



## Cite Japanese Americans on Burma Front

### War Department Announces 27 Japanese Americans Killed, 46 Wounded in Combat

WASHINGTON—The War Department this week announced that 27 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry had been killed and 46 others wounded in action in the Mediterranean area.

One Japanese American from Hawaii was reported wounded in the European area, presumably in Normandy.

On Oct. 6 the War Department reported 2537 soldiers killed in action in Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean, South Pacific and Southwest Pacific theaters. The War Department list included 27 soldiers of Japanese ancestry killed in action in the Mediterranean area:

TOYOTA, Pfc. Shichizo—Mrs. Nase T. Toyota, mother, WRA center, Poston, Arizona.  
 YAMAJI, Staff Sgt. Bill I.—S. Yamaji, father, Newell, Calif.  
 ONODERA, Pvt. Satoru—Toyosuke Onodera, father, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.  
 NISHI, Pfc. Takanori—Mrs. Frances T. Nishi, wife, 5001 2nd Ave., Detroit, Mich.  
 MIZUKAMI, Pvt. William S.—Mrs. Isami Mizukami, mother, 2124 South Elm St., Spokane, Wash.

#### TERRITORY OF HAWAII

ASAAMI, Pfc. Kenneth I. — Eiaku Asaami, father, 474 North King St., Honolulu.  
 GANEKO, Staff Sgt. Seikichi—Choso Ganeko, father, Mana, Kekaha, Maui.  
 HARADA, Sgt. Charles K.—Mrs. Hana Harada, mother, 936 Makahiki Way, Honolulu.  
 HASHIMOTO, Pfc. Denis M.—Kakichi Hashimoto, father, 556 North King St., Honolulu.  
 HIGASHI, Staff Sgt. James T.—Kitoshi Higashi, father, Box 417, Baalehu, Hawaii.  
 HIRANO, Pvt. Robert R.—Takeo Hirano, brother, Box 182, Kahului, Maui.  
 HIRAOKA, Pfc. Satoru—Seisaku Hiraoka, father, Box 284, Hanamaulu, Kauai.  
 HOTTA, Pfc. Kihachiro J.—Kiyoshi Hotta, brother, Wailuku, Maui.  
 IGUCHI, Sgt. Kiyoshi—Mannosuke Iguchi, father, Box 302, Pearl City, Oahu.  
 KAJIKAWA, Staff Sgt. Tsugito—Mrs. Waka Kajikawa, mother, Box 22, Hawi, Kohala, Hawaii.  
 KASHIWAEDA, Pfc. Kenneth G. — Hifumi Kashiwaeda, brother, Makaweli, Kauai.  
 MATSUDA, Pfc. Carl G.—Dennojo Matsuda, father, Box 38, Hanamaulu, Hawaii.  
 MATSUMOTO, Pfc. Kiyuichi — Hisashi Matsumoto, father, Kailua, Hawaii.  
 NAGAMI, Sgt. Hiroshi — Masato Nagami, brother, 794 Kilanui Ave., Hilo, Hawaii.  
 NAKAMOTO, Staff Sgt. Joe K.—Miss Akiyo Nakamoto, sister, Box 839, Waikapu, Maui.  
 NAKAMURA, Pfc. Tadao — Toyohiko Nakamura, father, Kapoho, Hawaii.  
 OGOMORI, Pfc. Yoshio W.—Mrs. Yoshi Ogomori, mother, 523 Hinahina St., Honolulu.  
 SHINTANI, Pfc. Takeo—Yutaka Sakamoto, half-brother, Kahuku, Oahu.  
 TAKAYAMA, Pfc. John N.—Miss Toshiko Takayama, sister, c/o Hamamoto Store, Box 70, Hilo, Hawaii.  
 TANAKA, Sgt. Jiro—Mrs. Yoshiko Kuratani, sister, Box 553, Makaweli, Kauai.  
 YAMASHITA, Pfc. Kazuo—Kiyoshi Yamashita, father, Box 146, Wahiawa, Oahu.  
 YOSHIIHARA, Pfc. Toraiichi—Masaichi Yoshihara, brother, Kapaa, Kauai.

On Oct. 4 the War Department announced the following soldiers as among those wounded in action in the Mediterranean area:

HATA, Pvt. Makoto M.—Mrs. Toniko Hata, mother (last War Dept. address, Jerome, Ark.)  
 KATO, Pvt. Ichiro B.—Mrs. Hatsu Kato, mother, Newell, Calif.  
 MORISHIGE, Pvt. Shigeru—Mrs. Chiyo Morishige, mother, 1223 21st St., Denver, Colo.  
 YAMASHITA, Pfc. Setsuro—Saburo Yamashita, brother, WRA center, Hunt, Idaho.  
 MUKAI, Pvt. James S.—Mrs. Mura Mukai, mother, 4522 South Greenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

