

# 7 Nisei Die, 44 Wounded in New Italy Drive

## PACIFIC CITIZEN



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### Casualties of 442nd Infantry's Offensive Along Ligurian Coast Reported by OWI, Next of Kin

Seven American soldiers of Japanese extraction have been killed and 44 others wounded in action since the return of the 442nd (Japanese American) Infantry Regiment to Italy recently. This total represents casualties reported by the OWI in Washington this week and reports received from next of kin and from relocation center sources. (There is some duplication between the OWI list and the reports received from families of the casualties which appear on this page.)

According to front-line reports, the Japanese American unit "spearheaded" the Fifth Army's drive along the west coast of Italy. Late reports stated La Spezia, the objective of the 442nd's drive, had been taken. On April 27 Fifth Army forces on Italy's west Coast were reported to have entered Genoa.

The following casualties were reported to the Pacific Citizen this week.

#### Killed in Action

PVT. JAMES J. KANADA, 20, (Concord, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Suejiro Kanada, 21-3-B, Gila River, killed in Italy on April 5. Two brothers, Tatsuki and Harry Kanada, are also in U. S. Army service. Pvt. Kanada trained at Camp Blanding, Fla.

PFC. NOBORU MIYOKO, (Los Angeles, Calif.), brother of Mrs. Matsue K. Sato, 923 Rio Grande St., Salt Lake City, and husband of Mrs. Noboru Miyoko of Brigham City, Utah, killed in action in Italy on April 4. He is survived by a daughter, three brothers and a sister.

PFC. HALUTO MORIGUCHI, 20, (San Francisco, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Torao Moriguchi, 173 South Fourth West St., Salt Lake City, killed in action in Italy on April 4.

PVT. RAITO NAKASHIMA, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Nakashima, Tyhee, Idaho, killed in action in Italy on April 14.

PVT. TOM T. NISHIMOTO, 24, (El Centro, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Nishimoto, 53-1-A, Poston, Ariz., killed in action in Italy on April 5.

SGT. KATSUMI L. TAKASUGI, (Ventura, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Takasugi, 64-9-D, Gila River, killed in Italy on April 5. A brother, Pfc. George Takasugi, was wounded in action on the same day. Three other brothers are in Army service.

PFC. HARLEY TANAKA, 28, son of Mrs. Hana Tanaka of Mitchell, Neb., killed in action in Italy on April 5.

#### Wounded in Italy

PVT. FUJIO W. ENDO, (Salt Lake City, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Tozo Endo, 220-1-C, Poston, wounded in Italy. Two brothers, Pvt. Jim and Pvt. Takeo, are also in Army service.

PFC. HIRAO HARRY ENDO, (Los Angeles, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Hidekichi Endo of 220-8-C, Poston, wounded on April 8.

PFC. SHIGERU FUJIKI, (Watsonville, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Tomogoro Fujiki, 14-1-B, Poston, seriously wounded in Italy on April 5. Another brother, Pvt. Charles Fujiki, is also in the Army.

PVT. HENRY HASHIGUCHI, (Beverly Hills, Calif.), 332-9-B, Poston, wounded in Italy. Pvt. Hashiguchi was previously wounded in France.

PVT. YOSHIO IMURA, son of Harry Imura, WFA Camp, Caldwell, Idaho, wounded in action in Italy on April 5.

PFC. TADAKAZU M. KATO, (Winters, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Sakujiri Kato, 20-14-A, Gila River, injured in Italy on April 6.

PFC. FRANK T. KUMAGAI, (San Bernardino, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Tokiji Kumagai, 53-11-B, Poston, wounded in Italy. He received the Purple Heart for injuries received in France in October, 1944.

PVT. TAKAMI MISAKI, (Selma, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs.

Takayuki Misaki of 23-3-D, Gila River, wounded on April 5 in Italy.

PFC. GEO. MIYOKO, brother of Mrs. Matsue K. Sato, 923 Rio Grande St., Salt Lake City, wounded in action in Italy on April 5. Two brothers of Pfc. Miyoko have been killed in action in France and Italy.

PFC. YUKITO N. MURAKAMI, (Tustin, Calif.) son of Mr. and Mrs. Nehei Murakami, 44-5-B, Poston, wounded April 6.

PFC. AKAGI NAGAAKI, brother of Mrs. Hisako Goto, 2-14-C, Heart Mountain, slightly wounded on April 4 in Italy.

PVT. MASARU ODOI, son of Mr. and Mrs. Teichi Odoi, 29-6-E, Hunt, Idaho, wounded in action in Italy on April 7.

SGT. YOSHIO OGAWA, (Santa Cruz, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Sasaki Ogawa, 213-13-B, Poston, wounded in action on April 7 in Italy.

PVT. JOHN S. OKI, (Stockton, Calif.), brother of Mrs. Kazuyo Ishimaru, 24-11-D, Rohwer, and son of Mr. and Mrs. Junichi Oki, Tule Lake, California, wounded in Italy on April 5. Pvt. Oki was previously awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in France last fall.

