Nisei students were among the recipients of graduate degrees and prizes at the ninety-second commencement exercises of the University of Wisconsin on May 26.

Kiyoshi Higuchi and Miyoshi Ikawa were given master of philosophy degrees in biochemistry. Higuchi is from San Jose, Cal., and the Heart Mountain War Relocation Project. Ikawa, who has never resided in a center, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Eizo Ikawa, 13-11-3, Manzanar.

Michael Morizono, son of Mr. and Mrs. K. Morizono, 10-12-B, Central Utah Project, was awarded the Lewis prize for the best freshman theme written during the college year with his paper on "Whither Are We Bound?" Morizono, a journalism major, is from Oakland, Cal., and central Utah.

General Clark Brought Nisei Hero Back from Italy Front

Liberator of Italy Tells of Pride in Japanese Americans

CHICAGO—"It has been a great privilege to have the Japanese Americans in my command," General Mark W. Clark, commander of the Fifteenth Army Group in the Mediterranean area, declared in a telegram on June 2 to William Minami, president of the Chicago chapter of the JACL.

General Clark declared that he and his party of aides and enlisted combat veterans from the fighting in Italy were "greatly

honored" by the tribute paid them in Chicago on Memorial Day.

"You will be interested to know that I selected to return with me T/Sgt. Goro Tsuchida, one of the men who has fought so magnificently with the 442nd Combat Team, which included the magnificent 100th Battalion," General Clark said in his wire to the JACL from Washington.

General Clark declared that the Japanese Americans in his command "have always fought with great valor and have contributed to the final success."

The Chicago JACL had wired General Clark, welcoming him to the city.

Palo Alto School to Accept Memorial to Nisei Soldier

Los Angeles CIO Council Condemns Placer Jury Action

LOS ANGELES—The CIO's district Auto and Aircraft Council on June 2 condemned attacks on Japanese Americans and urged the governors of California, Oregon and Washington "to take public steps" to prevent further terrorism.

The union said action of a Placer county, Calif., jury in acquitting three persons accused of terrorizing Japanese Americans was "detrimental to the welfare of our loyal citizens, many of whom are honorably discharged veterans of this war or have sons and relatives in service."

KENNY PRAISES POLICE OFFICIALS IN FRESNO AREA

SAN FRANCISCO — Attorney General Robert W. Kenny praised law enforcement officials in Fresno county for their prosecution of cases involving anti-Nisei terrorism, but added that "there are other counties in this state about which I don't feel so sure."

"Both the district attorney and the sheriff's office in Fresno are on their toes," Kenny said. "At least, they got an arrest and a conviction, which is more than has been done in other California cases. There is nothing to indicate a breakdown of law enforcement there."

"At least Fresno county has done more than any other county in taking steps against the terror-

Will Be Presented By Nisei Friends of Fred Yamamoto

PALO ALTO, Calif. — A memorial to Fred Yamamoto, first Palo Alto Nisei to lose his life in the service of his country, will be presented to Palo Alto High school, his alma mater, by his Japanese American school friends at an awards assembly on June 13, the Palo Alto Times announced on May 30.

The board of education of the Palo Alto Unified school district unanimously accepted the gift, which will consist of a book memorial.

Yamamoto was one of the 442nd combat team group who was killed during the saving of the "Lost Battalion" on October 28. He was the first from the Palo Alto community to volunteer for service under a provision which allowed Nisei to enlist.

The book memorial was suggested in a letter to the school board by Hideo Furukawa, former Palo Alto high school student.

Furukawa said he and his friends selected the book memorial because "Fred was a young fellow who wanted very much to go through a university, but could not because of family responsibilities; he was, however, an avid reader and lover of books."

Furukawa quoted Yamamoto as saying at the time of volunteering, "I'm betting on America and I'm not going to sit back and let someone else do the fighting for me."

ists," Kenny said.

He said he believed that the "local law enforcement officers should be encouraged rather than superseded."

