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Eight Soldiers Killed Recently On Italy Front

Six Japanese Americans Reported Wounded; Two Held Prisoners

Eight mainland Japanese Americans were reported killed and six others wounded in notifications sent to next of kin by the War Department, the Pacific Citizen was informed this week.

Two soldiers, previously reported missing in action, were disclosed to be prisoners of war in Germany.

(This in an unofficial list compiled from information released by parents and relatives of the soldier casualties.)

Killed in Action

PFC. SHAW KOJAKU (Gardena, Calif.), 72-12-C, Rivers, Arizona, in Italy on July 15.

STAFF SGT. KAZUO OTANI, 26 (Visalia, Calif.), 22-6-A, Rivers, Ariz., in Italy on July 17.

PFC. SETSURO YAMASHITA (Seattle, Wash.), Hunt, Idaho, in Italy on July 17.

PFC. PETE YASUO FUJINO, 21 (Seattle, Wash.), 41-7-C, Hunt, Idaho, in Italy on August 5.

PVT. JOESHIOMICHI (Brawley, Calif.), Milwaukee, Wis.

PVT. JOHN AKIMOTO, 21 (Los Angeles, Calif.), Amache, Colo., in Italy on August 2.

SGT. KENNETH KENTARO SHIBATA, Haybro, Colo., in Italy on July 18.

PVT. GEORGE OTA, 21 (Parlier, Calif.), 25-8-A, Rivers, Ariz., killed in training at Camp Shelby, Miss.

Prisoners of War

PVT. YOSHIO MATSUOKA, 20, Granada relocation center, Amache, previously reported missing in action, now reported prisoner of war in Germany.

PFC. SHIGEKI NEZU, Minidoka relocation center, Hunt, Idaho, previously reported missing in action, now reported prisoner of war in Germany.

Wounded in Action

PFC. ROBERT ISHIKAWA (Los Angeles, Calif.), 12K-2CD, Amache, Colo., in Italy on July 15.

PFC. HARY NOZU, Reno, Nev., in Italy on July 8.

PFC. DEWEY FUKUI, Carson City, Nev., in Italy on July 4.

PFC. MINORU NAGAOKA, 6-1-E, Hunt, Idaho.

PVT. KIMIMOTO UCHIDA, 38-4-C, Hunt, Idaho.

PVT. JOHN SAKAI, 24 (Del Rey, Calif.), 22-5-B, Rivers, Ariz., in Italy on July 11.

Baby Burned to Death in Spokane

SPOKANE, Wash. — A seven month old baby was burned to death on August 16 when fire swept the farm home of the Kaya-hara family, southwest of Spokane.

The parents were busy in the fields when the fire was discovered. It was reported that the home was burned to the ground.

Veteran General Commands Famous 34th Infantry Unit

ROME, Italy—Maj. Gen. Charles L. Bolte of Chicago is commanding the veteran 34th Infantry Division, it was announced by Allied headquarters last week.

Gen. Bolte, a veteran of World War I, came to the 34th Division from the command of the 69th Infantry.

(News dispatches have reported that the Japanese American Combat Team in Italy is attached to the 34th Division.)

Pearl Harbor Sabotage Rumors Checked, Proved False, Says Hoover, National FBI Director

WASHINGTON — "Wild and vicious rumors" concerning sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry in the Territory of Hawaii were investigated and proved false by FBI agents, J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, indicated last week in an article written for the Associated Press.

The article, one of a series written by Hoover on the FBI's fight against the fifth column in America, discussed the activities of the FBI immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Discussing the rumors of sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry, Hoover said:

"Following the Japanese attack, wild and vicious rumors flew thick and fast in Hawaii, spreading over to the mainland later. All were checked at once.

"Parachute troops" were disclosed to be nothing more than white puffs of exploding anti-aircraft shells.

"Bundles of explosives reported in Jap hands were found to be tiny bags of powdered dynamite regularly used by the Jap residents as an ant repellent.

"Arrows cut in sugar-cane fields

pointing to Pearl Harbor were reported, but investigation showed that plantation owners as a normal practice cut swaths in the fields preparatory to burning the cane. None was in the form of an arrow nor were any of directional significance.

"Public hysteria mounted on the mainland, too, prodded by rumormongering. Immediate investigation of the wild rumors, augmented by a vigorous 'Tell-it-to-the-FBI' campaign, did much to restore jittery nerves. Orderly apprehension of dangerous aliens proved to the great majority of honest, patriotic aliens they had nothing to fear.

"The witch-hunting of World War I was dead. Law enforcement, mobilized and prepared, was in control. Vigilante organizations were discouraged, and the efforts of patriotic citizens and organizations were turned to valuable listening posts for relaying security information to those legally designated and trained to handle the job.

"The fear of an Axis fifth column quickly subsided. Today it does not exist."

Two Nisei Granted Right to Return to Coast Evacuated Area by Army Authorities

Mrs. Shiramizu, Masaru Baba Had Filed Suits Enjoining Military Officials from Preventing Return; Court Asks Gen. Bonesteel to Show Cause

LOS ANGELES—U. S. District Attorney Charles Carr announced on August 24 that the Western Defense Command had granted permits to Mrs. Shiramizu, widow of a soldier killed in Italy, and Masaru Baba, honorably discharged from the U. S. Army, to return to their homes in the west coast evacuated area.

Mrs. Shiramizu and Baba were two of three Japanese Americans who had filed injunction suits, through the American Civil Liberties Union, in Federal Court in Los Angeles to enjoin the military from preventing their return to the coast. The third figure in the injunction suits is Dr. George Ochikubo of Topaz, Utah. It was not indicated whether Dr. Ochikubo would also be permitted to return.

LOS ANGELES—Maj. Gen. Charles Bonesteel, commanding general of the Western Defense Command, was under Federal court order on August 23 to show cause why loyal Japanese Americans should not be permitted to return to the Pacific coast at once.

The general was ordered to appear in Federal court on Sept. 13.

Challenging the constitutionality of the army exclusion were Masaru Baba, Reno, Nev., honorably discharged war veteran and a former resident of Stockton, Calif.; Mrs. Shizuko Shiramizu, Poston, Ariz., widow of Sgt. James Shiramizu of Salinas, Calif., who was killed in action with the 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy; and, Dr. George Ochikubo, Topaz, Utah, who volunteered for military service but was rejected.

The cases have the backing of the American Civil Liberties Union, it was stated, and the trio maintained that no military necessity now exists and that the military has no authority to enforce the 1942 order without court approval.

Federal Judge J. F. T. O'Connor signed the show cause order, returnable before Judge Pierson M. Hall.

Judge O'Connor issued the order on the application of A. L. Wirin, attorney for the ACLU, who told the court that there is no need at present to exclude from the Pacific coast American citizens of Japanese ancestry who have demonstrated their loyalty.

The entire question of the return of Japanese Americans to the coast will hinge on the case, Wirin said.

and men "should be grateful for an opportunity to serve under you."

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War Department Identifies 11 Japanese Americans Killed, 36 Wounded in Mediterranean

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week identified 11 Japanese Americans killed and 36 others wounded in recent combat action in Italy. All were presumably members of Japanese American units which have been reported in action on the Fifth Army front.

(Many of the casualties in the War Department's list released this week have been previously reported in the Pacific Citizen through information disclosed by next of kin of casualties.)

On August 24 the War Department identified the following Japanese Americans as killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

ARAKI, Pfc. Masashi—Choemon Araki, father, Gila River WRA center, Rivers, Ariz.

FUKUMOTO, Pfc. Roy S.—Mrs. Hatsu Fukumoto, mother, Box 31, Halaula, T. H.

ISHIKI, Pfc. Walter S.—Shinriyo Ishiki, father, 2123 Kam Four Rd., Honolulu 10, T. H.

MAGARIFUJI, Pfc. Richard K.—Sitsuo Magarifuji, brother, Box 539, Paia, Maui.

MATSUOKA, Pfc. Satoshi—Asajiro Matsuoka, father, Honchina, T. H.

NAKOMUNA, Pvt. Kosei — Jiro Nakomuna, father, Honokowai, Lahaina, Maui, T. H.

NISHISHITA, Pvt. Charles J.—Kinsaburo Nishishita, father, 3031 Lincoln Ave., Honolulu, T. H.

OTANI, Staff Sgt. Douglas K.—Mrs. Kiyoko Otani, wife, Box 571, Wailuku, Maui.

SUDA, Sgt. David I.—Isaku Suda, father, Pauwela, Maui.

TERUYA, 2nd Lieut. Kenkichi K.—Walter S. Teruya, brother, Box 728, Wailuku, Maui.

YAMASHIRO, Staff Sgt. Lei S.—Mrs. Frances Y. Yamashiro, wife, Wailuku, Maui.

During the week of August 20 the War Department identified the following Japanese Americans as wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

SODA, Pvt. Sadaichi—Mrs. Riyo Soda, mother, Poston, Ariz.

WADA, Pvt. Takashi—Mrs. Rai Wada, mother, Rivers, Ariz.

YOSHIHARA, Pfc. Sam H.—Mrs. Kazuko Yoshihara, mother, Rivers, Ariz.

YOKOBE, Pvt. Bill H.—Mrs. Fude Yokobe, mother, Denson, Ark.

ISHIDA, First Sgt. Bill K.—Mrs. Hisayo Ishida, mother. (Last address reported by War Department as "Marysville relocation center, Marysville, Calif.")

FURUSHO, Sgt. Tom H.—Mrs. Minoa Furusho, mother, Amache, Colo.

HIGA, Pfc. George—Takashi Higa, father, Rt. 2, Brighton, Colo.

INOUE, Pfc. George—Mrs. Mary Takao, sister, 2211 Champa St., Denver, Colo.

MARUYAMA, Pfc. Bob A.—Kay Mameda, uncle, Box 697, Swink, Colo.

NAKAGAWA, Pfc. Winston I.—Mrs. Shizue K. Nakagawa, wife, 7K-5B, Amache, Colo.

YOSHIDA, Pvt. Kenjiro—Mrs. Jean Yoshida, mother, Pablo Ave. and 3rd St., Jacksonville Beach, Fla.

HAYASHI, Pvt. Mitsuru—Mrs. Flora Hayashi, wife, c/o FSA Camp, Caldwell, Idaho.

SHOJI, Pfc. Mack S.—Otojiro Shoji, father, 1-12-F, Hunt, Idaho.

TANAGI, Pfc. Roy I.—Mrs. Miki S. Tanagi, mother, Sugar City, Idaho.

OKAMOTO, Pvt. Takashi—Mrs. Eque T. Okamoto, mother, 7177 Irvin Park Rd., Chicago, Ill.

FUKUDA, Pvt. Thomas M.—Mrs. Mary Ebisuya, mother, 3314 Kenkell St., Detroit, Mich.

OKITSU, Pvt. Jou—Eikichi Okitsu, father, 54-1-C, Colorado River WRA Center, Poston, Ariz.

NISHI, Tech. Sgt. Masakazu—Masajiro Nishi, father (Last War Department address "Jerome, Ark.")

NOMURA, Pfc. Satoru—Mrs. Naoye Sako, sister (Last War Department address "Denson, Ark.")

GOTO, Pvt. Takaji J.—Mrs. Kotsuru Goto, mother, Manzanar, Calif.

MAMETSUKA, Pvt. Yoshiomi J.—Mrs. Moi Mametsuka, Granada WRA center, Amache, Colo.

OKAMOTO, Pvt. Esami I.—Dan D. Okamoto, brother, Lamar, Colo.

USHIYAMA, Pfc. Paul C.—Jim Ushiyama, father, Route 2, Rocky Ford, Colo.

HAGIWARA, Sgt. Michael Y.—Mrs. Shima Kitagawa Hagiwara, mother, Minidoka WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.

HATA, Pvt. George M.—Mrs. Mitsuno Hata, mother, Hunt, Idaho.

OHKA, First Lieut. Kazuo—Miss Motozo Ohka, sister, Minidoka, Idaho.

TANEMURA, Pfc. Harry K.—Kanasaku Tanemura, father, Hunt, Idaho.

TSUBOI, Pfc. Saburo—Yoritaro Tsuboi, father, Hunt, Idaho.