PVT. HIROSHI OKINO, (Santa Cruz, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Kinichi Okino, 327-10-A, Poston, wounded in action.

PVT. PAUL A. OTAYA, brother of George Otaya, 44-1-B, Poston, Ariz., slightly wounded in Italy on April 6.

T/SGT. GEORGE OYAMA, brother of Louis Oyama, 14-6-F, Ht. Mountain, slightly wounded on April 4 in Italy.

SGT. HARRY SAKAMOTO, (Arroyo Grande, Calif.), son of Mrs. Kikue Sakamoto, 48-9-A, Gila River, wounded in Italy on April 5.

PFC. MISAO SAKAUYE, (San Pedro, Calif.), son of Mrs. Haru Sakauye, 12-1-D, Rohwer, wounded in Italy on April 5. Pvt. Sakauye was previously wounded in France in October. He is now starting his fifth year of army service.

SGT. GEORGE SHIBA, (Orosi, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Seijiro Shiba, 309-9-D, Poston, wounded in Italy on April 6.

PFC. AKIRA SHIGENAKA, (Compton, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Shinji Shigenaka, 49-13-A, Gila River, wounded in Italy on April 5. He was previously wounded in France on Oct. 20, 1944.

S/SGT. CHARLES SHIMOMURA, 28, (Portland, Ore.), son of Mrs. M. Shimomura, 34-11-E, Hunt, wounded in Italy on April 7. Sgt. Shimomura was previously wounded in France on Nov. 18.

PFC. HITOSHI SUMINAGA, (Redondo Beach, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Ninohiko Suminaga, 45-11-A, Gila River, wounded in Italy on April 5. Pfc. Suminaga was previously wounded in France on Oct. 19, 1944.

PVT. SHIGEO TAKESHITA, (Salinas, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Masamoto Takeshita, 214-9-A, Poston, wounded in Italy

### Placer County Jury Rules Trio Innocent of Terrorism

#### Sergeant Killed, Brother Wounded On Same Day

RIVERS, Ariz.—Two of the five Takasugi boys of Gila River, Arizona, all of whom are in uniform, went down on the same day in the same action, one of them giving his life on the Italian front.

Sgt. Katsumi L. Takasugi, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Takasugi of 64-9-D, Gila River, was killed in action on April 5, while on the same day his brother, Pfc. George, was wounded.

Notification of the death and injury was sent to the Takasugi parents at Gila River last week and announced in the Gila News-Courier along with the death of one other and wounding of six more Gila River soldiers on the days of April 5 and 6.

### Two Nisei GIs Ask WRA to Protect Family

WASHINGTON—Two American soldiers of Japanese ancestry, whose family was the victim of West Coast terrorists on April 22, appealed to the War Relocation Authority on April 26 for protection of their family at their home in Livingston, Calif.

The two soldiers, Pfc. Fred Kishi and T/5 Sherman Kishi, stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn., sent a telegram to the WRA stating that "vandals have been terrorizing our parents and sisters at the family farm at Livingston."

The telegram said four rifle shots were fired into the Kishi home by night-riders on April 22.

on April 5. Two brothers, Cpl. Saburo and Pvt. Shiro Take-shita are overseas.

PFC. GEORGE TAKASUGI, (Ventura, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Takasugi, 64-9-D, Gila River, wounded in Italy on April 5. His brother, Sgt. Katsumi Takasugi was killed on the same day.

PVT. SUSUMU TANAKA, (Huntington Beach, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Yoshitaro Tanaka, 37-5-D, Poston, wounded in Italy. Three brothers, Masaru, Isamu and Hiroshi are also in U. S. Army service.

PFC. SABURO TSUCHIYAMA, (Bakersfield, Calif.), son of George Tsuchiyama, 325-14-D, Poston, wounded in action in Italy.

GEORGE UCHIYAMA, (Brawley, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Sensuki Uchiyama, 39-4-D, Poston, wounded in Italy for the second time on April 5.

PVT. TED. T. WAKA, (Redlands, Calif.), son of Mrs. Waki Wada, 30-2-B, Poston, wounded on April 5. A brother, Frank Wada, was wounded in France on October 30.

S/SGT. KEI YAMAGUCHI, son of Mrs. Mats Yamaguchi, 27-27-C, Heart Mountain, slightly wounded on April 4 in Italy.

PFC. TAKASHI, YAMAMOTO, (Selma, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. George Yamamoto, 23-4-B, Gila River, seriously wounded in Italy on April 5. Pfc. Yamamoto is one of four brothers in Army service.

PFC. GEORGE YASUKAWA, (San Jose, Calif.), son of Mr. and Mrs. Fukuhei Yasukawa, 226-9-B, Poston, wounded on April 6. Three other Yasukawa sons are in the Army: Sgt. William, Pvt. Harry and Chester Yasukawa.