Nisei Soldier Musicians in Italy Round Up Nazi Prisoners

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—Veterans of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team were chasing so fast after Jerries on the Fifth Army front in Italy they just couldn't be bothered to round up the prisoners.

This was shortly before the unconditional surrender of all German forces in Italy after the 442nd broke through the Gothic line and was racing up the Ligurian Sea coast to keep the demoralized enemy on the run.

Near one city, Italian partisans held 200 Germans who had surrendered to them, but they had no way of bringing in the PWs. Members of the 206th Army Ground Forces band of the 442nd were drafted to truck the Germans in.

Setting aside their instruments for carbines, with two men to a truck, they headed toward the front in convoy. As Sergeant Herbert E. Odagawa, nephew of Emory K. Iseri, 1052 Kopke Street, Honolulu, T. H., related his experiences:

"There was one prisoner who could speak English. He said he was the interpreter for the general. I asked him where the general was, and he said, 'Up there in the first truck.'"

Odagawa, who plays the tenor saxophone and has six years of musical background, has a brother, Private First Class George Odagawa, in the 522nd Field Artillery Battalion of the 442nd. He is a

graduate of Harrington high school in Honolulu.

Private First Class Masanobu Okamoto, whose brother, Jenichi, resides at 221 South Beretania Street, Honolulu, learned how German propaganda had affected the Jerry prisoners. Okamoto attended Lahainaluna school in Maui, and was attending vocational training school prior to entering the army.

"The German soldiers were not allowed to listen to any programs from England, United States or other stations except German," he said. "They didn't know about Berlin falling to the Russians until some Italians told them about it. Their propaganda told them if they were captured by the Americans they would be treated badly in the prison camps and if captured by the Russians they would be slaves for the rest of their lives. They were glad to be captured by the Americans."

Danny Akimoto, son of Mrs. Fuji Akimoto, 1728 Kolohikailane, Honolulu, another Farrington high school graduate, who has a brother, Private First Class Koji Akimoto, in the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, at first kept his carbine at port arms and kept the prisoners at a distance.

"Later," he said, "when I saw how happy they were to get captured, I let them come nearer to me. When I told them to do this or do that they jumped to it. Those Jerries are sure regimented."

Letter-Box FROM OUR READERS

Moe Yonemura

Editor, Pacific Citizen:

The death of 2nd Lieut. Moe Yonemura in Italy seems to me to deserve more than merely a perfunctory mention in a casualty list. Moe was one of that rare crew of fellows referred to in colleges as B.M.O.C., Big Man On Campus. Out at U.C.L.A. where he was head cheer leader in 1941, Moe was universally respected for his spirit and loyalty to the school. He undertook his extra-curricular responsibilities more seriously than most of us who sat contented in the libraries with our books. There was hardly a significant student group with which he was not in some way affiliated and could not assist some Nisei in joining. He was truly a model for the rest of us in his manner of becoming completely absorbed into a group whatever its nature and invariably emerging in high leadership.

Sincerely,

Masamori Kojima
Hull House
Chicago, Ill.

Gila Volunteer Wins Bronze Star Medal

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—One of the first volunteers from the Gila River Relocation Center in Rivers, Ariz., Sergeant Charles S. Mayeda, radio maintenance man of the 3rd Battalion, 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, recently was awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service in combat.

Mayeda, formerly from Vacaville, Cal., was decorated by Major General Edward M. Almond, commander of the Fifth Army's 92nd "Buffalo" Division at a victory ceremony in Genoa a few days before the final Allied victory in Italy.

Mayeda was decorated for action during the Battle for Germany in the heavily wooded and mountainous Vosges Forests of northeastern France.

The Nazis' heavy artillery and mortar concentration disrupted wire communication so constantly radio contact became a necessity. During a particularly intense barrage, Company I's radio was damaged. Mayeda dashed 30 yards through the barrage to his trailer for basic repair parts and equipment. Without waiting for the shelling to cease, he ran another 100 yards and repaired the radio.