#### TERRITORY OF HAWAII

ASATO, Pvt. Henry S.—Mrs. Shigeru Kamiya, sister, 1120-B Pua Lane, Honolulu.  
 DEGUCHI, Pfc. Yasunori—Mrs. Hajime Deguchi, mother, Box 232, Kona, Hawaii.  
 DOI, Pfc. Akira—Nisaburo Doi, father, Box 58, Kohala, Hawaii.  
 EGAMI, Pvt. Richard I.—Harry Minoru Egami, brother, 2046 Kam 4 Rd., Honolulu.  
 EZUKA, Pfc. Kazuto—Keijiro Ezuka, father, Box 118, Halehu, Kau, Hawaii.  
 FURUNO, Pvt. Yeichi—Mrs. Tsune Furuno, mother, 2806 Koaniani St., Honolulu.  
 HASHIMOTO, Pfc. Henry I.—Mrs. Yumi Hashimoto, mother, Waimea, Kauai.  
 HIGA, Pvt. Masanobu—Mrs. Matsuno Taira, sister, 1616 Kahai St. Honolulu.  
 HIGA, Pfc. Teikichi—Teiho Higa, uncle, Box 359, Pearl City, Oahu.  
 HIRAOKA, Staff Sgt. Waichi—Mrs. Chise Hiraoka, mother, Box 14, Halaula, Hawaii.  
 HIRONAKA, Cpl. Yoshio—Takeo Hironaka, brother, Wailua, Oahu.

(Continued on page 2)

### MEMORIAL RITES HELD FOR TOPAZ NISEI SOLDIER

TOPAZ, Utah—Memorial services for Pfc. Robert Sachiyo Hoshino, killed in action on the Italian front on Aug. 26, were held here on Oct. 3 at the Protestant church.

He was thirty years of age at the time of his death.

He is survived by a brother, Keith, who resides at 5-1-E, Topaz.

Pfc. Hoshino was discharged from the army just before the evacuation and was recalled to active duty last October. He went overseas in the spring of 1944.

### Sgt. Tanouye Succumbs to Battle Wounds

Nisei Soldier Was Former Resident of Torrance, California

ROHWER, Ark.—The death in action of T/Sgt. T. Tanouye, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mikuma Tanouye of 16-1-F, Rohwer, was announced here last week in a telegram to his parents.

Sgt. Tanouye succumbed to wounds received while serving in Italy.

Transferees from Jerome relocation center, the Tanouyes were formerly truck farmers in Torrance, Calif., the Rohwer Outpost said.

### Facts Dispel Fear, Declares WRA Director

Public Acceptance Easy, Says Myer on Relocation Problems

PASADENA, Calif. — Facts have dispelled fear and ignorance in the problem of relocation evacuees of Japanese ancestry throughout the United States, Dillon S. Myer, director of the War Relocation Authority, declared on Sept. 29 at a meeting sponsored by the Committee on American Principles and Fair Play.

"Public acceptance has proved to be one of the easiest problems in relocating the evacuees," he told an audience of 300. "The old story of the hate mongers, 'wait till the boys come back,' simply is not founded on fact. The boys who already have come home tell stories of valor and pride, not hate."

Myer said that scattering of such minority groups is desirable, rather than colonizing them in one section such as the Los Angeles area. He said 32,000 evacuees of Japanese ancestry have already been relocated throughout the nation.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, chairman of the board of California Institute of Technology and a member of the Fair Play committee, said his group stands for preserving the integrity of the Bill of Rights but not for "coddling the Japanese." He said the committee holds with the policy of "dispersed relocation."

### Manzanar Center's Population Drops

LOS ANGELES — The population of the Manzanar, Calif., war relocation center, present home of evacuated Japanese Americans from the Los Angeles area, has dropped from a one-time peak of 10,000 to 5,400, the War Relocation Authority reported last week.

### Sgt. Kenny Yasui Captures 16 Enemy Japanese Troops In Action on Irrawaddy River

WITH U. S. ARMED FORCES IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATRE—In the China-Burma-India sector of the global war they call Staff Sgt. Kenny Yasui of Los Angeles, Calif., the "Baby Sergeant York."

Sgt. Yasui is five feet two and weighs scarcely more than 120 pounds. But on the Irrawaddy River front recently Sgt. Yasui captured 16 enemy Japanese.

According to Staff Sgt. Edgar Laytha, the case of Sgt. Yasui is "only one of the many bright spots the Nisei are writing into modern American military history." Sgt. Laytha told the story of Kenny Yasui's adventure in the China-Burma-India theatre.

Here is Sgt. Laytha's story:

"It happened on the Irrawaddy River, during our mopping up operations after the collapse of organized resistance. A group of about 17 Japanese were isolated on an island. There was a call for volunteers. Kenny Yasui and three non-Nisei Americans stepped out, stripped and swam over. Little Kenny took charge.

"The Japs hid in the underbrush. None was seen. Then California-born Kenny Yasui yelled into the brush in the Japanese he learned while a student at Waseda University, Tokyo. He ordered the enemy to come out to surrender. The hidden men in the brush must have been stupefied to hear their native tongue. Instantly, a Nip sergeant appeared, looked amazed at the little naked man who said he was a Japanese colonel working with the Americans and ordered him to show the hiding places of his comrades. The Jap was impressed and bewildered, terribly so. He took Kenny around on an inspection tour and out of many foxholes jumped many a Nip, fully armed, 20 rounds of ammunition in each man's belt. Kenny Yasui asked for their arms, ordered them to line up. In that second, a Jap officer sprang from the thicket, threw a hand grenade to blow up Yasui and himself. Yasui jumped into a foxhole and the Japanese officer into another world. Then Kenny took his sword.