### Defendants Acquitted on All Counts After White Supremacy Plea by Defense Attorney

#### Defense Had Offered No Evidence to Counter Prosecution's Testimony Implicating Three Men With Terror Raids on Farm of Sumio Doi

AUBURN, Calif.—A Superior Court jury of five men and seven women acquitted all three defendants on April 24 of charges of arson and attempted dynamiting on the farm property of Sumio Doi, an American of Japanese ancestry, shortly after Doi's return to California from the Granada relocation center.

The verdict of acquittal on two counts apiece charged against Pvts. Alvin and Elmer Johnson and James Edward Watson, Auburn bartender, was given in the face of evidence introduced by the prosecution of the complicity of the three men in the firing and attempted dynamiting of property on the Doi farm.

The counsel for the defense offered no arguments to disprove the State's evidence. Final arguments by counsel were preceded by an abrupt announcement that no defense argument would be offered.

No defense witnesses were produced.

Floyd Bowers, one of the defense attorneys, argued:

"This is a white man's country" and urged the jury to keep it so.

Bowers described the trial as "a battle between the War Relocation Authority and the people of Placer county."

Asserting that the two soldiers had been influenced by their Army training, he pointed to the Bataan death march and other instances of Japanese cruelty as extenuating circumstances in the defense of the Johnson brothers. (Neither of the brothers has served outside the United States.)

District Attorney Tindall urged the jury to view the case purely as one of law enforcement and painted out that Doi has two brothers serving in the U. S. Army.

Following the verdict the Johnson brothers were taken in custody of the provost marshal. They face an Army courtmartial for being absent without leave from their posts at the time of the attack on the Doi ranch.

The defendants were the center of a congratulatory crowd when court was adjourned.

"That will show the WRA not to send persons of Japanese ancestry back to California until

the war against Japan has been won," one woman spectator said.

The six verdicts of acquittal were read before Superior Judge Lowell L. Sparks after the jurors had deliberated slightly less than two hours. It was understood the jury vote stayed 11 to 1 for acquittal throughout.

The case went to the jury after the panel received lengthy instructions from Judge Sparks, who warned against permitting prejudices, including those of race, creed or color entering into the deliberations.

A fourth defendant in the case, Claude Watson, a brother of James Watson, is scheduled to go on trial June 5 on a single count of illegal use of dynamite.

A charge by Prosecuting Attorney C. E. Tindall that attempts had been made to silence a witness for the State was heard in the court on April 20.

The charge by Tindall followed the sudden collapse of testimony by Marie Tabakoolas, 19, who admitted under cross-examination she had no distinct recollection of what had happened on the nights of Jan. 18 and 19 when the Doi farm had been attacked because she drank so much on both nights. In earlier testimony, Miss Trabakoolas had definitely identified the defendants with the fire which damaged the shed on the Doi property.

Miss Trabakoolas testified that she was one of a party of eight who went for a ride after an evening of dancing. During this early testimony she definitely declared that the three defendants were among the party of eight and that Watson

(Continued on page 2)

### Nisei Who Regained U. S. Citizenship Is War Hero

ST. PAUL — Terry Takeshi Doi, an American of Japanese ancestry who once lost his American citizenship and regained it through his service in the United States Army, was one of the first soldiers to land on Iwo Jima, a letter from a Marine officer to Judge Robert C. Bell of St. Paul indicated last week.

It was in Judge Bell's court that Terry Doi regained his status as an American citizen. The story made the papers at the time last July when Audrey Miller, a Canadian skater who was to take the oath of citizenship with Doi, refused to take the oath in the Federal district court's citizenship ceremony because of Doi's presence in the courtroom.

Noting that Doi had been impressed into the Japanese army while visiting in Japan, Miss Miller asked:

"How can I be sworn in along-

side a man who belonged to an army killing American boys?" Doi, a native of California, had seen service in the Japanese army but had returned to the United States a year before the start of the war. He joined the United States army soon afterwards.

The letter made public by Judge Blake was signed by Lt. H. W. R. Fishel, a 3rd Marine Division intelligence officer.

"The limits of censorship prohibit details," Lieut. Fishel declared, "but I can say Terry is one of the bravest and most capable men out here—that includes Marines as well as Army—and did not hesitate to put his life in great danger whenever it was felt that a useful military purpose would thereby be served."

Judge Bell said he believes Miss Miller now is living in California, still a Canadian citizen.



# OWI Reports 26 Nisei Hurt In Action on European Front

WASHINGTON—The Office of War Information this week identified 27 American soldiers of Japanese ancestry wounded in action in the European theater of operations. Next of kin of all soldiers have previously been notified.