He repaired radios throughout the day and voluntarily operated the company radio during the night when the section was reduced to two men because of enemy action.

Mayeda entered the army on May 25, 1943, and came overseas with the 442nd Combat Team last May. In addition to the Bronze Star, he wears the European Theater Ribbon and four battle stars for the Rome-Arno River offensive, Battle for Germany, the Apennine Mountain and Po Valley drives of the Fifth Army, the Combat Infantryman Badge and the Good Conduct Medal.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitaro Mayeda, live at the Gila River Relocation Center.

Denver JACL to Hold Inaugural Ball

DENVER, Colo. — Under the able co-chairmanship of Mrs. Merijane Yokoe and George Furuta, both popular local Nisei, the Denver JACL chapter will sponsor its annual semi-formal dance on Saturday, June 23, at the Cosmopolitan hotel mezzanine floor, to inaugurate its 1945 officers. Happy Logan and his orchestra have been engaged to furnish music for the evening.

All Nisei servicemen will be honored guests and admitted free. Dates will be arranged for service personnel if requested. Those wishing dates, civilians included, may leave their names with Dr. Yoshito Ito, sponsor of the Aloha softball team, or Mrs. Michi Ando, JACL secretary.

Complete details for the gala ball are being worked out by the co-chairmen and their committees and will be announced very shortly.

Nisei Discharged on Points Returns to Home in California

Sgt. Masukane Tells Concern Over Brother Held in Japan

LOS ANGELES — The first American soldier of Japanese ancestry to return to California after being discharged via the Army's point system, Tech. Sgt. Minoru Masukane, came back home last week after 42 months in the Army and 25 in the Pacific war against Japan.

The Nisei sergeant was met by a delegation of newspapermen and cameramen. Clad in civvies, the Japanese American told them he had stopped off at the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, Ariz., where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Setsuichi Masukane are now residing.

He told newsmen he was worried over the fate of his brother, Takenobu, also an American citizen, who was on a trip to Japan when the war started. He expressed the belief that Takenobu was an internee, along with other Americans.

The Japanese American has three battle stars on his Asiatic-Pacific campaign ribbon and also wears a Philippines ribbon with one star. He went into the Philippines on D-Day plus four and served there until he left for the United States on a 45-day furlough, arriving in San Francisco on May 5. He was unaware that he was to be mustered out on points until he reached Fort Bliss, Tex.

"The first thing I want to do is to buy some civilian clothes," he said. "My clothing is all of prewar vintage." The sergeant noted that he had been inducted into the Army in Nov., 1941, almost a month before Pearl Harbor.

Sgt. Masukane, who had 87

points qualifying him for discharge, attended high school and junior college at El Centro. He is believed to be one of the first soldiers to receive a discharge on points from the Pacific theater.

SHIRO IIDA DIES OF HEART ATTACK IN SALT LAKE CITY

Shiro Iida, 65, formerly Eastbay representative of the Japanese American News and recently of Salt Lake City, died in this city on Tuesday, June 5, following a heart attack at his home.

He was born in Japan on December 15, 1885. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Isa Iida, and five children, Mrs. Harry Matsumoto and Grace, Albert, Kimi and Pvt. Theodore Iida.

Mr. Iida owned and operated the Rocky Mountain Times in Salt Lake City, selling to the Utah Nippo in 1927. In June, 1928, he moved to Berkeley, Calif., where he was connected with the Japanese American News until the evacuation.

He was recently connected with the Parents' of Servicemen's League in Salt Lake City and with the Japanese American Citizens League.

Simple Ceremony Unites Nisei Couple

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—At a simple ceremony, with only a few close friends in attendance, Miss Patricia Hashimoto, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Hashimoto of Sacramento, was married to Sgt. Minoru Namba, son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Namba of Perkins, Cal., and the Colorado River Project, on April 30. Judge Thaddeus J. Pruss officiated.