"While all this happened, a couple of recalcitrant Japanese soldiers were killed by the other Americans, but 13 prisoners waited shamefacedly for the orders of the little olive-skinned 'colonel.' Kenny remembered the close-order drills he had to take while he was a Kibei in Tokyo. And he gave them the words: 'Kio tsuke! Hidari muke hidari! Mae ssumme!'

"The drill over, Yasui solved the problem of getting the party across the Irrawaddy by having the prisoners swim pushing a raft against the swift current. And on the raft sat Kenny with the sword in his hand and two of the weaker prisoners at his side."

### Official Censorship Lifted on Participation of Nisei Soldiers On Burma Front Against Japan

WITH U. S. ARMED FORCES IN THE CHINA-BURMA-INDIA THEATRE—Official censorship regarding the participation of American volunteers of Japanese ancestry in the war against the Japanese enemy in the China-Burma-India (CBI) theatre has been lifted and it can be disclosed that a small group of Japanese Americans from the American mainland and Hawaii fought through the entire Burma campaign as members of the famous Merrill's Marauders.

Official secrecy had been heretofore enforced to blanket the contributions of these Japanese Americans in Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill's Marauders, as well as with the British and other Allied forces in this theatre.

The restrictions were removed with the publication of an article, "Nisei," by Staff Sgt. Edgar Laytha in the Sept. 14, 1944, issue of the "CBI Roundup," the GI newspaper in the China-Burma-India area.

It was also reported that the following Japanese Americans fought throughout the Burma campaign with Merrill's Marauders:

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS: Eddie H. Mitsukado, Honolulu, T. H.; Herbert Y. Mikasaki, Paauwilo, T. H.; Tom K. Tsubota, Honolulu; Robert Y. Honda, Wahiawa, Oahu; Calvin Kobata, Sacramento, Calif.; James Yamaguchi, Los Angeles; Akiji Yoshimura, Colusa, Calif.; and Roy Nakada, Honolulu.

STAFF SERGEANTS: Russell K. Kono, Hilo, Hawaii, and Roy Matsumoto, Los Angeles.

SERGEANTS: Henry H. Goshu, Seattle, Wash.; Ben Sugeta, Los Angeles; Howard Furumoto, Hilo, Hawaii; and Grant Hirabayashi, Kent, Wash. Meanwhile, among the other Japanese Americans serving in this Asiatic theatre with Unit-

ed States and Allied armed forces are the following who are mentioned in Sgt. Laytha's article:

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS: Koji Ariyoshi, (Honolulu), Manzanar WRA camp, Calif. and Chris Ishii (Los Angeles), Granada WRA camp Amache, Colo.

STAFF SERGEANTS: Kenjiro Akune, Turlock, Calif.; Clarke H. Kawakami, Washington, D. C.; Masao Kitsuda, Los Angeles; Sam S. Sasaki, Sacramento, Calif.; Kenji Yasui (Los Angeles), Granada WRA camp, Colo.; Karl C. Yoneda, San Francisco; and Alex Yoriuchi (Oakland, Calif.), Topaz WRA camp, Utah.

The Japanese Americans in the Marauders participated in all of the unit's campaigns, and later stayed behind at the front during mopping up operations.

All of the Japanese Americans in the Marauders wear the sky-blue citation ribbon of their unit, while three of the group were also cited individually. They are Staff Sgts. Russell Kono of Hilo and Roy Matsumoto of Los Angeles and Sgt. Henry Goshu of Seattle.

Another Japanese American, Sgt. Eddie Sakaue, who was on loan to a British unit, saved the life of an English captain under fire and was also cited.





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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

## EDITORIALS:

### The Alien Land Laws

The months since Dec. 7, 1941 have been marked on the Pacific coast by a revival of long-dormant agitation against persons of Japanese ancestry. One of the features of this agitation particularly since evacuation, has been the renewal of demands for complete enforcement of the Alien Land Laws which were passed by California, Oregon, Washington and several other western states in the wake of the Yellow Peril scares which followed the end of the First World War. This anti-alien legislation, covering all aliens "ineligible to citizenship," but aimed specifically at the Japanese agriculturist, generally deprived an alien of Japanese descent of the right to lease farm land, to act as guardian for a native-born minor if his estate consisted of property which the Japanese could not hold under the law (although this provision was later declared unconstitutional by the California State Supreme Court), or to transfer property with intent to evade the law. By 1934, however, Prof. E. K. Strong of Stanford University had reported that the law was virtually a dead letter in many if not all parts of the State of California, and a similar analysis no doubt could have been made in other states with similar legislation. Prof. Strong quoted a prominent citizen and a large landowner who had told him he had never heard of the Alien Land Law, and that in his entire district landowners found it more profitable to rent to Japanese than to farm the land themselves. It is probably by no means a coincidence that the departure of the Japanese lessees from California farms has been followed by revived demands for enforcement of the Alien Land Law, for those landowners who had profited from the leasing of land to Japanese aliens by various methods in contravention to the Alien Land Law no longer had an interest in the continued nullification of its provisions.