MASAOKA, Pfc. Tadashi T.—Mrs. Haruye G. Masaoka, mother, 1739 North Wells St., Chicago, Ill.

NOZU, Pfc. Harry—Frank E. Nozu, father, 800½ Sutro St., Reno, Nev.

OKAMOTO, Pvt. Allen H.—Mrs. Toshiko Okamoto, mother, 124 Rockwell Rd., Willow Grove, Pa.

KARIYA, Pvt. Shigeo—S. Kariya, father, Route 1, Layton, Utah.

ODA, Pvt. Harry H.—Edward T. Oda, brother, Topaz, Utah.

OKAZAKI, Tech. Sgt. Takaaki—Kazuo Okazaki, father, 273 South West Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

MIKAMI, Sgt. Matume—Mrs. Tamayo Mikami, mother, Heart Mountain, Wyo.

OKA, Pvt. Isamu—Mrs. Sumi Oka, mother, Heart Mountain, Wyoming.

Prime Minister Churchill Talks To Japanese American Troops In Visit to 5th Army Front

British Official Hails War Contributions of Nisei, Negro Groups

ROME — The United Press reported on August 21 that Prime Minister Winston Churchill inspected a part of the American 3th Division under the command of Brig. Gen. Harry Sherman and then talked before representative groups of the Fifth Army, including Negro and Japanese American units.

Mr. Churchill asserted that the victorious allied armies will shatter the sources of Adolf Hitler's tyranny so effectively that for "many hundreds of years none will dare attempt the like again."

He pointed out that the American Fifth and the British Eighth armies, "locked in comradeship and arms and marching shoulder to shoulder," had riddled more than two dozen enemy divisions.

"Your part has aided the battle now proceeding to a victorious climax on the fields of France," he said.

Mr. Churchill recalled that the 34th Division, to which the Japanese Americans are attached, was among the first U. S. contingents to leave New York and carry "by sacrifices and valor the precious blessing of freedom and justice to the enslaved lands of Hitler's tyranny."

Greater ventures and achievements lie ahead and the Fifth army will play a constantly vital part, he said.

The Associated Press reported that Churchill paid a special compliment to American troops of Japanese and Negro ancestry after his return to Rome from the Fifth Army front.

Japanese American Appointed Pastor Of Ohio Church

NEW YORK—Believed to be the first appointment of a Japanese American pastor to a completely Caucasian church, it was announced here that Mineo Katagiri, recent graduate of Union Theological Seminary, has accepted the position of interim pastor of the Westlake church near Cleveland, Ohio. He is a native of Honolulu, Hawaii, and a member of the Congregational church.

Rivers Learns Two Soldiers Killed in Italy

RIVERS, Ariz.—The War Department has informed two Gila River relocation center families that their sons have been killed in action in Italy.

Bringing the number of the Gila River center's war dead to five, it was reported that Pfc. Shaw Kojaku, formerly of Gardena, Calif., and Staff Sgt. Kazuo Otani, 26, formerly of Visalia, Calif., had been killed in action in Italy on July 15 and 17 respectively.

Pfc. Kojaku, a volunteer for the Gila center, left for army training in May, 1943. His parents reside in 72-12-C. He is also survived by a sister and three brothers, one of whom is in training at Camp Blanding.

Otani is survived by his parents, four brothers and two sisters of 22-6-A at Gila. He entered the armed forces in February, 1942.

Young Nisei Wife Learns Of Husband's Death in Italy

Pvt. Joe Shiomichi Was Member of 442nd Infantry Combat Team

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — If you had climbed four flights of stairs to a small, drab apartment at 810 E. Mason street in Milwaukee a week ago, says the Milwaukee Journal of August 13, you would have found Mrs. Miye Shiomichi, a young Japanese American girl from Berkeley, Calif., thinking about her husband, Joe, fighting in Italy, and cheerfully awaiting the arrival of her baby, who is due "any day now." You would have found her charming, intelligent and terribly proud of her husband.

But on August 12 a Milwaukee Journal reporter climbed those stairs, and in the sweltering heat of the building's top floor, he, too, found Mrs. Shiomichi, and her eyes were swollen from weeping.

She sat in a close, barely furnished room which was brightened only by two bouquets of roses sent to her by friends, and a gay white baby bed which seemed strangely out of place in the depressing atmosphere. The bed was sprinkled with brightly colored alphabet blocks, and there was a teddy bear wearing a pink pinafore.

Pvt. Joe Shiomichi, 23, was reported killed last week in Italy while serving with the 442nd Infantry, the Journal declared. Somehow, fate seems prone to pass out misery in large doses. Almost at the same time that Miye was notified of her husband's death, she got a letter from a friend, extending condolences because of the death in action of her brother, Shaw Kojaku, also with the 442nd.

"My family must have been trying to spare me until after the baby came," Mrs. Shiomichi told the Journal reporter. "I'm still hoping it isn't true."

And then, in a brave attempt to be cheerful, "It is funny about that name, Shaw. He always told people my father gave it to him because he was a profound reader of George Bernard Shaw. My father wouldn't have known there

was a George Bernard Shaw."

Miye met Joe while they were attending the University of California at Berkeley. Joe came from Brawley, Calif., and was only one year away from graduation when Pearl Harbor was attacked on Dec. 7, 1941. Shortly thereafter all persons of Japanese ancestry were removed from the west coast, and Miye and Joe met again at a relocation center in Poston, Ariz. They were married.

Joe volunteered for army service, and after long waiting, finally was called in October, 1943. He was assigned to the 442nd infantry, the second all-Japanese army unit to be formed, and finally went to Italy last April.

Followed Her Husband Although Miye at first "intended to be one of those sensible war wives who stay behind and don't follow their husband to crowded centers," she just had to be with him, and while he was in training at Camp Shelby, Miss., she worked at a nearby war plant until she had to stop because of the baby. When Joe left for Italy she came to Milwaukee to be near her friends, Corp. and Mrs. Ben Ichiyasu. Ben just finished intelligence service training at Camp Savage, Minn., and now is home on furlough. They live right across the hall.

Joe never said much to his wife about action in Italy. "He just talked about the baby," said Miye, her voice trembling, "and about what he was eating, and the terrible poverty of the Italian people."

Joe was like that. He wrote a letter to Elizabeth Campbell, at the International institute here, thanking her for being nice to his wife, and although he was writing from a slit trench during a lull in battle, he had time to think about the misery of "barefooted Italian women carrying their children and begging for scraps of food." As if he didn't have trouble enough, without worrying about others.

"Things like this are happening to so many people," Miye's voice was dull with sorrow, as though she were thinking out loud. "Yet, I feel as if mine were

Two Tojos Fight Germans On Fifth Army Front

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Corporal Rufus Tojo, formerly of Hollywood, California, and Corporal Tadashi Tojo, of Waiialua, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, are fighting the Germans on the Fifth Army front. They are members of the 442nd Japanese-American Combat Team which was attached to the 34th "Red Bull" Division.

Both soldiers have personal scores to settle with Hideki Tojo of Tokyo, Japan, former Premier of Japan.

Corporal Tadashi Tojo was an eyewitness to the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941. "I saw them cut down defenseless people, among them a lot of personal friends. I'd like to meet Tojo of Japan—and on the business end of my howitzer," Corporal Tojo from the Territory declared. Since "Tadashi" means "straight" in Japanese, General Tojo might well seek a real hiding place when cannoner Tojo goes into action against him.

Immediately after graduating from the Waiialua High School, he volunteered for the Japanese-American unit in order to get his chance at the Japs. Although he is a bit disappointed at being sent to Europe he reconciles himself with the thought that he may see action against the Pacific enemy sooner than he had first supposed on landing in Italy. "With the Fifth Army moving so fast, it won't be long until we're in Berlin. After that, we might get at the Japs and finish them off too." Corporal Tojo from Hollywood

is realistic enough to know that it was the Jap "sneak" attack on American soil which precipitated the evacuation of all persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific Coast. His father and mother are today residents of Heart Mountain Relocation Center in northern Wyoming. His brother, Private James, is a reserve ASTP, Indianapolis, Indiana.

"Because we looked like the Japs who attacked Pearl Harbor, we were placed under suspicion and evacuated," said Rufus Tojo. "Now we're fighting to show the skeptics that we're as good Americans as those of other ancestry. God willing we won't fail."

A machinist in Imperial Valley before being evacuated, Corporal Rufus Tojo volunteered for overseas duty from the Wyoming Center.

Corporal Rufus Tojo, like Corporal Tadashi Tojo, is in the field artillery. He manipulates the gadgets which set the target range. "I've got the sights set for Berlin already but I'm itching for the chance to aim at Tokyo."

Both Japanese-Americans, incidentally, have lots of hair on their heads. The former Japanese premier is almost bald-headed, with only a fringe of hair remaining.

"That 'musubi' head of Tojo's ought to make a swell bull's eye to aim at," reflected Corporal Tojo from the mainland. Corporal Tojo from the Islands nodded agreement. "Musubi" is Japanese for "rice-ball," a term by which Japanese American servicemen describe him.

Japanese American Trainees Claim Ft. McClellan Record

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala. — Company B of the 34th Battalion claims the Fort McClellan record for the firing of the Army's M-1 rifle, according to the McClellan Cycle on August 11.

In a drizzling rain, Company B, composed of Japanese American trainees, went out to the range to fire the M-1 rifle. They came back wet and tired, with 67 experts, 47 sharpshooters and seven marksmen.

"Out of the 121 men firing, more than one-half of the company fired expert," T-5 Joseph LeBrutto of the Cycle's staff reported. "It was a proud day for the trainees, cadre and officers. The lowest score in the company was 153."

The highest score for the company was squeezed off by Pvt. James O. Ito, who had 197 out of a possible 210. Close to him was Pvt. Itsuo Tokunaga with 193. Pvt. Harold Yamagata was next with 192.

"The cycles at the 34th Battalion run for eight weeks. During these weeks the trainees are subjected to the normal 17-week cycle. Consequently, the trainees have to be alert and able to absorb what is quickly shot out to them. Its trainees have kept up with this fast pace and under last week's adverse conditions accomplished these amazing scores," the Cycle reported, adding:

"Cadre will tell you that these boys were cool and contained while shooting. They held their rifles level and straight, squeezing off every shot to make it count.

"Ordinarily, trainees on the range are nervous and worried. They are afraid of the 'kick back' of the rifle; their rifles aren't zeroed in. Company B's men didn't have this trouble. They were ready

the only tragedy in the world."

Loved His Country "You'd think God would take care of people like Joe, who wanted to fight because he loved his country, and wanted to do something to preserve it.

"War doesn't discriminate at all about who it kills," she sobbed. Miye doesn't know what she is going to name the baby. "We talked a lot about it," she said, "but I guess it will be a junior now. A boy needs a father, though."

"Yes," she agreed with the reporter, "the baby bed is pretty, isn't it?"

That is being an American!

Navy Official Explains Ban On Nisei Group

NEW YORK — Despite the splendid record of Japanese Americans in the U. S. Army, the Navy will continue to bar citizens of Japanese ancestry from all branches of its service, according to a statement credited to Acting Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard in New York last week.

It was said that Bard explained that the admission of loyal Japanese Americans to the Navy will create "racial problems which cannot be handled adequately under war conditions."

The American Civil Liberties Union, which had protested Navy "discrimination" against American citizens of Japanese descent, made public Bard's reply.

Navy policy "is dictated not by any fundamental distrust of the loyalty of this group as a class," Bard said in a letter, "but because of the peculiar conditions which are encountered in present naval warfare and which would make their presence particularly troublesome in active areas of combat, such as in the Pacific."

Nisei Volunteer Reported Nazi War Prisoner

Had Been Previously Listed Missing in Action in Italy

AMACHE, Colo. — Reported as missing in action recently, Pvt. Yoshio Matsuoka, 20, a volunteer from the Granada war relocation center, is now a prisoner of war in German hands, according to information from the War Department to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Matsuoka, on August 14.

He was reported missing in action on July 19.

Pvt. Matsuoka is the first mainland Japanese American to be reported as a prisoner of war in Europe.

He volunteered from Amache and went overseas with the Japanese American Combat Team.