Texans Learn of Exploits of Nisei

TEMPLE, Tex.—The people of Texas are learning of the exploits of the Japanese American Combat Team in their rescue of a lost battalion of the 36th (Texas) Division, following the return of combat veterans from overseas.

Pfc. Saburo C. Takayoshi of Chicago, Ill., was one of the members of the Japanese American unit which broke the German perimeter around the 1st Battalion of the 141st Regiment. Pfc. Takayoshi is now convalescing in Temple.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. James M. Takahashi, 915 18th St., Marion, Iowa, a son, James Arthur, on May 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matsuo Oishi, 41-2-C, Topaz, a boy, on May 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mike Yonai, 33-8-5, Manzanar, a boy, Phillip Masato.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hideki Tomina-ga, 20-13-CD, Heart Mountain, a boy, on May 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigemi Yamaga, 27-2-C, Heart Mountain, a girl, on May 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hajime Murakami, 30-10-E, Heart Mountain, a girl, on May 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Ito, 17-14-5, Manzanar, a boy, Susumu, on April 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Ogawa, 18-12-2, Manzanar, a boy, Bryan Kenji, on April 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kawaguchi, 6-10-2, Manzanar, a girl, Mutsumi, on April 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keiko Kitahara, 20-10-3, Manzanar, a girl, Yukiye, on April 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshiharu Takahashi, 31-5-4, Manzanar, a girl, Michio Jane, on April 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Ishida, 22-12-4, Manzanar, a girl, Carolyn Tomeko, on April 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hosokawa, 28-10-4, Manzanar, a girl, Shigeko, on April 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Okui, 27-12-1, Manzanar, a boy, Kunio, on April 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Koshi Matsumoto, 12-8-1, Manzanar, a girl, Elaine Keiko, on April 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Takata, 17-13-D, Poston, a girl, on May 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Hirata, 4214-F, Tule Lake, a girl, on May 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshio Shibata, 3206-B, Tule Lake, a girl, on May 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takumi Okamoto, 5906-E, Tule Lake, a boy, on May 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toru Mayeda, 8117-A, Tule Lake, a boy, on May 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Fujikawa, 8417-B, Tule Lake, a girl, on May 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Inouye, 3816-B, Tule Lake, a girl, on May 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoo Harry Noboyuki, 27-10-C, Gila River, a boy, on May 20.

Meiko Kamoto Takao Shintani on April 2, Manzanar.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Morikuni, 55-1-B, Gila River, a girl on May 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masato Nakamura, 9-5-A, Gila River, a girl on May 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigetaka Harada, 31-6-C, Gila River, a boy on May 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Taichi Fujihara, 39-3-B, Hunt, a girl on Man 23.

To Mr. and Mrs. Perry Saito, 1401 No. Park St., Bloomington, Ill., a girl, Patricia Stella, on May 22.

DEATHS

Riichiro Imoto, 4-13-3, Manzanar, on April 1.

Frank Sakaguchi of 11-7-3, Manzanar, on April 22.

Daisaburo Kawano, aged 60, of 1203-CD, Tule Lake, on May 15.

Mrs. Chita Niimi, 64, of 16-2-A, Hunt, on May 25.

Ray Masato Yamamoto, 31-8-C, Gila River, on May 27.

Shiro Iida, 65 on June 5 in Salt Lake City.

MARRIAGES

Hisako Akagi to Larry Ishii on May 5 in Salt Lake City.

Sophie Miyake to Kiichi Namba on May 3 in Manzanar.

Laura Fujiye to Rusty Kayahara on May 28 in Chicago.

Meiko Kamoto to Takao Shintani on April 2, Manzanar.

Yoneko Yamamoto to George Tani on April 7 at Manzanar.

Fusaye Mizutani to Toshio Yamataka on April 18 at Manzanar.

Betty Kamimura to Hitoshi Marumoto on April 21 at Manzanar.

Yoshiko Yoshinaga to Yoshiyuki Imada on May 16 at Gila River.