Since 1942 the office of the Attorney General of California has been calling on the officials of California's counties to initiate the prosecution of any infractions of the Alien Land Law. During the past year a number of suits charging the ownership of property by Japanese in violation of the law have been filed in California, and similar cases have also been brought to court in the State of Washington. In Stockton recently the Superior Court of San Joaquin county ruled for the state in the first of these cases to be decided, escheating the property in question to the State. The success of this prosecution, it is expected, will result in the filing of many other cases of alleged violation of the Alien Land Law.

"The real prejudice against the Japanese," Carey McWilliams comments in his book, "Factories in the Field," "dates back from the time when they began to be small owners, rather than farm laborers." Mr. McWilliams notes that when the Japanese in the western states moved out of their initial status of farm laborers into the land-owning classification, they ceased to be "desirable aliens," as far as California agricultural interests were concerned. "It was this ambition—land hunger," he adds, "that resulted in the hysterical campaign against the Japanese, which, tapping the current of feeling that had been developed against the Chinese, culminated in the enactment of the Alien Land Act in 1913 (re-enacted in 1919); and the Federal restriction on further Japanese immigration in 1924 . . ."

In reference to the Alien Land Law, Mr. McWilliams declares in "Factories in the

Field:" "... It should not be forgotten that the statute, when first adopted, had the effect of appropriating large values created and owned by the Japanese. An examination of court records in California would clearly indicate the manner and extent to which the act has been used to rob the Japanese."

There can be no quarrel with the enforcement of a statute, so long as that statute remains in force in the commonwealth, and so long as it is enforced without prejudice, in this instance to property legally obtained and legally owned by American citizens of Japanese ancestry. But there is a question which should be answered. This question is whether this law is a good law, whether it was passed in greed, anger and hate, and whether it was designated as a punitive measure against a racial minority through a campaign of race hatred which is entirely foreign to the splendid principles and ideals of our democracy. Bad laws can be amended or changed by the direct vote of the people through initiatives or referendums, or by a vote of the people's representatives. Such action is one of the continuing processes of democracy itself.

There is much reason to believe that the Alien Land Law is a bad law, that it was passed in anger in greed, anger and hate, and that it has set aside a specific minority for discriminatory treatment because of race.

### Congressional Views

Much of the news in Congress which directly affects Americans of Japanese ancestry as a group is made by the race-baiters and the reactionaries. Hardly a week passes without word of some proposed legislation to restrict the rights of Japanese Americans. If one were to obtain his news from a steady diet of the Hearst press, as some still do despite all circumstances, he could quite conceivably convince himself that Congress consisted entirely of mean, angry and shouting men. Such, of course, is not the case, although there are mean men, angry men and shouting men in Congress, as there are such men in almost any city or town in the country. But the malignant few are outnumbered and outvoted by men who believe in reason and justice, for such is also the case outside the Congress.

It should be noted that although Congress has considered much legislation of a nature discriminatory to Japanese Americans, no such legislation has been passed. Most of these suggested bills have been so patently unconstitutional that they have been scotched in committee. And Congress has not been without men who have had the courage to speak out for fair play at a time when such action could hardly have advanced their political popularity. In the Senate in 1942 a coalition of Republicans and Democrats blocked the Stewart concentration camp bill which its sponsors hoped could be railroaded through both houses.

In recent weeks Delegate Anthony Diamond of Alaska and Rep. Walter H. Judd of Minnesota have recognized the splendid combat record of the Army's soldiers of Japanese ancestry in statements on the House floor and in the Congressional Record. Rep. Judd's statement reflects the attitude of a member of Congress to the achievements of Japanese Americans in service. In submitting a story from Time Magazine regarding the 100th Infantry Battalion, Rep. Judd declared on August 22:

"After Japan's sneak attack on Pearl Harbor, it was natural and understandable that many Americans in their shock and anger should conclude that all persons of the Japanese race are by nature hopelessly treacherous and that even those born and educated in America could never be trusted as true, loyal American citizens.

"But in the end we Americans usually make up our minds on the basis not of snap judgments or prejudices, but on the basis of evidence. A good deal of incontrovertible evidence has already been accumulated such as the official reports that not a single case of sabotage was carried out in Hawaii by the Americans of Japanese descent, even though they constitute 39 percent of the population and had an ideal opportunity to do incalculable damage during those first few days of confusion.

"Then the most thorough examination by the FBI of those placed in relocation camps in this country revealed that the overwhelming majority has never given the slightest bit of evidence of being a bit less loyal to the United States than, for example, the sons of Swedish, or German, or Polish, or English immigrants to this country. Those to whom any possible suspicion could be attached were carefully weeded out and segregated. The rate of voluntary enlistment in our armed services has been higher among the remainder than in any other minority group in America."

# Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

## Political Race-Baiting

It is interesting to note that in twelve months time two public officials in California have warned that the return of Japanese American evacuees to their Pacific coast homes would result in violence and bloodshed. And it is something of a coincidence that both of these men are young Southern California politicians whose political fortunes are in the ascendancy, and that these two men, because of their names, sometimes have been mistaken for each other. One is Fred Howser, the district attorney of Los Angeles county and a former member of the State Legislature. The other is Fred F. Houser, present lieutenant governor of California and also a former legislator.