Nisei WAC Pays Tribute to U. S. Citizenship Rights

TYNDALL FIELD, Fla.—The radio audience listening to a recent broadcast from Tyndall Field heard one of the most sincere tributes to American citizenship ever made when WAC Pvt. Frances Iritani appeared on the program, "WAC of the Week," the Tyndall Field Training News commented recently.

Born of Japanese parents, Pvt. Iritani said:

"I am proud of my American citizenship. I have a brother fighting with the infantry somewhere in Italy. Both of us feel we are very fortunate to have this chance to fight for our country. Being of Japanese American parentage in this country has given us both the full advantages of American youth.

"Everything I have come as a result of being an American. More than anything else, I want the children that I may have to enjoy the privilege of American rights. I want to be assured that when they read in their history books of the attack on Pearl Harbor, they need not be ashamed. They will have the right to be proud of their citizenship."

Pvt. Iritani, one of the first Japanese Americans to join the WAC, volunteered from a war relocation center.

Rivers Volunteer Wounded in Action

RIVERS, Ariz. — Pvt. John Sakai, 24, a volunteer from the Gila River relocation center, was wounded in action in Italy on July 11, according to a War Department message received by his mother, Mrs. Tsuruye Sakai, 22-5-B, Rivers.

He is a former resident of Del Rey, Calif., and entered military service on Oct. 4, 1943.

Washington Legion Wants Deportation

SEATTLE, Wash. — Permanent exclusion of aliens of Japanese ancestry and denaturalization and deportation of "disloyal" Americans of Japanese ancestry was demanded in a report unanimously adopted by the Washington state convention of the American Legion last week.

The report also demanded that all persons considered by the FBI as subject to deportation be kept in the camps.

Five Nisei Girls Train in Iowa in Nurse Cadet Corps

RIVERS, Ariz.—Five Japanese American girls, one of them from the Gila River relocation center, are now training at St. Thomas Mercy hospital in Marshalltown, Iowa, as members of the U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps, according to the Gila News-Courier.

Ranging in age from 19 to 23, the cadets are Tomiko Sutow, Mary Ogawa, Marie Therese Murai, all of Topaz; Yasuyo Takano, Rivers; and Mary Louise Yoshino of Amache, Colo.

Coast Exclusion Army Problem, Says Biddle

No Way to Prevent Return After War Emergency, He Says

LOS ANGELES — Exclusion of Japanese and Japanese Americans from the Pacific coast is a matter for the Army to manage, not the Department of Justice, Attorney General Francis Biddle asserted in Los Angeles Friday in commenting on proposals to permit the evacuees to return before the end of the war.

(Speaking at Town Hall in Los Angeles on Aug. 21, Attorney General Biddle reiterated his stand that it will be constitutionally impossible to exclude persons of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast when the defense of this country is no longer jeopardized.)

The question, Biddle said, according to the Los Angeles Times, should be considered strictly on its military significance, and is one for the Army to handle.

Speaking of disposal of citizens who disavow allegiance to the United States, Biddle cited a recent law permitting his office to petition Federal Court for expatriation of the individual.

While the law does not single out Japanese Americans, Biddle said it would be useful in ousting persons such as the 1200 Japanese Americans at the Tule Lake segregation center.

Biddle also parried a question concerning the possible return to the Pacific coast before the end of the war of discharged Japanese Americans who have served in the U. S. Army. He said that this, too, would be for the Army to decide.

Biddle stressed that there has not been "one case of planned alien sabotage."

"There has been no 'Black Tom' in World War II," he said.

Two Minidoka Volunteers Die Fighting Nazis

Two Others Reported Wounded; One Listed As War Prisoner

HUNT, Idaho—Two volunteers from the Minidoka relocation center were reported killed in action, according to information received here. Two other Hunt volunteers were reported wounded.

The casualties are:

KILLED IN ACTION

Pfc. Setsuro Yamashita, formerly of Seattle, Wash., reported died on July 17 of wounds received in action on July 11 in Italy.

Pfc. Pete Yasuo Fujino, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Takesaburo Fujino, 41-7-C, Hunt, killed in Italy on August 5. Pfc. Fujino, formerly of Seattle, Wash., graduated from Broadway high in 1941. Besides his parents, he is survived by his brothers, Haruo and Shigenobu, and three sisters, Mrs. Tom Tanishita, Aki and Mitsuko.

WOUNDED IN ACTION

Pfc. Minoru Nagaoka, son of Mrs. Mume Nagaoka, 6-1-E, Hunt.

Pvt. Kimimoto Uchida, son of Mr. and Mrs. Yeichi Frank Uchida, 38-4-C, Hunt.

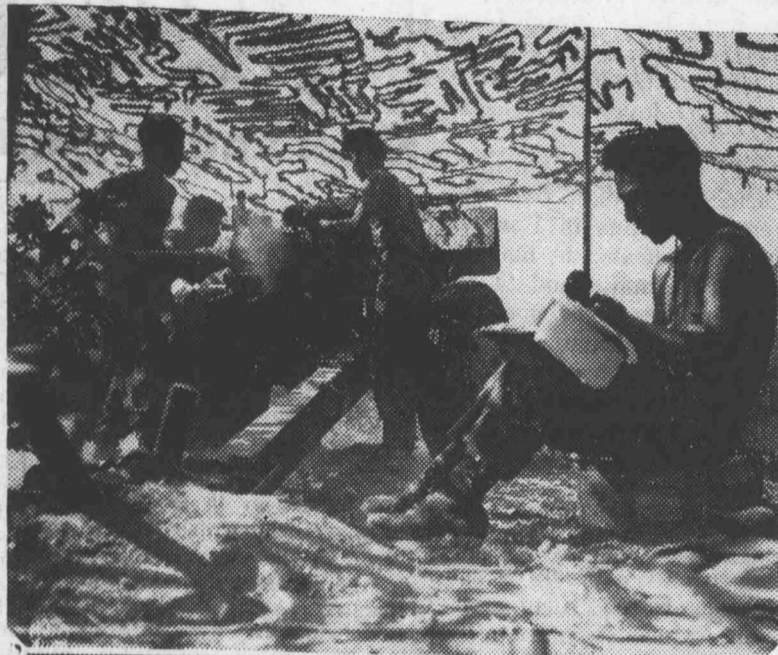
It was also reported that Pfc. Shigeki Nezu, who has been reported missing in action, has been listed as a prisoner of war by Germany, according to information received by his mother, Mrs. Tokue Nezu, 15-9-D, from the War Department.

Granada Volunteer Injured in Italy

AMACHE, Colo.—Private First Class Robert S. Ichikawa, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goro Ichikawa, Granada relocation center, was wounded in action on July 15 in Italy, according to the Granada Pioneer.

Pfc. Ichikawa volunteered for service from this center in June, 1943, and trained at Camp Shelby before going overseas with the 442nd Infantry.

Japanese Americans in Action



(Top) WITH THE FIFTH ARMY IN THE CASTRELINA SECTOR, ITALY—Members of the 522nd Field Artillery of the Japanese American Combat Team in Italy fire a 105mm. howitzer during a recent combat action. They are (left to right) Cpl. Edward Nakamura, Honolulu, Pfc. George Tanna, Honolulu, Pvt. Suehiko Yoshida, Puunene, T. H., and Pfc. Mamoru Yonashiro, Oahu, T. H.

(Middle) At an aid station in a wine cellar Capt. J. Kimura, Berkeley, Calif., a member of the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, lances an infected finger for Pvt. Claude Lunn (right), Wellsville, N. Y., while T/5 George Kobayashi, Honolulu, T. H. holds a flashlight.

(Lower) Staff Sgt. Arata Kimura, San Jose, Calif., observer, and Cub pilot Lieut. Joseph C. Polancic, Winsboro, La., confer before taking off from a forward air strip. They are attached to the 52nd Field Artillery unit of the Japanese American Combat Team. (U. S. Army Signal Corps Photos.)

Earl Finch's Kindnesses Recalled by Wounded Troops

WASHINGTON—"The evening sun is low and once again from a lonely bed in a hospital, I am sending my deepest aloha to you and I'm praying that this missive finds you and your beloved ones in the best of health."

That, according to Lyn Crost of the Associated Press, is how a letter written from overseas by a wounded Japanese American soldier in the 442nd Regimental Combat Team begins.

According to the A. P. writer, it is addressed to Earl Finch, Hattiesburg, Miss., farmer, who has become a legend to thousands of Hawaii lads because of the many kindnesses he bestowed on them when they trained at Camp

Shelby, Miss., before entering battle against the Germans in Europe.

The letter, written on Red Cross stationery, continues:

"Yes, Mr. Finch, I was wounded for the second time, but I'm coming along fine. And—at the last request of my comrades killed in action—I'm sending you a special message.

"For military reasons I can't give you the names of my buddies who were killed. . . but obeying their last wishes I send you their message.

"In the last push, Mr. Finch, just before I was hit, several of my men died in my arms. Through gasping breath and blood, one of their last wishes, Mr. Finch, was,

Army Announces U. S. Soldiers Of Japanese Ancestry Assigned To Central California Camp

One-Man Nisei Mortar Team Confuses Nazis

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY — "A one-man mortar team made the positions of several Nazis in northern Italy confusin' but definitely not amusin'," the Stars and Stripes declared recently, recounting the exploit of a Japanese American sergeant from California.

According to the GI newspaper:

"It was worked by Staff Sgt. Kazuo Masuda, Santa Ana, Calif. The Nazis were entrenched on a hill. Sgt. Masuda dashed up the slope, filled an extra helmet with dirt and buried the mortar barrel in it. He squatted beside this 'emplacement' and wrapped his stubby legs around the tube. He had no sight or tripod, so he calculated the range in his head.

"The Nazis poured shell after shell at him, but the one-man mortar team kept at it until they withdrew in confusion."

Pvt. Akimoto Reported Killed On Italy Front

Volunteered in 1943 For Japanese American Army Combat Unit

AMACHE, Colo.—The death of Pvt. John Akimoto, 21, on August 2 in Italy has been reported to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. Akimoto of the Granada relocation center.

Pvt. Akimoto and other members of his family were residents of Los Angeles before the war, but voluntarily evacuated to Idaho Falls, Idaho, in the spring of 1942. He was one of the first volunteers for the army from Amache and went into training with the 442nd Combat Team at Camp Shelby. He volunteered early this year as a replacement for the famous 100th Infantry Battalion in Italy.

He is a graduate of Dorsey high school in Los Angeles.

He is survived by his parents, three brothers, two of whom are in service, and four sisters, Martha in Chicago, Mrs. Ruth Kodani in Idaho Falls, Mrs. Margaret Kajikawa and Jane in Salt Lake City. Two of the brothers, Sgt. Victor Akimoto in Italy and Sgt. Ted Akimoto in Florida, are in the service. The third brother, Ned, is in war work in Chicago. Mrs. Kajikawa's husband, Cpl. Bill Kajikawa, former assistant football coach at Arizona State college at Tempe, is also in Italy with the Japanese American Combat Team.

NATIVE COLORADO NISEI KILLED ON ITALIAN FRONT

DENVER, Colo.—The death in action of the first native-born Coloradoan of Japanese ancestry in Italy on July 18 was reported this week.

The soldier is Staff Sgt. Kenneth Kentaro Shibata, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. K. Shibata, reside in Haybro, a small mining community in Routt county.

The War Department announcement said that Sgt. Shibata was wounded on July 17 and died the following day.

Sgt. Shibata was born in 1919 at Fort Lupton, Colo.

"Tell Mr. Finch aloha, and good luck."

"We have never forgotten you, Mr. Finch. We will never forget you to the last—your sympathy, your kindness.

"So with the last message of your brave friends—till we meet again I bid aloha and good luck.

"In appreciation. (Name omitted.)"

"P. S. Please forgive the poor writing. I'm writing with a bandaged hand."

Specialists to Train With Air Forces at Camp Pinedale

FRESNO, Calif. — Assignment of a contingent of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry to Camp Pinedale Army Air Forces communications training schools was announced here this week by Col. W. H. MacDonald, post commandant.

The announcement was reported in San Joaquin valley newspapers of August 23.

The soldiers are believed to be the first relatively large group of Japanese descent to be assigned to a post on the west coast since the outbreak of war.