Alice Ishima to George Hiromi Sumida on May 19 at Gila River.

Kimiko Yoshida to George Furu-ya on May 22 at Gila River.

Evacuee Students Graduate at Drake

DES MOINES, Iowa — Among the 96 students receiving degrees from Drake university this week were the following Nisei:

Alice H. Uchiyama, Des Moines, bachelor of fine arts; Yoshiharu Inadomi of Des Moines, Toshio Saika of Amache, Colo., and Fred Masami Tokuyama, Rivers, Ariz., bachelor of commercial science; Masayoshi Ota, Rivers, bachelor of science in education; Kikuye Chrysantha Kubota of Topaz, Utah; Seiji Murashige of Wailau, Hawaii, and David Kiyoshi Unoura of Rocky Ford, Colo., bachelor of arts.

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Hollywood Nisei Commissioned On Battlefield

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—Shigeo Teraji of Hollywood, Cal., recently received a battlefield commission of second lieutenant and was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action while serving with the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team.

The presentation of the Silver Star was made by Lieutenant General Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., Fifth Army commander, at a ceremony in Novi, Italy.

Teraji, a member of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, was a star athlete at Hollywood high school 10 years ago. He was decorated for an action in northern France October 28, 1944, when the 442nd was in the foreranks of the Seventh Army's drive for the approaches to Germany. The Japanese Americans were recalled to Italy in April to spearhead the Fifth Army's drive up the Ligurian coast in the Allied offensive which resulted in unconditional surrender of all Nazi forces in Italy.

The Silver Star citation read: "When the communication line suffered a direct hit from an enemy artillery shell, Lieutenant Teraji, with utter disregard for his personal safety, dashed out into the enemy artillery barrage in search of the break in the line. Locating and repairing the break after following the line for 200 yards, Lieutenant Teraji, upon noting that he was unable to contact the regimental switchboard operator, followed the line for another 50 yards until he located a second break."

"While he was making repairs, an artillery shell exploded near by, painfully wounding Lieutenant Teraji's right thigh and causing it to bleed profusely. After applying a tourniquet and dressing his wound, Lieutenant Teraji, though weakened considerably by his wound, managed to complete repairing the break, and, after having ascertained that the communication system was again intact, crawled back 250 yards to the rear. By his courage, initiative and devotion to duty, Lieutenant Teraji reflects credit upon himself and the United States Army."

In addition to the Silver Star and Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster, Teraji wears the Combat Infantryman Badge, the Good Conduct Medal and the European Theater Ribbon with four battle stars. He has been in the army since May, 1941.

His father, Densuke Teraji, lives in the relocation camp in Granada, Cal.

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Dr. Yatabe Completes Tour Of Midwest Areas for JACL

CHICAGO — Dr. T. T. Yatabe, head of the Chicago JACL office, returned here this week after a tour of the Midwest during which he made three radio addresses and over a score of public appearances before students, clubs and committees in Minneapolis, St. Paul, Mankato, Cincinnati and Dayton. His radio addresses were made over Station WLOW, Minneapolis, WKRC, Cincinnati, and WING, Dayton.

Dr. Yatabe appeared in WLOL under the auspices of the Junior Chamber of Commerce on a program titled, "Americans All." Appearing with a Negro representative, Dr. Yatabe spoke on prejudices and discriminations as shown against minority groups. A member of the National Conference of Christians and Jews acted as moderator.

On May 22 Dr. Yatabe spoke on Station WKRC on the "Distinguished Americans program," which is handled by Dr. Judson McKim, and he later appeared on WING.

Public appearances made in the Minneapolis area by the Chicago representative included talks before the social science class at Mankato Teacher's College, the Mankato Exchange Club, the CPS

unit at the University of Minnesota, the YMCA at Macalester college in St. Paul, the YMCA of the University of Minnesota and the Lutheran Hostel in Minneapolis.