It was Fred Howser, the D. A. who dramatically warned last fall that members of three organizations had threatened to kill any person of Japanese ancestry who returned to California. In his statement, made before a legislative committee, Mr. Howser seemed more intent on fear mongering than on his public responsibility, which is law enforcement. It later developed that the "three organizations" cited were three rather obscure Korean groups and, anyway, there didn't seem to be any proof that anybody had "vowed" to kill any evacuees, as Mr. Howser had charged. His statement did provide a one-day sensation for the Hearst press and the Los Angeles Times.

It may be that District Attorney Howser, who is considered a pretty decent guy, has lost his appetite for race-baiting, or it may be that he has found that hounding Japanese Americans isn't consistent with his pronouncements of fair dealings regardless of race, creed, etc., but he has not made any similar racist statements for some time. Then again, it may be that, as a politician, he talks the language of his supporters. Mr. Howser was reelected last May in the primaries when he received the majority of the votes cast. In this election he was bitterly opposed by the Hearst papers and the Times, and he was supported by united labor groups and liberals.

In fact, just before the May primaries District Attorney Howser was questioned by church groups as to his attitude toward Japanese Americans. His reply was that he would enforce the law fairly and without prejudice. Before the war about 40 percent of all persons of Japanese ancestry on the American mainland lived in Los Angeles county, so that the personal prejudices of a public official of that county is a matter of some importance to any individuals who may suffer as a result of such prejudices. Mr. Howser's statement, then, is a reassuring one. It is to be hoped that in the future he will vent both his spleen and his authority on those who threaten to commit violence, rather than on the intended victims.

Fred F. Houser, the lieutenant governor of California and the Republican nominee for United States Senator, is rather new at race-baiting. He gave it a tentative trial a few weeks ago in a small county seat in the Sierran hinterland. It may be that he has been warmed by the approbation he must have received from the misinformed, the ignorant and the hopelessly bigoted, from the white supremacists and the professional race mongers, for he now considers the 1944 Yellow Peril as his major campaign issue. Of course, the Lieutenant Governor, like his superior, Governor Warren, had publicly opposed any proposal for the return of the evacuees, but in the past few weeks he has been developing his thesis that everything concerned with fair play for Japanese American evacuees is a New Deal plot, including the possibility of the return of these evacuees to California, and forgetting that any decision to relax the present restrictions will be strictly the act of the military.

Lieutenant Governor Houser, who declared in Sunnyvale last

week that he was opposed to the return of Japanese Americans to their home state because he is a "native son," has aligned himself with that school of thought which holds that American democracy cannot win its war against Japan unless there is a total racist hate against even Americans of Japanese ancestry. The Hearst press and the Denver Post appear to be two outstanding proponents of this view.

Lieutenant Governor Houser is a young public official who is looking forward to a career in the United States Senate, but he looks back for guidance to the political Dark Ages of Know Nothingism, of the Yellow Perilism of the James Phelans and the early Hiram Johnson. A campaign of racist bogeyism seems hardly the proper preliminary to a career in the United States Senate. It is possible that the young candidate for Senator does not realize the whole sordid history of race mongering in California, of the propagation of racist hatred for economic advantage. It may be that he considers his attack on an American minority as political opportunism, and it is true that he has made his statements on this issue at places in California where there has been some popular activity against the evacuees—at Alturas, which is frightened by its proximity to the Tulare Lake segregation center, at Sunnyvale where the city council passed an anti-evacuee resolution at Salinas whose chamber of commerce has sent "missionaries" to the intermountain states and the east to speak on the "Japanese problem." But if his attitude is founded on such opportunism, then his political naivete is alarming. If he is not merely an opportunist but a sincere white supremacist of the Native Son stripe, then it is just as well that the fact is out.

Governor Dewey, who has demonstrated that he is an astute politician, declined to commit himself on the rights of American citizens of Japanese ancestry while in California recently. He did indicate that he might possibly issue a statement following a talk on the subject with Lieutenant Governor Houser and with Governor Warren, but he left the state without declaring himself. His silence begs the interpretation that he dared not echo the racism of Lieutenant Governor Houser, nor did he relish antagonizing some of the forces which support his candidacy in California. A clearcut statement by Governor Dewey would have done much to take the subject of the Japanese Americans out of politics where it certainly does not belong. If he had issued a forthright statement, there is no doubt that Governor Dewey would have felt compelled to uphold the constitutional rights of all citizens, whatever their ancestry. That he did not when the question was put to him in San Francisco, is a matter for regret.

It is also a matter for regret that Mr. Houser, as well as Congressmen Carter, Poulson, Rolph and others, have injected this issue into the election campaign. Irresponsible statements are a by-product of campaign oratory, and too many lies have already been spread about the Japanese Americans.

### Without Authority DAILY PALO ALTO TIMES

The recent announcement by Gov. Osborn of Arizona that the WRA and he have an agreement whereby no evacuees will be released for resettlement in Arizona "is without legal authority in that it ignores completely the status of the persons involved as United States citizens," says the Palo Alto Times of Sept. 29.

"It is not the first time, however, that officials have exceeded their authority in taking summary action to deprive citizens of their common rights," adds the Times. "Remember the time, a few years back, when the Los Angeles county sheriff had deputies on guard at the state's borders to prohibit migratory workers from entering the state?"