Col. MacDonald emphasized that the men are American soldiers and will be given all their rights and privileges, including leaves and passes, as are other soldiers.

Army spokesmen at the camp declared they have not been able to interview the soldiers, who arrived on Aug. 22, but it is possible some of them originally came from the San Joaquin valley.

The men, according to Col. MacDonald, will not be kept in a single group but will be dispersed among units on the base for individual training.

"Highly rated as communications specialists," said Col. MacDonald, "these men will be assigned to signal units now in a field training stage. Arrival of the troops comes close on the heels of the recent communique from the Italian front reporting the outstanding work of the 100th Division, composed solely of American soldiers of Japanese descent."

Report Rivers Soldier Killed While Training

Parents Informed of Accidental Death At Camp Shelby

RIVERS, Ariz. — The death of Pvt. George Ota, 24, son of Mr. and Mrs. Katsuta Ota, 25-8-A, in training at Camp Shelby, Miss., recently was reported by the War Department to the parents last week.

Pvt. Ota was killed when a trench mortar exploded in training, it was stated.

A former resident of Parlier, Calif., he left the Gila River relocation center for induction at Fort Douglas, Utah, on June 20, 1944.

He was a 1941 graduate of Fresno Technical Junior college.

Camp Savage Unit Moved to Snelling

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—The army establishment at Camp Savage, Minn., has been moved to Fort Snelling, it was announced here last week.

In a letter published in the Fort Snelling Bulletin, Col. Harry J. Keeley, commander of Fort Snelling, welcomed Col. K. E. Rasmussen, and his officers and men, to the post.

75 Leave Poston For Military Duty

SAN FRANCISCO — Seventy-five Japanese American evacuees left the Colorado River relocation center at Poston, Ariz., for Fort Douglas, Utah, for active duty in the U. S. Army, the War Relocation Authority announced.

The Nisei soldiers, members of the U. S. Army's enlisted reserve corps, were given a big community sendoff, it was stated.

Principal speaker at the ceremonies was Lieut. Guy B. Mosier who gave a first-hand report of the Japanese American units now in action in Italy.

The WRA office said that 12,000 Japanese Americans were now in uniform and that one-half of this group was on overseas duty.

PACIFIC CITIZEN

Official Publication of the
Japanese American Citizens League

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

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

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

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS: Convention Time

The waning weeks of summer are generally heavy with the state and national conventions of various fraternal orders, patriotic organizations, service clubs and labor unions. As far as the Japanese American is concerned, it is a time when he may experience a sharp increase of racial consciousness as he reads of the inevitable resolutions which will ask his detention or deportation.

The California department of the American Legion, which never seems to learn anything new or constructive about the so-called "Japanese problems" passed its annual resolution on persons of Japanese ancestry last week in Los Angeles. The California Legion has passed a resolution about people of Japanese ancestry in the state every year now for more than twenty years. The whole procedure has, by this time, achieved the status of an annual rite. The same can be said of the Native Sons, the VFW, the Grange, and similar groups who seem determined to make pariahs of the Japanese Americans.

There is also a certain sameness about these resolutions, in text and thought, which tempts the observation that they spring from some single fount of ill-will, as if someone had prepared a master resolution of the year on Japanese Americans and had sent mimeographed copies around. The resolution which is currently going around asks for the deportation of aliens and disloyal citizens of Japanese ancestry and the transfer of the war relocation camps to Army control. The organizations which pass this resolution have also demonstrated their ability to remain steadfast in their aims in the face of any evidence which may disprove their actions. The Legion, in fact, has shown further dexterity in publicly recognizing the combat record of Japanese American soldiers, as State Commander Houghton did recently, and going ahead and passing the same old resolution against the Japanese American group.

But all of the resolutions passed at convention time on Japanese Americans are not antagonistic. Recent meetings of church and liberal groups have recorded forthright statements affirming the loyalty of the group and asking for fair play and, in some cases, requesting the immediate relaxation of wartime decrees.

It must be recognized that there is a considerable reservoir of good-will toward the evacuees on the Pacific coast, and it is heartening to note that it is being tapped. Many more resolutions supporting loyal Japanese Americans may be expected, and these expressions of faith in America's inter-racial future will counter-balance the outbursts of the angry men.

Refuting Rumors

The Associated Press recently distributed a series of articles by J. Edgar Hoover, director of the Federal Bureau of investigation, on the agency's fight against the fifth column menace in America. In one of these articles Mr. Hoover discusses the FBI's security measures in Hawaii immediately after the outbreak of war. "Wild and vicious rumors flew thick and fast in Hawaii, spreading over to the mainland later," he recalls. Most of these rumors concerned alleged sabotage by persons of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii, and were accepted on the west coast as gospel truth by many responsible officials.

Circulation of these rumors played an important part in creating a public atmosphere which accepted the drastic evacuation decrees. The rumors were later proved false and the fact that there were no acts of sabotage has been since attested to by the Army, the Navy and the investigative services.

Mr. Hoover's A. P. article should banish any lingering suspicions regarding the conduct of the Japanese Americans in Hawaii. All of these rumors, he indicates in his article, were checked at once and found to be false. The FBI director cites some specific examples of the wild and malicious rumors, such as the one about arrows being cut in the sugar cane fields which cropped up later on the west coast and similarly was proved untrue.

It is interesting to note, also, that west coast hate mongers fully exploited the rumors concerning Japanese American disloyalty until these stories were finally repudiated. Since that time Kilsoo Haan, the alien propagandist who ostensibly represents the Sino-Korean People's League in Hawaii, but who devotes most of his time to lecture tours exposing the "menace" presented by persons of Japanese ancestry in America, has asserted that Hawaii's Japanese Americans did not indulge in wholesale sabotage because they had been directed by Tokyo to remain undercover. Haan's lies are repeated by the John Lechners and other professional hate mongers on the west coast in an effort to block any relaxation of the present restrictions against Japanese Americans.

The wartime conduct of the Japanese Americans will provide the final repudiation of the Haans, the Lechners and the rest of the racist cabal on the west coast.

In the Pacific War

Most of the published news these days about Japanese Americans in service is concerned with the activities of the GIs in Italy. The 100th Infantry Battalion from Hawaii is today one of the most celebrated fighting units of the war, while the 442nd Regimental Combat Team, into which the 100th was recently incorporated, is maintaining the amazing record of Japanese Americans in combat.

American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are making an equally great contribution toward final victory in the war that rages in the vast reaches of the Pacific, and a full report concerning their activities will no doubt be issued at an appropriate time. The few reports which have been cleared for publication indicate that a large, though unspecified, number of Japanese Americans are playing an active part in the war against Japan. Returning from his tour of south Pacific fronts last winter, H. V. Kaltenborn, the noted radio commentator, declared that these Japanese Americans were integral to the success of our military operations. Published reports have placed the Japanese Americans, most of whom are doing essential work of a non-combat nature, in the Aleutians, the Marshalls, the Solomons, on Australia and New Guinea, and in the China-India-Burma theatre.

One-Man USO

The almost fabulous story of Earl Finch of Hattiesburg, Miss., the man who adopted a whole battalion of soldiers, would take many pages to tell.

When the 100th Infantry battalion trained at Camp Shelby, Earl Finch opened his home, his ranch and his heart to the boys from the sunny islands. He organized entertainment for them, he took them on trips, he passed out gifts. He signed up professional entertainers for their parties, and he feted them in New Orleans.

Today, with the 100th Infantry overseas, the story of Mr. Finch's friendship has changed from the giving of parties to the sadder picture of letters to the parents of wounded and dead servicemen, of visiting soldiers recuperating in army hospitals, of corresponding with hundreds of men now in the thick of battle.

The name of Mr. Finch will not be forgotten so long as men of the 100th battalion and their grateful relatives live. He is a man who has inspired the love and confidence of a thousand men he has adopted.

It was this love that moved one Japanese American soldier to say with his last breath, as he lay dying in a field in Italy, "Say goodbye to Mr. Finch."

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Nisei and Organized Labor

Last week in Seattle the western section of the International Teamsters, led by that old-style labor baron, Dave Beck, declared their own private war on workers of Japanese ancestry. If the Teamsters have their way, no Japanese American will get a job in western industry.

But the Teamsters, though a powerful union, do not represent the whole of labor, nor even of the AFL with which they are affiliated. Their convention's action on Japanese Americans, probably made with an eye toward the press-box, is a forthright announcement of a discriminatory policy. It does raise the question of the attitude of organized labor toward Japanese Americans and other non-Caucasian Americans. And in the final analysis, the attitude of the unions toward Japanese Americans is substantially their attitude toward workers of racial minorities as a whole. The old-line unions which discriminate against one, usually discriminate against all in varying degrees.

The great majority of the trade unions, however, do not discriminate. This is true of the international unions of the CIO, and of many AFL federal unions. In some cases CIO locals have refused membership to Japanese Americans, or to workers of other minorities, such as in the well-publicized instance of the union in South Lyon, Mich., but such action has been taken in defiance of the CIO's national policy which prohibits just such discriminatory action. The CIO's record on minorities is good.

Much of the prejudice which still exists in the west coast labor movement is a hangover from the days of the "yellow peril" scares. Some of the old men of labor never have forgotten that the recruiting of Oriental workers by the railroad barons and the big land-owners of the western frontier was exploited as a move designed to oust white workers, though the records will show that these immigrants usually filled manpower shortages and did not displace any workers already on the job. These immigrants, like those arriving from the impoverished lands of southern Europe, usually were willing to work for less at first, since they had been subjected to a lower standard of living. But there is no truth in the charge, so often expressed even to this day, that the Oriental workers in particular were biologically and socially desirous of maintaining a lower living standard. In fact, much of the discrimination against them can be dated to the day when they sought to better their living standard through higher wages and improved working conditions.

The labor movement on the Pacific coast participated in the organized opposition which developed in the early years of this century toward persons of Japanese ancestry. There were varying reasons given for this opposition, and one of these was the oft-exploited fear that the newcomers from the Orient would break down existing wage and working standards.

There is no doubt that the importation of large numbers of Asiatic workers by large employer groups was inspired by a desire for cheap labor. The Tolson Committee's report indicates that organized labor countered by actions of open opposition, and that one of the first acts of violence involving Japanese workers occurred in San Francisco in 1890 when 15 Japanese cobblers were attacked by members of the shoemaker's union and forced to leave their jobs. Labor influences were largely responsible for the organization of the Asiatic Exclusion League, the grandparent of the present "anti-Japanese" groups in California. Today the California AFL is one of the sponsors of the Joint Immigration Committee.

In discussing the problems of minorities with organized labor, it is too easy to take an inverted view. It should be remembered that as far as the average worker on the west coast was concerned, the arrival of large groups

of immigrants easily could be interpreted as an eventual threat to their well-being. They took steps, often following the lead of demagogues who recognized and exploited their fears, and sometimes resorted to violence to accomplish their purposes. The Japanese, like the Chinese who preceded them, and the Filipinos, Mexicans, Negroes and the Okies who followed, were sometimes used as strikebreakers. Such employer tactics engendered distrust among the white workers toward their fellow non-Caucasians. And the ghosts of these long-dead hates still haunt the conscience of many a union man. They serve to explain, if not to justify, some of the attitudes which are expressed today.

Faced with opposition in organized industries and crafts, the trend of the Japanese and other later immigrant groups was toward work in agriculture where numerous efforts toward organization had failed, partially due to the transient nature of such labor. Even today California's farm workers are to a large extent unorganized. It might be well to mention that Japanese unionists in the 1920's and 1930's were active in the many attempts which were made to organize the field and packing-shed workers and that some of these men have served prison terms, for alleged violation of California's criminal syndicalism law, for their pains.

The children of these Japanese immigrant workers, most of whom had eventually established themselves as operators of farms and small businesses, grew up to find that many jobs in industry were closed to them, at least on the west coast. In some industries, when they were permitted to join unions, they found themselves in powerless auxiliaries, denied most of the privileges of union membership. Such was the case with their membership in the AFL Teamsters. At one time the agents of Dave Beck conducted a drive to organize everything on wheels into the Teamsters and signed up hundreds of Japanese Americans into an Oriental local which had a status of a poor relation in the national organization.