## Wounded in Action

### ARIZONA

- ENDO, Pvt. Fujio W.—Tozo Endo, father, 220-1-C, Poston.
- FUJIKI, Pfc. Shigeru T.—Tomogoro Fujiki, 214-1-C, Poston.
- MISAKI, Pvt. Takami—Takayuki Misaki, 23-3-D, Rivers.
- OTAYA, Pvt. Paul A.—George T. Tsuchiyama, 325-14-G, Poston.
- SUMINAGA, Pfc. Hitoshi—Mrs. Wari Suminaga, 45-11-A, Rivers.
- TAKASUGI, Pfc. George J.—Frank W. Takasugi, father, 64-9-D, Rivers.
- TANAKA, Pfc. Susumu—Mrs. Suye Tanaka, 37-5-D, Poston.
- TSUCHIYAMA, Pfc. Saburo—George T. Tsuchiyama, 325-14-G, Poston.
- YAMAMOTO, Pfc. Takashi—Mrs. Hana Yamamoto, 23-4-B, Rivers.

### ARKANSAS

- OKI, Pvt. John S.—Mrs. Kazuyo Ishimaru, sister, Rohwer.
- SAKAUYE, Pfc. Misao—Masaharu Sakauye, brother, 12-1-D, Rohwer.

### CALIFORNIA

- IWAMOTO, Pvt. George A.—Mrs. Shizuko Iwamoto, mother, 1301-B, Newell.
- HASEGAWA, Pfc. Hisaya—Shimasuke Maruyama, uncle, Newell, Calif.
- KAKIMOTO, Staff Sgt. Tsutomu—Ikuwo Kakimoto, brother, 1100 E. Haley St., Santa Barbara.

### CONNECTICUT

- HAYASHI, Pfc. Paul Y.—Mrs. Ei Hayashi, mother, 1001 Main St., Bridgeport.

### IDAHO

- MATSUMOTO, Pvt. Ben T.—Mrs. Suma M. Matsumoto, mother, 26-5-F, Hunt.
- SATO, Pfc. Mitsuo—Sidney Hideo Sato, Rt., 1, Weiser.
- SHIMOMURA, Staff Sgt. Charles T.—Dorothy Shimomura, sister, 34-11-E, Hunt.
- YAMAGUCHI, Cpl. Shiro R.—Kanjii Yamaguchi, father, 42-4A, Hunt.

### ILLINOIS

- KURAHARA, Pvt. Conrad K.—Roy T. Kurahara, brother, 2150 W. North Ave., Chicago.

### MICHIGAN

- OKUBO, Pvt. Sumi—Mrs. Sumiko Okubo, wife, 280 E. Kirby St., Detroit.
- WATANUKI, Pfc. Thomas T.—Mrs. Hana Mayeda, sister, South Lyon.

### WYOMING

- AKAGI, Pfc. Nagaaki—Mrs. Hisako Goto, brother, Heart Mountain.
- OYAMA, Tech. Sgt. George T.—Miss Louise Oyama, sister, 14-6-F, Heart Mountain.

### TERRITORY OF HAWAII

- ADANIYA, Staff Sgt. Seigi—Mrs. Ushi Adaniya, Ewa, Oahu.
- EZUKA, Pfc. Kazuto—Keijiro Ezuka, Box 118, Naalehu, Kau, Hawaii.
- HASHIMOTO, Tech. 5th Gr. Jerry I.—Thomas A. Hirao, Waiialae, Honolulu.

# California Anti-Evacuee Groups Organize State Body to Carry On Campaign Against Nisei

## Plan to Boycott Evacuees Returning To West Coast Areas

SACRAMENTO — Delegates of "anti-Japanese" organizations in Northern California met on April 23 in the Sacramento county courthouse to organize a state organization to carry on an intensive campaign against the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast.

The delegates, forming a state body, temporarily took the name of "California Preservation League" until an official title can be chosen and officers elected at the next meeting to be held on May 7 in Sacramento.

The temporary name is also that of an active anti-evacuee group in Placer county headed by Charles DeCosta of Auburn. Representatives of the Placer county group took part in the meeting.

Dr. George F. Beard, spokesman for the Sacramento group, said a Sacramento Anti-Japanese League will be formed before May 7.

The statewide group will be formed of community leagues and will also promote a campaign to refuse to sell or lease property to American citizens of Japanese ancestry.

At the April 23 meeting a committee to draft uniform bylaws and a constitution for the organization was chosen. The bylaws and constitution will come up for adoption at the May 7 meeting.

DeCosta, who has been active in organization activities, declared:

"We believe in the orderly, just and lawful procedure of retaliation against the Japanese. We believe that after Pearl Harbor had the Japanese been successful in landing upon the shores of the United States the atrocities which would have been perpetrated

against us would have been beyond belief.

"We believe the matter of the future of the Japanese on the West Coast should be handled without violence and with dignity and firmness which is fitting to law-abiding citizens and with belief in justice which befits Americans."

Among others who spoke at the meeting were A. R. Bean, president of the Marysville, Yuba county, League, and George S. Kirbyson, president of the Vacaville, Solano county, League.

## PVT. NISHIMOTO KILLED IN ACTION IN RECENT PUSH

POSTON, Ariz.—The death in action of Pvt. Tom T. Nishimoto, 24, formerly of El Centro, Calif., on April 5 in the 442nd Infantry Regiment's new offensive in Italy was reported to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nishimoto, 53-1-A, Poston, by the War Department this week.