*Nisei in Uniform*  
**Letters From Servicemen**

**Slit Trenches**

By the Crusaders

Rohwer, Ark.  
Writting in whimsical mood, Pfc. Makio Akiyama of Co. I says: "We've slept in slit trenches, lived with straw so much that it's a part of us now. We've also lived in caves and holes to shelter us from shell bursts. It seems as if we've resorted back to the life of our stone-age ancestors. Van Loon, the historian, pictured such a life nicely in one of his books titled 'The Primitive Man.' . . . or was it the 'Pre-Historic Man' 'I wonder if we soldiers will be reverting back to cave-man love tactics after this life? The gal friends and the wives will find out when we get back.' . . ."

**First Jerry**

Pfc. Hisao Yanazaki of Co. L relates a momentous incident; that of seeing his first Jerry. "The first Jerry we saw was a machine gunner. He didn't fire on us so we thought he was one of our buddies. We called some of our buddies and said, 'Hey, who's that guy?' and pointed at him. The next thing we heard was brrrrrr. Boy! I never thought a machine gun could fire that fast. It was much faster than ours. Bullets were flying all over us and some kicked the dirt a few feet away from us, but none touched us. I guess the Jerry was cross-eyed. . . . or maybe he wanted to be friendly but that isn't the way we do in Hawaii. We say "aloha" not brrrrrrr."

Another Islander, Pfc. Yasu Nakamatsu of Co. K writes: "Back where we came from, we had not understood your problems until we had hit the states, but now, with

**Chicago Nisei Wed in Nebraska**

CHICAGO—Miss Ruby Okawaki and Mr. Kiyoshi Yasui, both of Chicago, were married on September 1st in Mitchell, Nebraska, the home of the bride's parents. Mr. Yasui formerly lived in Seattle and Hunt. Mrs. Yasui is a secretary in the office of the United Ministry to Resettlers of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago.

**Transferred to Fifth Army Post**

In a letter from Italy to the Pacific Citizen, Chaplain Thomas E. West of the 442nd Combat Team noted that he has been transferred to the Fifth Army Chaplain Office. His new address is: Headquarters, Fifth Army Chaplain Office, APO 464, c/o Postmaster, New York City.

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**Salt Lake YW Solicits New Nisei Members**

Nisei women in the Salt Lake City area were invited to join the YW association, sponsoring committee of the YWCA, in an appeal this week from Helen Eto, member of the board of directors. Though membership in this group is now about 100 persons, a new drive is being held to raise this to 300 by the end of the year. Nisei members now number only four, it was pointed out.

Nisei are also invited to join the Friendship and Service club, a group of young Nisei women who meet twice monthly at the YWCA. Persons interested in joining either or both of these groups are asked to call Helen Eto, phone 3-8462.

**WFA Farm Camp Schedules Dance For Hallowe'en**

CALDWELL, Ida.—The WFA Farm Labor Camp at Caldwell, Idaho, will sponsor a Hallowe'en dance at the recreation hall on October 28 to raise funds for its grammar school.

The grammar school was established this year with the help of WRA officials at Boise, and it is under sponsorship of the Middleton school district. The great majority of its students are second and third generation Americans of Japanese descent.

**Vale Girl Marries Sgt. Roy Yamada**

CALDWELL, Idaho—Miss Kimiko Fujii of Vale, Oregon, was married to Staff Sgt. Roy Yamada of Nampa in a candlelight ceremony on Sept. 22 at the First Methodist church in Caldwell. Sgt. Yamada has been stationed at Ft. Lewis, Wash.

**Evacuees Fined on Draft Law Charge**

CHICAGO—Saburo Yoshida, 22, was fined \$200 and costs by Municipal Judge John R. McSwenney for failing to carry his draft registration card. He could not pay the fine and was sent to the county jail.

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**TIMELY TOPICS**

By SABURO KIDO

**JACL Program In Full Swing**

The educational program of the JACL is in full swing now. Until recently the Pacific Citizen, correspondence and personal contacts by our staff members were the procedure employed. However, since August 15 lecture tours have been sponsored with great success.

The JACL started off with a 45-day tour for PFC Higa and has expanded it so that it has become national in scope. Everywhere he has spoken to the Issei parents he has received their grateful appreciation, since it was the first time they had heard about their boys overseas in Japanese. It was a sorely needed message that PFC Higa had brought to them through the understanding cooperation of the War Department. The morale of the parents and relatives has been boosted tremendously. At the same time, the press in general gave generous space everywhere Pfc. Higa visited, mentioning the role that the Nisei soldiers were playing in Italy for their country.

Letters have been coming in from various chapters and individuals, commending the work done in educating the American public concerning the Nisei. Although this phase was supposed to be secondary, the eyes of everyone has been opened to the need for this type of work. Requests for some Nisei soldier to address the American groups have increased, which indicates a definite change in outlook.

Heretofore, the consensus of opinion was that the brunt of the public relations work should be carried on by others than those of Japanese parentage. During this stage of thinking, it was felt that it would be easier for friends to talk about the hardships of evacuation, the constitutional rights and what should be done to solve the complications arising from the unprecedented action taken as a war measure. There is no doubt that a tremendous amount of work was accomplished without the help of the Nisei. The Pacific Citizen was the sole spokesman for the persons of Japanese parentage during this stage.

When resettlement became the major program of the War Relocation Authority, resettlers in certain communities began to take active interest. College students contributed to the promotion of understanding. And thus, gradually the Nisei have begun to take a more active role in this education work.