A notable exception was the CIO's Alaska Cannery Workers Union whose 800 members of Japanese ancestry enjoyed all the privileges of trade union democracy, and whose leadership was composed in part of Japanese Americans.

The impact of the war, in which all Americans regardless of race are participants, has forced many of the unions which heretofore had maintained discriminatory policies to suspend, if not abandon, such practices. For the Japanese American, relocation in eastern cities, combined with the existing shortage of manpower, has resulted in jobs in many of the major industries which were virtually closed to them on the coast. In midwestern and eastern cities today Japanese Americans from the west coast are producing for war as members of the CIO's auto, steel, packinghouse and electrical workers unions, as well as members of many AFL groups.

The problem of Oriental Americans and organized labor cannot fully be resolved until the impression that an American of Asiatic ancestry is willing to work under "coolie" conditions is finally and irrevocably dispelled. Those Japanese Americans who have joined unions in their relocation jobs are proving that they are no different from other Americans in their insistence on the maintenance of decent wage and working conditions.

It cannot be overemphasized that it is incumbent upon organized labor to admit workers of all minorities to share the responsibilities and benefits of trade union membership. Rejection of the minority groups would mean the inevitable creation of a pool of nonunion workers. The record shows that the majority of trade unions are aware of the necessity of the organization of all American workers.

The AFL Teamsters may discriminate, but theirs is a voice from the past.

Nisei in Uniform Letters From Servicemen

By the Rohwer Crusaders
Rohwer, Ark.

From three wounded, who prefer to stay anonymous, we print excerpts of their letters. Says one:

"We lost many men and the casualties are not to be numbered. You see, we're not at a picnic for amusement. Our lives are in danger every moment; and when our lives will be snuffed out in oblivion cannot be determined except by His Graciousness. And remind you, I pray! Amazing, isn't it? You don't realize the proximity of God until you face the brunt of chaos and disaster. Around you lies the peaceful land of Italy, serene and comfortable, laid out like a blanket ready for slumber; then the storm breaks out. All Hell breaks loose. You hug the ground until you tremble with fear but it's soon abated by prayer from the heart. By some unknown miracle He answers by our safety. Some have not the fortune to escape the missiles of death but we go on, undaunted, fearless, and somewhat undecided as to our next adventure which may spell disaster.

"On the day of my trial I was hit and out like a light. I went to the hospital and awoke two days later. I was unconscious up to that time. Time heals all wounds that are physical but mental disorder is something different in consideration to its past history. But you know me. I don't give a darn. So don't worry."

Says another: "I'm now in one of the General Hospitals near Rome, recuperating from a leg wound I suffered during combat. My injury was serious enough in that I lost my right leg, but it isn't as bad as it sounds as they tell me they'll make me as good as new. I'm darn lucky that I got off so easily. Yes, tain't no fun when those leads are flying. It turned out worse 'n' anything I ever expected. It's beyond anybody's imagination. A guy just has to go through it to know.

"Don't worry, the boys are doing a great job no matter how tough the going. It makes me mad to have to lay here helplessly and not be able to help them. Of course, I don't like to be up there more than anybody else, but just the same, I wish I could do something for them."

And another, as casual and unassuming: "Yes I was injured and was in the hospital for some time. Came back and was slightly wounded once more! Spent another several weeks in the hospital, but now I'm back and resting. Went swimming at the beach several times."

Our tribute to them . . . not because they received injury in action, but because of the manner in which they are taking it. No whimpering, no whining.

Yet, behind their casualness are agonies and pain and mental anguish we will never know. And too, when they return to the mainland, they will have already endured their 'hardest' moments. Their injuries, as far as we will be able to see (in many cases), perhaps will be but faint physical scars. But let us not forget their first bed-ridden months.

Think of the many 100th Infantrymen convalescing on the mainland now. We see them on passes; they are walking, talking, laughing, and joking. But, they were injured last October, November, and December. It is eight to ten months later now. What was life like in a back-line hospital struggling for recovery or readjustment. And they can still smile. They are not only fighting and dying for us; they are teaching us how to live and relive, and live more usefully; . . . even those who will never know COMPLETE recovery.

A soldier pens: "When I was a kid and saw those movie thrillers, I patterned my way of doing things if I ever went to war. It's entirely different here and as one chaplain phrased it, quoting him: 'We are facing realism and all brutality that man can think of.' "Coming down to cases, man is the deadliest creature alive who can devise ways to kill and maim his enemies in the most conceivable way. The world is sick at heart. Its immense wealth cannot

satisfy it. Happiness is elusive. Despair abounds, producing cruelty, tyranny, and mass murder. War, the great destroyer, tears up the programs that men have mapped out for themselves. We are all thinking about the future and no one knows what will happen. We who are on the far-flung battle-fields will one day come home and will we live a life of Riley? NO!"

Why do many of our soldiers believe this way? Because, as he said, "The world is sick at heart." Where we see our Nisei problems, they are seeing universal problems. Whether it is the lack of education or caused by misguided leadership, misleading information, that 'something' that ties people together in a common bond of fellowship has been snapped out of people's hearts.

We Nisei must fight for our rights! Our boys must not have died in vain. BUT neither must the boys of our Caucasian brothers . . . have died in vain. Together and only together . . . can we give to the world that which she sorely needs . . . the permeation of a brotherly love that transcends all greed, bitterness, and vengeance and self-interest. Our fight for privileges must be the privilege to help construct human lives; not that of just our own, but that of our neighbors. Through establishing harmony first, can we truly feel that we are REAL AMERICANS.

One of our combatmen who was in a company that was hard-hit on the Italian front, writes: "Our outfit is trying to do our best but we seek no glory or are we trying to 'outdo' other units, nor do we claim that we're the best in Uncle Sam's army. We get our orders and we try to fill them. Glory doesn't mean a damn thing to us. All we want is a quick end to this war. And then, may something change the thinking of humankind. The world is sick!"

Vagaries

Name Change . . .

With the redesignation of the First Battalion, 442nd Infantry Regiment, at Camp Shelby as the 171st Battalion, Separate, the battalion's news bulletin, "Go for Broke," has changed its name to "We Dood It." . . . The Utah AFL held its annual convention last week in Ogden, but for the first time since Pearl Harbor, did not pass a resolution aimed at persons of Japanese ancestry in the state. . . . Acting Navy Secretary Bard's recent statement on the Navy's policy barring Japanese Americans from service in any of its branches confirms views previously expressed by the late Secretary Frank Knox. Secretary Bard's statement was issued following a protest by John Haynes Holmes and Arthur Garfield Hays of the ACLU against the exclusion of women of Japanese ancestry from the Waves. The Navy, however, has employed many scores of Japanese and Japanese Americans as teachers in the Naval Language School at Boulder, Colo.

FM . . .

During the past weeks the U. S. radio has carried many broadcasts on Japanese Americans, particularly on the soldiers fighting on the Italian front. One of the most interesting broadcasts, however, was a home front program on New York's WABF, one of the leading FM (Frequency Modulation) stations. Dian Dincin, conductor of "the weekly feature, "Tomorrow's People," informally interviewed Shizu Abe, a graduate student at the New York School of Social Work, and Dyke Miyagawa of the CIO National War Relief Committee on problems faced by Japanese Americans.

An anti-administration congressman, Maryland's J. Glenn Beall, is out to find out how many persons of Japanese ancestry are now being employed by the government. Beall's campaign is a followup to the Lea Committee's inquiry which developed nothing except to show that persons of Japanese ancestry are contributing to the prosecution of the war by working for several strategic war agencies in Washington . . .

Nisei GI Writes Of Brother's Death On Battlefield

HUNT, Idaho—A letter written by a Japanese American private shortly after the death in action of his brother, Pfc. Yukio Sato, to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chusuke Sato of Hunt, Idaho, was released last week by the War Relocation Authority.

The letter, written by Private Tadao Sato from somewhere in Italy, declared:

"Dear Mom, I sent Yukio's money home yesterday. You should get it within a month.

"Please don't worry about Yuk. He's in good hands now. I talked with him about a week before it happened. He was getting along fine but he didn't want you to worry if anything happened.

"Don't worry about me. I haven't seen the front lines yet. I am practically a civilian. . . .

"Tell Pop to buy me a subscription to the PACIFIC CITIZEN. Also, am sending some package to Franky. Tell him not to scratch the black off the glass.

"One of these days I am getting a four day pass to Rome. I'll see if I can find something good to send home.

"Mom, those four rosaries I sent home were blessed by the Pope. Keep one and wrap the others up. I want to send them to George and Art. . . .

"Will write more later, and please don't worry.

"Your son,
Tadao."

Joe Grant Masaoka's Column: Visit of Japanese American Veteran Belies Wild Rumors

With the increasing number of casualties being reported from the Italian front, anxiety has mounted among persons of Japanese ancestry on the mainland. There still exist many unfounded wild rumors to trouble the minds of parents with sons in action. That Nisei soldiers are being used as "cannon fodder," as sacrifice spearheads, still makes the rounds.

To allay their fears, and to quiet the doubts of those whose sons are subject to call, the National JACL secured the permission of the War Department to schedule a speaking tour for Pfc. Thomas Higa. He is fluent in Japanese, having been educated in Japan. Higa's experiences include patrolling a sector of the Hawaiian beaches during the attack on Pearl Harbor. Then came the secret departure of their detachment from the Islands, their training at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin and Camp Shelby, Miss. Overseas, he was wounded in the siege of Cassino.

In addition to his facility in the Japanese language, Higa has other incentives to address Issei audiences. Aboard their troop transport, he and his comrades were gazing at the slowly receding Statue of Liberty. They made a tacit vow that if any should return alive, he would tell the folks at home the story of their soldiering overseas and what was in their minds and hearts.

Higa feels another impulse. A bullet ploughed through his helmet. That he escaped by this miracle he deems a call to respond when others suffer by doubts and misgivings. So it's with a particular sincerity and conviction that he talks.

I joined Corporal Higa in Spokane, Washington. There Higa spoke at the Japanese Methodist Church. He relates that the most important and useful piece of equipment to a soldier of the 100th Infantry Battalion is his steel helmet. He observed that the Nisei warriors had a habit of foraging the countryside for chickens and paying for them at the rate of three packs of cigarettes for a bird. They cooked these birds to an exquisitely delicious morsel in their helmets, now converted to an impromptu kettle.

Besides its use as a cooking pot, it serves as a bucket seat when the ground is muddy; as a scoop for a foxhole or slit trench if they've lost their shovels; as a wash basin for clothes, for bathing, or soaking their feet; and, as a water bucket to which they

From the Frying Pan By BILL HOSOKAWA

The Nisei Are Learning the Facts of Life

Compared to the fat, dumb and happy days before Pearl Harbor, the Nisei now have become pretty well acquainted with the facts of life. The Nisei through experience have become smarter and shrewder. They have learned to read between the lines. They have learned to distinguish between politicians and statesmen. They have discovered the meaning of the power of the press; to appreciate it when it is used in their support, and to fear it and hate it when misused with the vindictiveness and witch-burning zeal of a Hearst.

But the Nisei still have much to learn in how to use the press to their best advantage. There is nothing wrong or underhanded about the idea of "using" the press, for newspapers and magazines as semi-public institutions are, in theory at least, open to the public. It is only common sense to make use of a medium our foes have exploited ceaselessly.

In practice, a newspaper's editorial columns are pretty much a private preserve, and the news columns are only slightly less public. The availability of news column space is determined by many factors, among them the newsworthiness of the event to be reported, overall space available, editorial policy, and even such a thing as the number of reporters at hand available for assignment.

Fewer of these considerations are involved in letters to the editor, a feature which most newspapers promote. The public forum sections have been used extensively by both friends and foes of the Nisei, but only to a limited

extent by the Nisei themselves.

Granted that not all Nisei can make news that an editor will print, like the feats of Nisei Yanks overseas, there are other ways of gaining editorial attention.

How many Nisei, for instance, have written the editor of their newspaper commending him for a favorable editorial, or thanking him for running a news story about the Nisei. Even editors are human, and it pleases and encourages them to learn that their stories are appreciated.