Pvt. Nishimoto, inducted in July, 1944, from Poston, was a student at El Centro Junior college at the time of the evacuation in 1942. He received his infantry training at Camp Blanding, Fla.

His sister, Lily Nishimoto, is employed in Detroit, Mich.

## New York WRA Man Takes Coast Post

WASHINGTON—Leo T. Simmons has been transferred from his post as acting relocation supervisor of the middle Atlantic area, with headquarters in New York, to take a new assignment as special relocation officer detailed to the San Francisco area office, Malcolm E. Pitts, acting director of the War Relocation Authority, has announced.

Harold S. Choate of the Washington staff will direct the middle Atlantic area as the new acting relocation supervisor. Before coming to national WRA headquarters, Mr. Choate was relocation supervisor at Denver.

## La Spezia, Goal Of 442nd's Drive, Captured by Allies

La Spezia, major naval base on the Ligurian coast of Italy and the immediate objective of the 442nd Infantry Regiment and other American units, has fallen to troops of the United States Fifth Army, according to reports this week.

The Japanese American Combat Team, after its capture of Carrara, Massa and Mount Belvedere, was last reported in news dispatches to be approaching La Spezia.

## Parents Learn Of Only Son's Death in Italy

### Pfc. Moriguchi Died In Recent Drive of Nisei Combat Unit

Pfc. Haluto Moriguchi, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Torao Moriguchi, 173 South Fourth West Street, Salt Lake City, was killed in action in Italy on April 4, 1945, during the recent spring offensive of the 442nd (Japanese American) Infantry Regiment of the United States Fifth Army along the Ligurian coast, according to information received by the parents yesterday from the War Department.

Pfc. Moriguchi was born in San Francisco on February 24, 1925. He was evacuated from San Francisco with his parents on April 7, 1942, to the Santa Anita assembly center in Southern California and was later transferred to the Granada relocation center in Amache Colo.

He relocated in Utah with his parents in 1943 and graduated from American Fork high school. He was inducted into the army on May 29, 1944, and received his training at Camp Shelby, Miss.

He went to France as a replacement in November, 1944, and joined the Japanese American Combat team.

Pfc. Moriguchi is survived by his parents, and by two sisters, June and Lilly, all residents of Salt Lake City.

## Nebraska Nisei Soldier Dies In Italy Drive

### Harley Tanaka Was Farmer at Mitchell Before Volunteering

OMAHA, Neb.—A War Department telegram reporting that her son, Pfc. Harley Tanaka, 28, had been killed in action in Italy on April 5 came to the home of Mrs. Hana Tanaka in Mitchell, Neb., last week—just as it has to hundreds of Nebraska homes in the past three and a half years, the World-Herald reported on April 22.

Pfc. Tanaka farmed near Mitchell before going into service.

The Scottsbluff, Neb., Star-Herald said the Japanese American soldier was known as an industrious and progressive agriculturist before his induction into the army, as "are others of his relatives living in this section."

Harley Tanaka was graduated from Scottsbluff high school. A brother, Sgt. Paul Tanaka, is also in service.

Pfc. Tanaka was not drafted, the World-Herald pointed out. He volunteered for the 442nd (Japanese American) Infantry Regiment.

The World-Herald said that Pfc. Tanaka was killed on April 5. On the night of the following day residents of the Shelton area in Buffalo county, Neb., gathered to shout protests against the employment of American families of Japanese extraction on irrigated farms in that area.

"There were demands that the families leave," the World-Herald said. "Most of them did, quietly."

ector of the War Relocation Authority, has announced.

Harold S. Choate of the Washington staff will direct the middle Atlantic area as the new acting relocation supervisor. Before coming to national WRA headquarters, Mr. Choate was relocation supervisor at Denver.

# Nisei Troops Returned Secretly To Italy, Moved Into Positions At Night to Surprise Germans

## Stars and Stripes Describes Men of 442nd As "Veterans of Some of Grimmiest Battles of Italian Campaign"; Have Highest I Q

Return of the Japanese American 442nd Infantry Regiment to the Italian front was a "well-kept secret," Sgt. Stan Swinton, staff correspondent of Stars and Stripes, Army newspaper for the European theater of operations, reported in a recent dispatch.

According to Swinton, the 442nd left France on March 15 and were brought to Italy in three groups. They remained within carefully guarded bivouac areas until April 4 when they moved into the line and hid within mountain villages until the attack was launched.

"German prisoners said they had been caught completely by surprise," Swinton reported. "Not until 14 prisoners attempted a break in the darkness Thursday night (April 5) and two made good their escape was the secret out."

The Stars and Stripes correspondent said the Nisei troops, holders of two Presidential citations and 3,007 Purple Hearts, have "fought with their old brilliance" in the new Italian offensive.

By dusk on April 6 the Japanese Americans had cleared the entire ridge dominating the coastal flat from the Cinquale Canal to Massa—"terrain which other Fifth Army troops had failed to seize in repeated attacks."