In Cincinnati and Dayton Dr. Yatabe spoke at the Dayton YWCA and the Martin Porres Friendship House. He also attended the Conference on Home Front Unity in Dayton as an official delegate.

Escheat Case Goes to Court In San Diego

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—Charging a violation of California's antialien property law, District Attorney Thomas Whelan on June 4 instituted escheat proceedings against Shigeru Matsumoto and several of his children.

Whelan contended that Matsumoto and his alien-born son, Sam, owned a two-acre flower tract and nursery in National City through subterfuge by investing title through an American-born daughter, Mrs. Hisako Ikemi.

Escheatment of the property, valued at \$8000, is sought in the trial being held in the extra sessions department of Superior Court before Judge Franklin P. West of Santa Ana.

Whelan has started more than a dozen similar actions against ownership of San Diego county lands by Americans of Japanese ancestry, but this is the first to go on trial.

MAJOR KOVAC WILL ATTEND CHICAGO JACL MEETING

CHICAGO — Major Ivan Kovac, who returned to Chicago from the European front with General Mark Clark and who trained the 442nd Combat Team as Regimental Training Officer, will be a guest of the Chicago Japanese American Citizens League at a special meeting on June 14 at 8 p. m. at the Central YMCA.

Utah Soldier Honored at Italy Ceremony

REPLACEMENT AND TRAINING COMMAND, Italy — The Bronze Star Medal for "heroic achievement in action" was recently awarded to Private First Class Rudy K. Tokiwa, 19, of Salt Lake City, Utah, at impressive ceremonies held at the Eighth Replacement Depot, an installation of the Replacement and Training Command which is commanded by Brigadier General L. C. Jaynes.

The Bronze Star Medal was created in World War II as a tribute to members of ground forces units who display unusual gallantry and heroism in battle. In order to qualify for the medal, a soldier must have exhibited outstanding heroism in the face of determined enemy resistance.

In addition to the Bronze Star Medal, Pfc. Tokiwa also wears the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Good Conduct Medal and three Bronze Battle Participation Stars.

Pfc. Tokiwa was awarded the Bronze Star Medal for his outstanding performance while a member of the 42nd Regimental Combat Team.

Pfc. Tokiwa entered the service in October, 1943, and has served overseas for 14 months. His father, Mr. Jisuke Tokiwa, lives at 110 S. State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah.

The Bronze Star Medal was presented to Pfc. Tokiwa by Colonel Charles F. Hudson, commanding officer of the Eighth Replacement Depot.

Nisei Graduates From Utah School

Miss Chizuko Ishimatsu of Salt Lake City was one of the seven girls receiving bachelor of arts and sciences degrees at the College of St. Mary-of-the-Wasatch in Salt Lake City on June 3.

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Cane Used by 442nd Officer To Force Surrender of Nazis

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, Italy—During the 1944 Italian campaign of the 442nd Japanese-American Combat Team, Captain Joseph W. Hill of Malvern, Arkansas, adopted the continental habit of carrying a cane. He mastered the art of cane-waving in the Vosges Mountain campaign in eastern France, but it wasn't until the Japanese American doughboys rejoined the Fifth Army and cracked the Jerries at Mt. Belvedere, during the Allied offensive which resulted in unconditional surrender of all German forces in Italy, that the art paid dividends.

As commanding officer of a 442nd rifle company, Hill took his ubiquitous cane and accompanied

by Second Lieutenant Michio Takata, son of Kazuo Takata, Pasu-hau, Territory of Hawaii, of his company, reconnoitered a footpath in an area mopped up by his men.

The path led to a house once used by the Jerries as a command post. Without a second thought the officers entered the building. They faced 10 Jerries, including an officer, seated at dinner.

Realizing that the embarrassing situation called for immediate action, Captain Hill waved his cane much in the manner of a school-marm chastizing a pupil, and called upon the Jerries to surrender.

The two officers are still undecided as to which of them was the more surprised when the Jerries meekly surrendered to Captain Hill, his cigar and his all-powerful cane.

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