A timely and studied observation also is likely to attract attention. One Nisei girl, whose father is buried in the Japanese cemetery at Portland, Ore., wrote to one of the Portland newspapers after reading of the graveyard desecration by vandals.

She wrote in a quiet, reserved tone, mentioning that she would have to write about the incident to her brother fighting in Italy, and adding that probably it would be bewildering and ironical to him to learn that he was risking his life overseas in order to make America safe for persons who think it grave and patriotic and American to raid the grave of a "Jap" long since dead.

The restraint she used, as much as what she said, must have influenced an editorial writer to set down a forceful editorial commentary which was published together with the letter.

What she might have wanted to say, in the heated, bitter tone she might have wanted to use, was published by the newspaper itself as an editorial. It is possible that such a valuable editorial might never have appeared if the girl hadn't written that letter. It is also possible that if the girl had chosen to take the stand that the newspaper eventually did editorially, the letter would have been printed in abridged form if at all.

The effectiveness of the letter being published together with the editorial was shown in the dozen or more letters this Nisei girl got from total strangers. The writers of these letters ranged from college students to obviously elderly persons with strong religious feelings. Many urged that she not write her brother in Italy asserting that the incident, while deplorable, was past, and that it would only make him unhappy and bitter.

Practically all the letters hastened to assure the girl that most Portlanders sincerely decried the desecration as barbarous, and that the sentiments of the vandals certainly were not those of other Portland residents. Many, with more than a touch of provincial prejudice, declared that a low class of people had flooded the Portland area to work in war industries, and that things were not as they used to be.

Only one letter, unsigned, was abusive, and the writer took the familiar stand of the bigots in declaring that "Japs" were incapable of other than deceit and barbarity, and implying that "Jap" dead got their just deserts if an American toppled their headstones.

The ratio of 12 friendly letters to one unfriendly, is indicative of less ill-feeling toward Japanese Americans than many would want us to believe.

For the dozen that took the time and trouble to write to the Nisei girl, there must have been thousands who read the letter and the editorial and were moved to a moment or two of serious thinking. One such moment may mean little, but in time it all mounts up. The impression that the letter created on the individuals who publish the newspaper, and the effect of the impression on their future actions is inestimable.

And all this because a Nisei girl put her thoughts on paper and wrote to the editor of her home town newspaper.

Ann Nisei's Column

Some Tips Toward A Better Figure

Despite the fact that dieting and exercise will help a good deal when you want to improve your figure, nevertheless there are many structural figure faults that you can do little about.

It takes camouflage to disguise bowed legs, too-heavy or too-thin lips, and all other little face or figure imperfections.

Here at random are some ways to cover up or hide some of these faults:

If your legs are short: wear low-cut pumps to add length to your legs. Don't wear strapped sandals or ornate, "fancy" shoes.

If your legs are bowed: wear skirts with at least some fullness. Don't wear knee-high, tight skirts. Again, don't wear shoes that have straps or are so fancy that they call attention to your legs and feet.

If your feet are too wide and large: wear simple pumps or oxfords, with spectator heels. Don't wear too-high heels or "flats." Wear dark shoes in calfskin or suede, but never patent leather or any shiny leather.

If you are flat-chested: wear dresses with softly gathered front, blouses with small, dainty jabots. And remember that you're NOT the sweater-girl type.

If you are round-shouldered: wear simple collars, bolero jackets. Don't wear collarless dresses, peasant type blouses with gathered necklines.

If your neck is heavy: don't wear heavy jewelry, round necklines, fancy trim at neck. Do wear V-shaped necklines, necklaces that hang in a V, simple necktrim.

If you are very thin and you have a sway-back figure: don't wear tight, form-fitting dresses. Wear dresses with softly gathered or bloused top, skirts with back interest at waistline or skirts that are slightly full.

If you have sloping shoulders: don't wear raglan, kimono or sloping sleeves. Wear clothes with well-defined shoulder and armhole lines with sufficient padding to straighten out line of shoulder. Wear trim, neat clothes.

If you have a prominent stomach: don't wear tight skirts, dresses that button all the way down the front. Do wear soft skirts, dull-finished fabrics, dresses with interest at yoke or shoulder.

If your face is too wide: don't wear round, button or pearl earrings. Don't extend rouge to outer edges of face. And don't wear your hair in a fluffy, width-giving effect. Wear your hair in a very simply effect, either in an up-swing or longish hair-do. But no fluff, no curls, no fly-away effects.

If your hands are too large: don't wear bright nailpolish, heavy jewelry. Do keep your hands neat, well-tended, with oval nails and not-too-bright polish. You don't have to sit on your hands to keep them inconspicuous, but don't attract attention to them with too much jewelry or polish.

Wounded Veterans Feted by Box Elder County Residents

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah — Wounded veterans of the 100th Infantry Battalion, who are now convalescing at Bushnell General hospital in Brigham City, were honored Friday at an entertainment at the Crystal Springs resort by Japanese American residents of Box Elder county.

Chinese American soldiers who are on duty at Bushnell were also invited to the affair.

All-Stars Defeat Rupert Boosters

TWIN FALLS, Idaho — With five Japanese Americans from the Hunt baseball team at the Minidoka relocation center in the lineup, the Jerome-Twin Falls Counties Junior Baseball league all-stars defeated the Rupert Boosters, 6 to 2, at Jaycee stadium on August 20.

Ray Shiiki's play around the keystone sack was a major factor in the victory.

Nisei Girls Cooperate to Solve Capital Housing Problem

CALLING

All Chapters!

By Hito Okada

PLEASE LOCATE

A schoolmate of James and Harold Kono, Hilo, Hawaii, is anxious to get in touch with them. It is probable that the Konos are in the armed services and perhaps on the mainland. If you know of their address, please communicate with our office.

BUCK-A-MONTH CLUB

Another member was added to the Buck-A-Month Club when George Kihara, formerly of Riverside, Arizona and now of Salt Lake City while waiting induction, plunked down a silver dollar on my desk. George is one of the two fellows who came into the office one day about two months ago while waiting their pre-induction physical and offered to do odd jobs around the office of the JACL to help out. John Tachihara was the other fellow, but he left shortly afterwards for induction. They cleaned up the office for us, getting rid of a lot of old newspapers, pushed around some three hundred reams of mimeograph paper, folding bulletins etc. George drops in several times a week after his work is over on produce row to do the heavy work for the girls in the office. We'll miss George when his call comes, but George Kihara and John Tachihara will be remembered for a long time for their help around the office.

CONTRIBUTIONS

The following contributions were received at National Headquarters last week: Yoshito Kawashiri \$10.00, Chicago; Albert D. Bonus \$2.00, Seattle; Eleanor Still \$1.00, Casa Grande, Arizona; Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Tamaki \$6.50, Salt Lake City; Fred W. Shorter \$5.00, Seattle; Masao Kanemaru \$7.50, Oahu; Anonymous \$10.00, Salt Lake City; and Kumeo Yoshinari \$5.00, Chicago.

A contribution for \$2.50 special-ly ear-marked for our Civil Rights Fund was received from Shigeo Yamana of Wheaton, Illinois.

CREDIT UNION

Already the newspapers, magazines, radio forums and others have been carrying on discussions of post-war planning. Evacuation from the Pacific Coast has disrupted the financial set-up of the many communities, leaving many families without credit standing in their new communities. Where are these people going to turn for financial assistance? The National JACL Credit Union is the answer for the members of the JACL. 122 members have since October 1943 saved approximately \$5700, making available to the 122 members a substantial amount of money for assistance when they need it. The present 122 members at the present rate of savings have a good chance of ending the year 1944 with a total savings of \$10,000.00, making available to themselves in the post war era a strong reserve to bank upon. The secret of the accumulation of \$5700 is systematic savings, setting aside each month a specific amount for deposit in the credit union. The member who has saved a \$1.00 a month since incorporation has \$11.00 accumulated and the member who has saved \$15.00 a month has now accumulated \$165.00. If you are a JACL member, you are eligible to join the National JACL Credit Union, so write in for an application card and our explanatory bulletin, and start yourself on the way to financial independence.

Olympus Chapter Schedules Dance

"The Starlight Swing," sport dance to be sponsored by the Mt. Olympus chapter of the JACL will be a "Leap Year" special, scheduled for September 2 at the Jensen Home.

Music will be furnished by Arnold Burgener and his orchestra. The public is invited, and the admission will be \$1.25 per couple or stag.

George Fujii, social chairman, is in charge of arrangements.

WASHINGTON — Fifteen Nisei girls who came from four relocation centers in recent months to take jobs in the nation's capital are now living here in two groups in houses which they run cooperatively with the aid of Caucasian housemothers. Among the girls are four pairs of sisters. Two pairs live in each house.

Nine girls from Minidoka, Central Utah, Granada, and Jerome live in one of the houses together with a non-evacuee issei and two housemothers who formerly lived in Texas. One of the housemothers, now connected with the Office of Strategic Services, was for ten years a missionary to Japan. The second cooperative residence is shared by six girls from Jerome and Granada. Their housemother, now a medical secretary at a Washington hospital, was also a missionary to Japan for nine years.

The larger of the groups includes the following resettlers:

Granada: The Ohama sisters Margaret and Viola, formerly of Los Angeles. Margaret is a typist-clerk with the Community War Fund, and Viola is employed by the OPA.

Jerome: The Izumi sisters Miyo and Sada, from Tulare, Calif. Miyo is a secretary with the National League of Wholesale Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Distributors; Sada is a typist with the United News Corp.

Minidoka: Sally Sunada, from Renton, Wash., formerly employed in the WRA office in Salt Lake City and now in the WRA division headquarters; Mae Ishihara, from Little Rock, Wash., a secretary in WRA's property division; Emi Kamachi, ex-Seattleite, now employed as a fiscal accounting clerk-stenographer in the Office of Education.

Central Utah: Mary Kawata, from Hayward, Calif., a stenographer in the WRA engineers' office; Tomi Iijima, from Redwood City, Calif., a stenographer in WRA's relocation planning division.

The non-evacuee who also shares their house is Mae Matsumoto, formerly of Middletown, Idaho, and now employed by the U. S. Employment Service.

According to one of their housemothers, Miss Hettie Lee Ewing, former missionary to Japan, the house which she has shared for four months with the Niseis has been "a pleasant home to which every girl returns in the evening with a sense of pride and comfort. We were more than lucky last February when we set out to find a suitable place to live. There is no community more attractive or more congenial than the one in which we found our spacious, home-like house. We share the shopping, and everyone does her part to make our big house run smoothly. "Each of us is doing her part in an essential wartime job and buying bonds."

The six other Nisei girls have been sharing their two-story house since last December with their housemother, Miss Claire Kennedy, who learned to speak Japanese fluently during nine years' residence in Japan as a missionary. Three of the girls are from Jerome. All former residents of Fresno, Calif., they are Hiro Kamikawa, employed at the Department of Interior; and the Nagai sisters Kiyo and Sue. Kiyo is employed by WRA's personnel section and Sue is a seamstress in a fashionables women's dress shop in Washington.

The other three girls are from Granada. They are Kay and Mary Fujikawa, sisters from Los Angeles, who are employed respectively by the solicitor's office of WRA and the War Manpower Commission; and Jaine Oi, also from Los Angeles, now a secretary in WRA's relocation division.

A number of newly arrived resettlers have been guests at the house shared by this group, known to their friends as "the Kennedy family." Every month each girl pays a stipulated sum into a "kitty" which is used to buy groceries and to pay the rent and utility bills. Every week two girls are assigned to do the week's dishwashing, and one each to do the cooking and housecleaning. This schedule leaves three girls free each week to take care of their own personal needs such as washing and ironing. After dinner

A GI's Letter From the Front

Many letters come to us from all fronts, describing the splendid job that is being done by the Nisei GIs. At the same time, they bring the grimness of war closer to home. An excerpt from one letter should make all of those on the homefront who can afford picnics, shows, dances and dates think about their contribution to the war effort and for the Nisei cause:

"You folks really don't know what suffering is until you've seen some of the boys here torn to bits and yet with a breath of life left. You haven't seen anything until you've seen your buddies blown into so many small pieces that you can't identify them by mines and explosives. You don't know suspense until you've tried to sit out an artillery barrage or air raid. You don't know the meaning of friendship until you see a buddy crawling out over exposed ground in the face of almost certain death to give you a helping hand. You don't know what appreciation is until you've gone through the hell that is war.