"Tonight the Nisei were chowing up on captured German ra-

tions and reminiscing about Nice and the 'champagne campaign' in the Maritime Alps," Swinton said.

Reporting that the Japanese Americans were "spearheading" the Fifth Army drive up the Ligurian coast, Sgt. Swinton also noted that the Japanese American unit had an average age of 25 years and the highest individual "IQ" (intelligence quotient) of any infantry unit in the U. S. Army.

Men of the 442nd, according to Swinton, "have won an impressive list of decorations." They hold 81 Distinguished Service Crosses, 183 Silver Stars and 218 Bronze Stars, while the regiment as a whole has won 64 divisional citations.

The Stars and Stripes story said the Japanese Americans "were veterans of some of the grimmest battles of the Italian campaign."

# Jury Acquits Three Men of Arson, Attempted Dynamiting

(Continued from page 1)

and the two soldiers had left the car when they reached the Doi ranch and remained for ten minutes. She said after they returned to the car and started to drive away she saw a "little flare" in the Doi Packing shed.

An earlier witness was Nario Nunes, a rancher living near Auburn, who testified that he had given caps and dynamite to the two Watson brothers on the night of January 18 when the shed was burned. Nunes said the Watson brothers drove to his ranch and asked him for the fuse and caps. He said they did not explain why they wanted the articles.

In court on April 23 Judge Sparks had ruled as admissible the statements made by the Johnson brothers and by Watson shortly after they were taken into custody. In these statements the three men outlined their part in the raids on the Doi farm.

The statement given by Elmer Johnson and admitted by the court gave a detailed description of how he and his brother and Watson attempted to burn down the Doi packing shed by means of a gasoline-soaked rag, and on the succeeding night tried to blow it up with dynamite.

Before the Elmer Johnson statement was read to the jury the defense counsel succeeded in having various profane and obscene references deleted.

The defendant, in his statement, described how he, his brother and others met in the Cozy Spot resort where Watson was employed as bartender later, when the party left the place, the document quoted Elmer:

"He (Watson) asked us guys if we would like to have some fun. I said 'I don't know.' Ed (Watson) said 'there is some Japs out there I don't like. They got a packing shed. Let's burn it down; lots of fun.'"

"We went to the Cozy Spot, soaked some rags and put it under the shed and set fire to it."

On the occasion, the state contended, Doi, awakened by the noise of the departing car and the light of the flames, extinguished the fire after it had charred one end of the shed and burned away part of a door support.

Concerning the following night, Elmer Johnson revealed in his statement:

"We went to the Cozy Spot. Ed and his brother, Press (Claude Watson, also a defendant, but on a separate charge) were there and Ed said he 'did-

not like the job last night; no fun.' He said 'let's get some dynamite.'"

"I said I knew where there was some, but no caps or fuse. He said he knew where to get some."

The defendant then stated in detail how the party drove to Long Valley where they obtained caps and fuse from "a man in a night gown." The latter has been identified in previous testimony in the trial as A. C. Nunes.

Continuing, the defendant stated:

"We drove to the Trabakoolas ranch and got some dynamite."

The statement indicates the group returned to the Cozy Spot, but later drove to the Doi shed in two cars, one containing the dynamite and the caps driven by Watson, with Elmer and the remainder of the party following at some distance in the rear in Elmer's car.

"I didn't want my car blown up," Elmer explained.

The statement told in detail how the dynamite was set and when it failed to blast and a member of the party inquired if it would "go off," Watson commented:

"It will; I lit it."

Elmer Johnson's statement also quoted Watson as saying:

"The Jap got my license number. I'll kill him now for this."

In court on April 19 Sumio Doi described the attempts made to burn and dynamite his packing shed on the nights of January 18 and 19.

Doi was the first witness at the trial. He testified that three attempts were made to burn the shed on the morning of January 18 and an attempt to dynamite it was made early on January 19.

Under cross-examination, Doi said he had anticipated the second attack and drove the would-be attackers away by charging at their automobiles with a truck.

The defense entered the question of California's anti-alien land law into the case and announced that it would attempt to show that the purchase of the ranch by Doi was not within the provisions of the anti-alien land law. Doi is an American citizen.

When Doi demurred, declaring that questions on the Alien land law were not connected with the case, Judge Sparks ruled that Doi must answer questions touching upon the validity of his property transaction.

Doi then testified he bought the 85-acre ranch in 1939, paying \$800 down. He said he paid the remaining \$8300 of the purchase price in 1941.



# Nisei Helps Take 120 Iwo Jima Prisoners

## Oregon League Seeks to Bar Nisei Citizens

State Accepts Articles Of Exclusion Group For Incorporation

SALEM, Ore.—Attorney General George Neuner of Oregon ruled April 18 that article of incorporation of the "Japanese Exclusion League" should be accepted by the state corporation commissioner. The organization has its headquarters in Gresham.

"Regardless of the vagueness of the objects, business and purpose of the corporation set forth in the articles, it is my opinion that, upon receipt of the statutory fee, you should file the articles and issue the certificate," Neuner said.