**Lecture Tour Is Sponsored**

The JACL has been working on a lecture tour of the Middle West and the Atlantic seaboard. The arrangements have been made finally. Commencing from October 3, the team composed of Dr. T. T. Yatabe of our Chicago office and Miss Ruby Yoshino, formerly of Alameda, California and one of the most promising Nisei sopranos developed on the Pacific Coast, will start from Rochester, New

York and visit the various communities in that section. The first part of the tour will be for about two months.

With two representative Nisei appearing before clubs and other groups, it is hoped that more people will have the opportunity of meeting the Nisei personally. By presenting a Nisei who has a professional background and another who is an artist, the audience will be able to see that the Nisei are not different from other Americans.

This first tour is going to lay the groundwork for greater participation of the Nisei in carrying on the campaign for a better understanding of their problem by the American public. It has taken time to develop the itinerary, but results should be forthcoming soon. We hope that the resettlement committees in the various cities will avail themselves of the talent that the JACL is placing at their disposal.

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## Bazooka Gunner Wins Bronze Star for Bravery in Action

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—A nine-month veteran of the Fifth Army's Italian campaign, Private Masao Awakuni of Ninole, Hawaii, member of the 100th Infantry Battalion, composed entirely of Japanese American men from Hawaii, recently was awarded the Bronze Star for meritorious service in action.

An expert with the "bazooka" anti-tank gun, Private Awakuni has on several occasions disregarded his own safety to open fire on German tanks at close range.

Below Cassino, he knocked out a German tank and prevented a surprise attack on his company's flank.

While serving with the 34th Infantry Division in the Cassino battle, Private Awakuni lugged his weapon forward to within thirty feet of a huge German tank that was firing on his unit with a three-inch gun. Completely ignor-

ing the great danger involved, he attacked the tank himself and set it on fire with his third shot. He was pinned down by German snipers for ten hours and almost froze before he could return to his outfit.

Commenting on the work of Private Awakuni, his commanding officer, First Lieutenant Boon E. Takagi of Jamestown, New York, said, "He is a modest fellow who never has much to say, but is amazingly cool under fire. His record with the bazooka gun has been an inspiration to the rest of the fellows in the outfit."

In civilian life, Awakuni was employed at the Hawaiian Pineapple Company, Ltd., of Honolulu, Oahu.

Private Awakuni's veteran battalion, as part of the Fifth Army's combat team of Japanese Americans, was attached to the 34th Infantry Division in the front lines in Italy.

## Lieut. Tanahashi Refused Aid Until Other Soldiers Treated

Nisei Officer Died To Save Lives of Other Wounded Men

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo. — Heart Mountain learned last week how its first son, Lieutenant Kei Tanahashi, died in battle refusing medical aid until every other injured soldier of his platoon had been given first aid and evacuated to a place of safety.

A Fifth Army release, published in the Sept. 30 issue of the Sentinel, gave the details of his death. The report, the first account received by either his friends or his family, brought the following statement from his mother, Mrs. Kin Tanahashi, of 2-20-F:

"Kei always told me of his loyalty as a citizen, and I am glad that he could do just a little for his country in her hour of need. I hope that his death will help the public realize that we are Americans fighting for America, too. I have lived in this country for over 30 years and it is my country just as it was Kei's, and I feel the way he felt—that of any American loving his country."

According to the Fifth Army release, Lieutenant Tanahashi's platoon was attacking Hill 140, near Castellina, when it was pinned down by intense enemy artillery and small arms fire. The terrain was rough and bushy but there was little cover for the advancing American troops.

Fire from enemy snipers and automatic weapons 400 yards ahead threatened not only the platoon but the entire company. Lieutenant Tanahashi led his platoon forward some 300 yards in order to dislodge the enemy.

In the meantime, another German automatic weapon on their flank caught them by surprise with its deadly firing. Lieutenant Tanahashi, leading his group, was wounded but refused medical attention until every other injured soldier of his platoon was treated.

Disregarding the serious nature of his wounds, he remained at his post and directed operations against the snipers and automatic weapons until he was evacuated.

He died in a field hospital from the loss of blood and the injuries sustained while in action. Had he permitted himself to be treated earlier and had he been evacuated along with the first group, he might have lived, doctors in the field hospital said.

## Madison Evacuees "Meet the Town" at University Party

MADISON, Wis. — Thirty newcomers to Madison, students at the University of Wisconsin and cadet nurses in local hospitals, "met the town" at a party held in their honor on Sept. 24 in the Memorial Union of the university.

The committee in charge of arrangements included Bill Sakai and Buro Hosoume, Central Utah; George Azuma, Colorado River; and Tom Iura, Fort Lupton, Colorado.

## California Files New Fresno Escheat Case

Suit Charges Alien Ownership of Valuable Orchard, Vineyard Land

FRESNO, Calif.—The State of California filed on Sept. 29 a second court action in Fresno county, seeking state seizure of 80 acres or orchard and vineyard land, valued at \$50,000, which it charged was owned by aliens of Japanese ancestry in violation of the state anti-alien land law.

The escheat action in Superior Court involves a farm one mile southwest of Parlier and names Tamigoro and Kite Chiamori, Akira and Toyoko Chiamori, Yasushi Chiamori, and others as respondents.