"We took luxuries for granted home. Even during evacuation we knew that we could buy what we wanted, almost. Over here, all the money in the world can't buy a good night's sleep, a bath, clean clothes, or even something palatable to eat when you're up front.

NISEI COMMITTEE SEEKS LIST OF UTAH SERVICEMEN

The Nisei Victory Committee of Salt Lake City announced this week that it was compiling a complete list of the names and addresses of Japanese American men and women in service from the state of Utah.

Lily Yasuda, secretary of the Committee, declared that the group wanted to remember each of these Utah servicemen this Christmas.

Requesting that names and addresses of servicemen be sent to the Committee, Miss Yasuda added that the list would include those Japanese American who had relocated to Utah from WRA camps before entering service. Miss Yasuda added that the addresses may be sent to her at 350 South First West Street, Salt Lake City 4, or they may be phoned in to Dial 5-5184.

Simple Rites Unite Couple In Detroit

DETROIT, Mich.—At a very simple ceremony with only close friends attending, Miss Yoshiko Kiwata, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Konosuke Kiwata of Topaz, Utah, formerly of San Francisco, became the bride of Mr. David Hironaka on July 31, at the home of Judge George Badder of Highland Park, Detroit.

Mr. Hironaka is the second son of Mr. and Mrs. Saichi Hironaka of Tule Lake, California, formerly of Sacramento.

Those witnessing the ceremony were Miss Fumi Takagi, Messrs. Terry Watanabe, Ken Kiwata, Toyo Ota and Fumio Sasaki.

The groom, who was on the enlisted reserves of the U. S. Army, reported for active duty on August 7 at Fort Sheridan.

Nisei Establish Christian Group In Cleveland

CLEVELAND, Ohio—A Japanese American Christian Fellowship has been formed in Cleveland with Victor Fujii as pastor and with a weekly attendance averaging more than 100, according to the Cleveland News.

together, the girls get much fun out of a piano which they recently purchased by "chipping in." Especially during the summer they spend many leisure moments on the front and back porches of their house.

TIMELY TOPICS

By SABURO KIDO

The suffering of the people during evacuation was as nothing compared to what the boys up front have to go through. Some haven't had a bath, or even their clothes off, in a month. And they have to live in filth, and dust, and with vermin of all kinds.

"And the intangibles like liberty, freedom, and opportunity are real and close and near to us now. In Italy we have seen things, heard things, that make us more appreciative of the American way than any lecture or oration or book on America could ever do.

"The boys over here are paying a terrific price to prove a loyalty which never should have been questioned. They're performing miracles, and at a costly price, that the future for all Japanese Americans will be assured. I hope the people back home aren't short-changing us."

We are all proud of the record established by the 100th Battalion. And now the 442nd Regimental Combat Team is getting into the newsprint with its feats. These Nisei soldiers are the answers for the suspicion and doubt that the Pacific Coast racists try to instill into the public's mind.

"I hope the people back home aren't shortchanging us"—that is an oft repeated thought which comes from the battlefield. It is something for us to ponder over when we think of our Nisei GIs.

* * *

Salt Lake Realtors Pass Prohibition

The Salt Lake City real estate board has passed a restriction which prohibits its members from helping any person of Japanese descent or Negroes to establish himself outside of certain districts. It is the same type of arrangement which existed in Berkeley, California and other communities. In the beginning the rule was that if a Japanese or Negro lived in the block, then that area was open. This, however, has been changed.

The result is that if a person desires to buy a house outside of the restricted area, he must negotiate with the property owner directly since the real estate brokers who belong to the board will not help him. Or he may be able to find something suitable which a non-member broker may have on his list.

In this connection, we were informed of an incident where a Nisei couple found a home in a certain district and were ready to pay \$8500 cash. The neighbors objected so the owner changed his mind. About a month passed and the property owner found no new buyer so he came back to the Nisei couple. In the meantime, the couple had changed their mind after looking around in other districts. The result was that no sale was consummated and the property owner is still trying to sell the house.

When the evacuees from the WRA relocation centers began to resettle in Salt Lake City, the war time boom was at its height. There was a great demand for labor and there was a shortage of housing. Consequently, the only way a person with a family could find shelter was to buy a house. In order to avoid any concentration of persons of Japanese descent in one district, the purchasing was made throughout the city. For this reason, homes are being owned in almost every district. And this is why the first restriction was changed when the real estate board discovered that their members who desire to help out buyers and sellers of whatever race or color were in fact free to sell in almost every part of the city.

Segregation districts are undesirable. But it seems as if the real estate board members are intentionally trying to create such a thing. If houses can be purchased or rented in certain districts only, this means that there is going to be segregation.

It is unfortunate that short-sighted leaders create such conditions in a friendly city like Salt Lake City. We have seen the Harlems of New York City and Chicago. A dispersal which could have been accomplished through wise planning and cooperation of all groups. The unfortunate thing is that the courts have sanctioned such practices.

Nisei Youth "American as Apple Pie," Says Official

Three Sisters Must Serve Prison Terms

Sentences in Denver Trial Range from 2 Years to 20 Months

DENVER, Colo. — Refusing a plea by Mrs. Tsuruko Wallace that she be allowed to serve the reformatory sentence of one of her sisters as well as her own, U. S. District Judge J. Foster Symes on August 18 sentenced Mrs. Wallace to two years and gave her two sisters 20-month terms for conspiracy to commit treason.

The sentences will be served in the women's reformatory at Anderson, West Virginia.

A request by Kenneth Robinson, attorney for the defendants, for a new trial was denied earlier in the week by Judge Symes. No decision has been made whether to appeal to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Mr. Robinson said.

Mrs. Wallace and her sisters, Mrs. Florence Otani and Mrs. Billie Tanigoshi, had been convicted on an allegation of aiding two German prisoners of war to escape from the Trinidad prison camp. Each were also fined \$1000 in addition to their prison sentences.

Mrs. Wallace insisted that Robinson ask the court to let her serve Mrs. Tanigoshi's term as well as her own, declaring that otherwise there will be no one to care for her daughter and that of Mrs. Tanigoshi since the latter's husband will soon be inducted into the armed forces.

GRANGE OFFICIALS RAP RELOCATION IN WESTERN AREA

PORTLAND, Ore. — A conference of western Grange masters was in session in Portland last week to discuss the asserted buying of land by persons of Japanese ancestry in western states.

George Sehmeyer, master of the California State Grange, declared:

"A number of other western states are becoming aroused at the infiltration of Japanese who, it is reported, are buying land at premium prices for settlement purposes, and the conference has been called to discuss the situation and exchange views so that some unified program can be made."

The Grangemasters, represent Grange members of five western states took action to ask the Federal government to prohibit the return to persons of Japanese ancestry to the west coast after the war.

CASPER, Wyo. — After two years in confinement at the Heart Mountain relocation center, Japanese American boys and girls are "still as American as apple pie," it was asserted last week by M. L. Johnson, Boy Scout executive, the United Press reported.

Johnson said he reached that conclusion while watching about 200 of these Japanese American boys during a two-weeks camping trip in Yellowstone Park. About the same number of girls from the relocation center also have visited the park at different times during the summer.

"We are anxious to know what effect their two years behind a fence was having on these youngsters," Johnson said. "But no one who would be with them would think for a minute they would be anything but true Americans."

"They laughed at American jokes, and behaved just like any other American youngsters would behave," he added.

The camping trips were sponsored by the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the Campfire Girls, the War Relocation Authority and the National Parks Service.

The youngsters lived in an abandoned CCC camp, the United Press reported. The expenses were borne by the various co-operating agencies but Johnson said "these expenses were slight, since the boys and girls would have to be fed by the War Relocation Authority anyway."

Activities in the park followed the usual program for such trips, including hikes, nature study, bridge-building by the boys and classes in scouting.

Johnson ridiculed reports which have been circulated recently that the government was taking Japanese Americans on pleasure trips. The only park tours, he said, were those for the children, and these were part of an Americanization program which Johnson characterized as "completely successful."

Reports that Japanese American adults were being taken on such trips, he said, possibly had been circulated by persons who had seen work parties passing through the park while going from the Heart Mountain center to communities in Utah.

"Naturally," he said, "the government wanted to take these parties by the shortest route."

The shortest route between the Heart Mountain center in Utah and communities in Utah and southern Idaho is the highway which passes through Yellowstone park.

Draft Delinquent Sentenced to Year

HONOLULU, T. H. — Hawaii's first case of draft evasion on the part of a citizen of Japanese ancestry was concluded recently when Masao Akiyama, 27, was sentenced to serve a year and a day in the Honolulu jail.

Vital Statistics

BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Hirasuna (12-2-A, Rohwer) a girl on Aug. 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kasumoto (8-4-B, Rohwer) a girl on Aug. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shimamoto (8-7-C, Rohwer) a boy on Aug. 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Kaita (516-B, Tule Lake) a girl on July 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Okazaki (5912-A, Tule Lake) a boy on July 31.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mako Nakamura (7215-B, Tule Lake) a boy on Aug. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Yabumoto (4302-D, Tule Lake) a girl on Aug. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeo Sakai (6713-C, Tule Lake) a girl on Aug. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsugi Kanamori (1714-B-2, Tule Lake) a boy on Aug. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tamotsu Kubota (2219-D, Tule Lake) a girl on Aug. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Carl Kazuo Kurata (2901-A, Tule Lake) a girl on Aug. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masatsugi Matsumoto (4717-C, Tule Lake) a girl on Aug. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takisaburo Mukai (1402-C, Tule Lake) a girl on Aug. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeru Yamamoto (1719-F, Tule Lake) a girl on Aug. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fumihiko Shiraiishi (7006-F, Tule Lake) a boy on Aug. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yonemura (11E-3F, Granada) a girl on Aug. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsuzo Matoba (11E-10B, Granada) a girl on Aug. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tokioka Kawashima (8E-8C, Granada) a girl on Aug. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Toriyama (66-4-B, Gila River) a girl on Aug. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shizuto Tanaka (47-10-C, Gila River) a girl on Aug. 5.

To Sgt. and Mrs. Yasuo Dukai (73-8-B, Gila River) a boy on Aug. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sid Shiratsuki (214-10-D, Poston) a girl on Aug. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Noboru Tanimura (219-12-B, Poston) a girl on Aug. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Chojiro Sumi (327-8-C, Poston) a boy on Aug. 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ted Kuramaji (326-14-E, Poston) a boy on Aug. 9.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenzo Morioka (27-9CD, Heart Mountain) a boy on Aug. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Uyeda (22-24-B, Heart Mountain) a girl on Aug. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masao Yagada (6-20-A, Heart Mountain) a girl on Aug. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fukunaga (21-12-A, Heart Mountain) a boy on Aug. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Saito (8-17-C, Heart Mountain) a girl on Aug. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sakiyama (21-11-F, Heart Mountain) a boy on Aug. 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tamai (7-4-F, Rohwer) a boy on Aug. 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kuroku Kono (1202-AB, Tule Lake) a girl on July 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hiroshi Koizumi (7112-A, Tule Lake) a boy on July 24.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaichi Hata (5913-BC, Tule Lake) a girl on July 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Morio Yamagata (2901-D, Tule Lake) a boy on July 25.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Nakao (1019-B, Tule Lake) a girl on July 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Sakahara (5415-C, Tule Lake) a boy on July 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matsutaro Sato (5811-E, Tule Lake) a boy on July 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kenji Yamashita (3216-D, Tule Lake) a boy on July 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Nakashima (4103-D, Tule Lake) a boy on July 29.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takao Taniguchi (8201-B, Tule Lake) a girl on July 30.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsugio Ishihara (7-2-C, Hunt) a boy on Aug. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Kimura (40-3-B, Hunt) a boy on Aug. 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Buntaro Mayeda (14-8-C, Hunt) a boy and girl on Aug. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seichiro Oishi (31-12-F, Hunt) a boy on Aug. 3.

Teamster's Union Opposes Employment Of Nisei Workers

SEATTLE, Wash.—Dave Beck, international vice president of the Teamster's Union, AFL, urged "unrelenting war" against the employment of persons of Japanese ancestry in the western states at the western regional conference at the Teamsters in Seattle last week.