He said that there is no unlawful purpose evident on the face of the articles.

The organization is headed by Dale Bergh, president, who is also one of the officers of the "Oregon Property Owners Protective League," formerly known as "Oregon Anti-Japanese."

Other officers include C. G. Schneider, who was the attorney for the "Anti-Japanese" group, also of Gresham, and Ralph Hanman.

The articles as filed are aimed at the prevention of the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the West Coast during the war and the conducting of an "educational" program with the ultimate purposes of denying American citizenship to all persons of Japanese ancestry after the war.

## Sentiment Lessening Against Return of Nisei, Teachers Told

PRESNO, Calif.—Feeling against the return of persons to the San Joaquin valley is lessening and most of the returning evacuees are being favorably accepted in their home communities, the education committee of the Central Section classroom department of the California Teachers Association reported on April 21.

## Nisei Veteran, Post Leader Quit in Legion Controversy

Schneider, Oka Blame "Intolerance" of State Legion Officials

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—The United Press reported April 19 that William F. Schneider, commander of the Hollywood World War II post No. 591 of the American Legion, had resigned his position following a dispute over the post's acceptance to membership of a veteran of Japanese ancestry.

Commander Schneider quit only a few hours after Harley Oka, World War II veteran of Japanese ancestry and central figure in the dispute resigned from the American Legion.

Both Schneider and Oka blamed "intolerance" by World War I Legionnaires for their decisions. They charged that Commander A. F. Horton of the Legion's 24th District took over a meeting of the Hollywood post and forced members "to listen to a speech of hatred against Americans of Japanese ancestry."

Horton, a World War I veteran, was supported by the Legion's state executive committee but censured by California Department Commander E. W. Bolt. The executive committee refused to accept a report by a fact-finding committee on the dispute involving the World War II post's acceptance of the Japanese American until all censure of Horton had been stricken from the report.

Oka said the World War II veterans, 400 of whom are members of the Hollywood post, "could have carried on harmoniously together" if they had not been "maliciously attacked" and disturbed by "outside influences."

"I feel an American like myself is not wanted in the American Legion of California," Oka said.

## Night-Riders Attack Farm Home Of Japanese American Family

### Terrorists Raid Home of Nisei War Veteran

MERCED, Calif.—A gun attack upon the home of an honorably discharged veteran of World War II was reported by Sheriff Lucius Cornell of Merced county on April 23.

Cornell said the shooting into the home of Bob Morimoto, 27, near Cressey, occurred only 20 minutes after four shots were pumped into the home of S. Kishi near Livingston.

"It's kind of difficult," Sheriff Cornell said. "No suspects have been found yet. It's kind of difficult to find a suspect. We did find the bullets in one of the places, though. Now all we've got to do is to find a suspect with the same kind of gun."

"If this keeps up," Sheriff Cornell added, "I guess it will just be a matter of putting someone out there. But you can't stay out there all the time. I don't know exactly what we're going to do."

Morimoto was living in a tank-house with his wife, Grace, and two brothers, Teddy and Frank Morimoto at the time of the shooting.

The bullet which hit the Morimoto home went through one bedroom and passed on out the wall, it was stated. From the hole it was indicated that the shot had been fired by the same rifle that fired on the Kishi home.

It was reported that Bob Morimoto dashed outside when he heard the shot and saw an automobile moving away from the house. He got into his own car and gave chase, hoping to trail the auto to the owner's home.

He had gone only a short distance when the twin tail lights of the automobile he was following were turned off and the car sped away without light. He soon lost sight of it.

The shooting at the Morimoto home was the seventh instance of such violence against families of Japanese ancestry in Merced county.

## Nisei Sergeant Wins Bronze Star In Philippines

LUZON, P. I.—Master Sgt. Charles T. Nakata of Kent, Wash., husband of Mrs. Chie Nakata of 2012 S. Bryant Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., has been awarded the Bronze Star medal by Maj. Gen. Innis P. Swift for meritorious achievement in connection with military operations against the enemy on Luzon.

## WRA Staff Will Be Enlarged for San Jose Area

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The return of large numbers of evacuees of Japanese ancestry to the Santa Clara valley and the general complexity of their problems has resulted in the enlarging of the San Jose office of the War Relocation Authority, according to James E. Edmiston, manager of the San Jose office.

Edmiston said O. B. Wilt of San Mateo, WRA property expert, will be associated with the San Jose office starting this week.

Edmiston said that "bilking of the evacuees by persons taking advantage of their position" was one of the most complex problems confronting the WRA office.

"An evacuee youth returning to his home in San Benito county was bilked of several thousand dollars by an attorney under the pretext of helping him to reestablish himself in the seed business," Edmiston said.

"This case is one of many cases coming to our attention daily in

### Four Shots Fired Into Kishi House Near Livingston, California

MERCED, Calif.—Night-riders attacked another home of a returned farmer of Japanese extraction here early on the morning of April 22, firing four shots into the home of S. Kishi, located a mile from Livingston.