Deputy District Attorney Harold V. Thompson prepared the petition on behalf of Attorney General Robert W. Kenny and District Attorney James M. Thuesen.

The petition alleges that Tamigoro and Kite Chiamori, parents of Akira and Yasushi, are alien Japanese and therefore are barred by the alien land law from owning property in California.

Tamigoro Chiamori is declared to have obtained title to the property as the distributee, the petition alleges, in a decree of distribution of the estate of another son, Kiyoshi Chiamori, who died. The decree was issued March 9, 1934. The father had been in charge of the estate.

The petition says that Tamigoro Chiamori executed two deeds soon after receiving the property, conveying it to his son, Akira. This son and his wife, Toyoko, later deeded the property to the other surviving son, Yasushi.

As ground for the escheat of the property to the state, the petition charges the conveyances from the father to Akira and from Akira to Yasushi were subterfuges to cover the fact of the father's illegal ownership of the farm.

The petition asserts the deeds were made because Tamigoro Chiamori illegally was made the distributee to the other son's estate. It says Tamigoro by executing the deeds did not intend to convey any right of title to Akira and both sons understood and agreed the father was to remain the owner.

Thompson said the elder Chiamoris are now in the Rivers, Ariz., relocation center. Yasushi is attending Harvard Medical school. The address of Akira and his wife is not known to Fresno authorities.

A court order fixing the time of the hearing on the petition will be issued shortly, it was reported.

Meanwhile, it was reported that difficulties of obtaining testimony on a previous action against Tokio and Kikou Shirakawa and others have delayed the hearing in the case.

been engaged in evacuee service work with the American Friends Service committee in Spokane. In what was termed the first Quaker wedding ceremony performed in Spokane, he was married on July 29 to Miss Esther Schmo of Seattle.

## First Canada Nisei Gets Army Call

WINNEPEG, Man.—Believed to be the first Canadian of Japanese ancestry from the Pacific coast to receive an Army call, Masashi Oikawa, 25, formerly of Richmond, B. C., was called for a medical examination last week.

Turned down because of a stomach ailment, he was given rejection papers and told to expect another call in about six months time.

## Figure in Test Case Held on Draft Charge

Hirabayashi Reported Conscientious Objector On Religious Grounds

SPOKANE — The Associated Press reported on Sept. 29 that Gordon K. Hirabayashi, former University of Washington student who was a figure in an unsuccessful test case on the west coast military curfew against Japanese Americans, was in court again.

Hirabayashi was arrested by Federal officers and arraigned on a charge of failing to report for preinduction physical examination for military service. He was bound over to Federal court and held in lieu of \$2,500 bond.

On July 3, Hirabayashi was arrested in Spokane on a charge of failing to fill out a selective service questionnaire. The case, based on a Seattle grand jury indictment, is pending. Hirabayashi charged at the time that he considered the questionnaire discriminatory in that it was especially prepared for Japanese Americans.

Hirabayashi, a conscientious objector on religious grounds, has

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## Filipino Meet Tables Proposal To Exclude Coast Evacuees

Leaders of West Coast Filipino organizations, meeting in Fresno, Calif., recently in the Fourth Filipino Inter Community conference, tabled a resolution advocating the permanent exclusion of persons of Japanese ancestry from California.

The resolution had been publicized in the Fresno Bee as one of the main objectives of the Filipino conference, held during the week of Sept. 10 at New City hall in Fresno.

The Pacific Citizen was informed this week that the resolution was proposed on the floor by a delegate who advocated the

permanent exclusion of American citizens of Japanese ancestry and their parents from California, noting that some Filipinos have made substantial economic gains in taking over production of certain farm crops previously produced by farmers of Japanese ancestry.

The resolution was tabled after a plea from a Filipino Minister, the Rev. Garcia of Stockton, Calif., who declared that the proposed resolution would "raise a race issue that may react unfavorably against Filipinos." Following his appeal, the delegates did not bring the resolution to a vote.

## Initial Evacuee Group Will Begin Work at Ordnance Depot

Fifteen Applicants From Centers Screened By War Department

The first 15 families of Japanese Americans have been screened and approved by the Provost Marshal General's office in the War Department in Washington for work at the Army's Ordnance Depot at Tooele, Utah, the War Relocation Authority reported in Salt Lake City this week.

These Japanese Americans, residents of the Gila River and Poston relocation centers in Arizona,

## Nine Nisei Report at Fort Douglas

POCATELLO, Ida.—Nine Japanese Americans, all of the Enlisted Reserve Corps, left Pocatello on Sept. 15 for Fort Douglas.

They are Pvts. Wataru Nakahima, Doug Morimoto, Umeo Taki, George Sumida, Jiro Yamada, Ben Yamashita, Johnny Shimobayashi, Howard Hatakeda and Tom Nomura.

## Helen Miyoshi Weds M. Wakai

CHICAGO — Mr. Masayoshi Wakai and Miss Helen Miyoshi, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Shigeki Miyoshi, were married in the Graham Taylor Chapel of Chicago Theological Seminary on September 30th. Mr. Wakai, who formerly lived in Hawaii, has been connected with the Hyde Park YM-CA in Chicago and also has been a student in the Chicago Theological Seminary.

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