The Teamster delegates declared that any employer seeking to hire persons of Japanese ancestry would have "trouble" with locals and members of their organization.

Following a speech by Beck, the delegates agreed to "maintain a constant vigil in their effort to thwart any foothold" that persons of Japanese ancestry might try to gain in the west.

NISEI GI WINS PLACE ON ARMY POST GOLF TEAM

FORT SNELLING, Minn.—Two Japanese American servicemen in special training at Fort Snelling won places last week on a team of four from Fort Snelling which will compete in the Seventh Service Command championships at the Dodge Park golf club in Omaha, Neb.

The two are Staff Sgt. Patrick Nagano, who led all the Fort Snelling golfers with a 76, and Tech. Sgt. Sal Jio, formerly of San Jose, Calif., who came home with an 84.

To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Umeki (37-2-F, Hunt) a girl on Aug. 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Ritsuro Horikawa (12-3-B, Hunt) a girl on Aug. 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Robert Tsunio Oga (39-4-F, Hunt) a girl.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsorukichi Tsujikawa (6-1-D, Hunt) a girl on Aug. 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toshio Sakoda (26-11-A, Hunt) a girl on Aug. 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hiroshi Hirai (6-7-D, Hunt) a boy on Aug. 11.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masoki Henry Nakamura (16-1-G, Hunt) a girl on Aug. 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Fukutaro Seto (7-11-D, Topaz) a boy on Aug. 12.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Masuda (23-12-A, Topaz) a boy on Aug. 15.

To Mrs. Aiko Moriguchi (23-3-C, Topaz) a boy on Aug. 15.

DEATHS

Dempei Yoshimi (21-9-B, Gila River) on Aug. 4.

Kito Yamada (33-10-B, Gila River) on Aug. 5.

Mrs. Isu Mitani, 67, (11H-4F, Granada) on Aug. 7.

Heijiu Iseri, 68, (7411-F, Tule Lake) on Aug. 2.

Torajiro Hamasaki, 65, (5101-C, Tule Lake) on Aug. 7.

Gorokichi Kobayashi, 71, (30-17-F, Heart Mountain) on Aug. 15.

Sazo Kishi, 64, on July 27 at Tule Lake.

Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hiratsuka (3-6-D, Hunt) on July 25.

Tokumatsu Hashimoto, 57, (4-6-D, Hunt) on July 27.

Hideichi Watanabe, 57, (8-9-D, Hunt) on July 28.

Kesaku Sakagami, 54, on Aug. 1 at Hunt.

Kimiko Toyoji, 25, (36-5-A, Hunt) on Aug. 2.

Jirokichi Kaneda, 67, (47-10-E, Hunt) on Aug. 11.

Takeichi Matsumoto, 66, (14-6-E, Topaz) on Aug. 14.

MARRIAGES

Tetsuko Okida to Pvt. Paul Zaima on Aug. 19 at Hattiesburg, Miss.

Rosie Fukui to S/Sgt. Haruki Fujikawa on Aug. 16 in Cody, Wyoming.

Kiyoko Watanabe to Cpl. Roy K. Uyeno on July 22 at Fort Thomas, Kentucky.

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California State Legion Wants Army Control

War Veterans' Group Urges Congressional Action on Evacuees

LOS ANGELES—Immediate assumption of control of all persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States by the United States Army, and the maintenance of such control for the duration, were demanded in a resolution adopted by the California Department of the American Legion at their annual convention in Los Angeles last week.

The resolution will be submitted by the California American Legion delegation to the national convention in Chicago next month.

The resolution, prepared by the Americanism committee of the department, set forth that the War Relocation Authority has released thousands of "Japanese internees," and added that "pressure is being brought on Washington by certain religious and educational organizations such as the Fellowship of Reconciliation for the termination of the evacuation order, and the return of Japanese and Japanese Americans to the Pacific coast area."

Asserting that "Congress has not offered a solution for the 'Japanese problem' in America," the convention resolved that "it opposed return of any Japanese or Japanese Americans to the coastal area for the duration of the war" and that "the evacuation order should remain in effect until the final victory over Japan is won in order to prevent sabotage and espionage."

The resolution also recommended that Congress "be urged to recognize the Japanese problem as a national issue," and that a standing committee be named to study "every phase of the Japanese question, including Japanese psychology, Shintoism, propaganda and subversive organization for the purpose of recommending Federal legislation" to accomplish several objectives.

According to the American Legion group, these would be machinery for "thorough examination" of Japanese Americans, to legislate for deportation of all Japanese aliens and disloyal Japanese Americans at the end of the war, and to amend the citizenship laws so that American citizens of Japanese extraction judged to be disloyal upon proper examination will have their citizenship revoked.

The convention also recommended legislation outlawing Japanese language schools "and other propaganda agencies" in this country.

Other resolutions included those calling for the immediate deportation of Harry Bridges, and the continuance of a committee similar to the present Dies Committee.

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Parents Learn Two Nevadans Hurt in Italy

RENO, Nev.—News of Japanese Americans in the U. S. Army from Nevada this week revealed the wounding in action of Pfc. Harry Nozu of Reno and Pfc. Dewey Fukui of Carson City.

Pfc. Nozu was wounded in Italy on July 8, according to War Department information received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nozu. He is a graduate of Reno schools and was employed by Levy and Zentner prior to his volunteering for the army.

Pfc. Fukui was seriously wounded in Italy on July 4, and has received the Purple Heart, according to information received by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fukui of Carson City. Pfc. Fukui was born and raised in the capital city of Nevada and worked at the Mercury Laundry, owned by his parents, before entering the service in March, 1942.

S/Sgt. Shoichi Koizumi of Sparks, Nevada, was recently promoted to second lieutenant, according to a letter received by his wife, Mrs. Ann Koizumi, who is now residing in Reno with their son, Carl Jan. Lieut. Koizumi attended Sparks, Nevada, schools. He received his training at Camp Shelby, Miss., and is now overseas in Italy.

Other Nevada boys in uniform include Pvt. Frank Chikami and Pfc. Ben Chikami, sons of Mr. M. Chikami of this city. A third son,

Box Elder Nisei Inducted into Army

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah—Twenty Japanese Americans from Box Elder county were inducted into the army on August 8, according to information released last week by the local selective service bureau.

Those inducted are: Kenji Okada, Koji Nagao, Yoshio Kishiyama, Nobuo Fujikawa, Shirley Nagata, Theodore Matsu-shima, Kusuo Sato, Shigemi Mori, Hideo Morinaka, Joe Uyeda, Takao Sadamitsu, Kano Sekigawa, Yukio Taniguchi, Akira Tao, John Kunio Tanaka, Noboru Ito, Naoshi Okuma, Tomio Nakano, Mitsuo Kato, and Akio Mitsuuchi.

Influence of Nisei Soldiers Told by Detroit WRA Office

CLEVELAND, O.—Influence of Nisei soldiers is apt to show up without warning almost anywhere. Evidence of this comes from the Michigan WRA office at Detroit which reports receipt of a letter from J. Hughes Powell of Sparta, Michigan opening as follows: "My son who lives in a barrack at Fort Myer, in which are also Japanese American soldiers, advises me to write you in regard to getting Japanese families to work on farms."

Jimmie, was scheduled to report on Aug. 24 for his pre-induction physical.

Large Crowds Hear Higa on Speaking Tour

NAMPA, Idaho — Pfc. Thomas Higa, wounded at Cassino while fighting with the 100th Infantry Battalion, spoke to a packed auditorium of Japanese and Japanese Americans at the WFA labor camp in Caldwell, Idaho, on August 21.

He told parents of Japanese American fighting men of the life of the soldiers in Italy. Speaking in Japanese, he brought a message from these soldiers to the parents and relatives at home. A brief summary of his talk was given in English by Joe Masaoka, head of the Denver regional office of the JACL, who is accompanying Pfc. Higa on his tour.

The speakers were introduced by Manabu Yamada of the Boise Valley JACL. Pfc. Higa's speaking tour, which is being made under the sponsorship of the National Japanese American Citizens League, was opened in Spokane, Wash. last week.

On Aug. 16 he addressed a group of 80 at the Raleigh Walker labor camp near Weiser, Idaho, and spoke to a group of 60 at the Dead Ox Community hall the same evening. He spoke in Vale, Ore., on Aug. 19 and at Nyssa and Ontario, Ore., on Aug. 20.

He spoke to a group at the YWCA Parlor in Boise, Idaho, on Aug. 22, and in Twin Falls and the Minidoka relocation center later in the week.

During the following week Pfc. Higa is scheduled to speak in Idaho Falls on Aug. 28, and in Honeyville, Utah, on Aug. 30. On the following day he will speak in Ogden.

On Sept. 1 he will address a Salt Lake City audience, and will visit Murray and Davis County on Sept. 2 and 3 respectively. On Sept. 4 he will be in Price, Utah.

Ugo Carusi Will Succeed Harrison

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Roosevelt on August 15 nominated Ugo Carusi, executive assistant to Attorney General Biddle, as Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, succeeding Earl G. Harrison.

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War Department Announces Awarding of Two Silver Stars To Soldiers from Hawaii

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week announced that two Silver Stars and two Bronze Stars had been awarded to American soldiers of Japanese ancestry for heroic achievements under fire in Italy.

One of the Silver Stars was awarded posthumously. All of the soldiers are from Hawaii.

The Bronze Stars were awarded to Pvt. Masao Awakuni, Honolulu, and Pvt. Ichiro Obara, Lahaina, Maui.

The following citations were released together with the announcement of the awarding of the Silver Stars:

Territory of Hawaii
TO: DONALD S. HAYASHI, Cpl., Infantry, Posthumous.

Next of kin: Harold T. Hayashi, Brother, 1243-A, Nuuanu St., Honolulu.

FOR: When his squad leader was wounded during a severe enemy counterattack in Italy in October, 1943, he took command of the squad on his own initiative. The squad, pinned down by heavy enemy artillery, mortar and machinegun fire, had suffered heavy casualties, and the order came to withdraw. There being several men so severely wounded that immediate removal was impossible, he stayed behind, administering first aid and holding the position singlehandedly. For more than an hour and 40 minutes he fired his rifle at the enemy and held the advanced position until all the wounded were safely evacuated by litter squads. His courage and initiative in the face of grave danger helped save the lives of several of his comrades. (Reported killed in action February 9, 1944.)

TO: IRVING T. MASUMOTO, Sgt. (then PFC), Infantry,

1119 Desha Lane, Honolulu. FOR: A platoon sergeant who was wounded by enemy fire on February 8, 1944, in the Mediterranean Theater, was left in full view of the enemy. Sergeant Masumoto ran out into the exposed area and carried the wounded sergeant down a draw to safety. In doing this he was the target of enemy fire, one bullet grazing his helmet.

Saburo Kido Talks JACL Chapter

Saburo Kido, national president of the JACL, was the guest speaker at the Mt. Olympus JACL meeting, held at the Jensen Home on August 19.

The history of the organization, what it has done for the public, and what it plans to do in the future were the highlights of his interesting talk.

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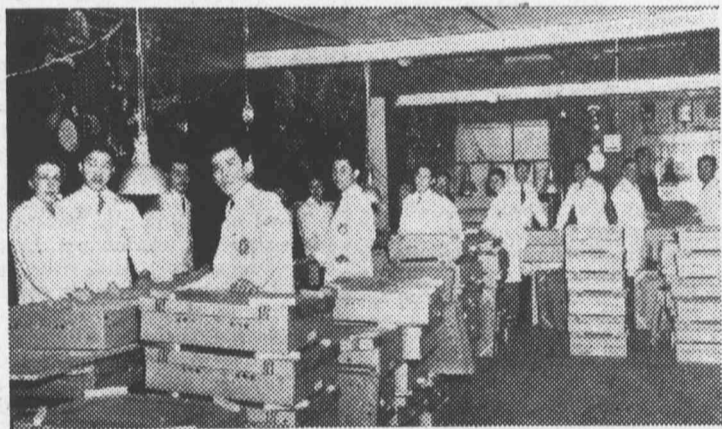
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