Merced county sheriff's deputies were investigating the latest attack, the fourth in recent weeks in the Merced area on a Japanese American home.

In the house at the time of the attack were Kishi, his wife, two daughters and two other persons. None was injured.

The shots were believed to have been fired from a moving car, since no tracks or shells were found.

The Kishis have two sons in the U. S. Army, both stationed at Fort Snelling, Minn.

The attack on the Kishi home repeated the pattern of similar attacks on the homes of Minoru Ohashi, a veteran of World War II, and T. Andow, both in the Merced area. The Andow home was attacked on two occasions. In all cases the shots were reportedly fired from a moving car.

## Kenny Sends Agent To Investigate Raids On Nisei in Merced

SAN FRANCISCO — Attorney General Robert W. Kenny announced on April 25 that a special agent from the California Department of Justice has been sent to Merced to assist local officers in the investigation of recent anti-Nisei terror raids, the Chronicle reported.

The latest raids occurred on April 22 when shots were fired from a moving automobile into the homes of two Nisei families in Merced county, the Chronicle reported.

George Griffin, acting Chief of the State Investigation division in Sacramento, announced he had sent Harold Gillette, a special investigator, to Merced to work with local authorities.

Griffin said he had talked to Deputy Sheriff Art Hoffman in Merced and said he believed "local authorities were working hard on the case."

Sheriff Lucius Cornell of Merced said local officials had not "made much progress" in the investigation of the shootings.

## KASLO COUNCIL RESCINDS ACTION AGAINST EVACUEES

KASLO, B. C.—A resolution adopted by the Kaslo City Council March 3, which endorsed a motion sponsored by the Kelowna, B. C. Council urging the wholesale deportation of Japanese Canadians, was rescinded by the Kaslo group at its meeting on April 16.

"The record is now wiped off the books, and it is to the credit of both the mover and seconder of the former resolution that they have voted to have it rescinded," the Kootenaiian, Kaslo weekly, reported.

## Wisconsin Legion Leader Speaks on Nisei in War Effort

MADISON, Wis.—Benjamin H. Bull, attorney and vice-chairman of the Madison Relocation Committee, spoke on "Our Japanese Americans and What They are Doing to Prove their Loyal Americanism" before the Couples' Club of the Westminster Presbyterian Church on April 16.

Bull, a well known member of the local American Legion post, has been one of the most active of Wisconsin residents in promoting understanding and goodwill for the Nisei.

which these evacuees are prey for such persons," he added.

A third WRA representative will be added to the San Jose office within a month.

## Japanese American Soldiers Play Important Role as U. S. Troops 'Mop Up' on Island

IWO JIMA — American-born Japanese—the Nisei—are responsible for surrender of virtually all of the scores and scores of prisoners taken on Iwo Jima, Elmont Waite, Associated Press reporter, declared in a dispatch from Iwo Jima in the Seattle Times of April 23.

Down on the ripped-up end of Iwo Island nearest Japan, infantry patrols were blowing up caves daily as late as mid-April, Waite reported. There still were live—and fighting—Japanese

in the caves. Sometimes they surrendered. At other times they were mute when Japanese-language appeals were shouted into the cave mouths.

As many as 120 within one four-day period surrendered in answer to such appeals. No one knows exactly how many others died in the blast of cave-sealing high explosives.

A lieutenant and one of the Nisei rolled up the record of 120 prisoners in four days, Waite said.

The Nisei, according to the battalion commander, "were brought here for office work, and by golly, they've done better in the field than anyone. They're really good, no fooling. They try hard and they're smart—really interested in their jobs."

"Americans are building an airport right over your head," the Nisei interpreters shout into the silent cave mouths. "The war on Iwo Jima is over. Bulldozers are waiting to close up your cave."

One patrol led by a lieutenant had three interpreters waiting outside a cavern entrance—when out came a note written mostly in French, Waite's report declared.

It had been written by a Japanese captain, the son of a lieutenant general of the Iwo defenders. An officer recalled enough French to translate most of the note.

"I realize the war on Iwo is ended," it said. "I want to give up. Will you shoot me at sundown? What do you wish me to do?"

Arrogant and suspicious at first, he was taken to an American

hospital tent where one of his Japanese friends was recovering from battle wounds. They talked together, and the captain became convinced that "the Americans were really on the up and up," the captain explained.

The next day the captain went back with Americans and Nisei persuaded his comrades to surrender. They said they would kill anyone who entered their cave.

"I am a Japanese officer," the captain snapped in his native language. "I have more guts than any of you. If you kill me, you kill me, but I'm coming in to talk to you."

In he went. Out he came, holding his chest. "I've been hit," he reported, and sat down suddenly. Blood came from beneath his hand. The Americans took him to the hospital. He was pretty angry about the shooting; he wanted to get back to the cave. "They didn't mean to shoot me," he insisted. "I want to talk to them . . ."

A Japanese friend of the captain took over, however. He broadcast his plea into another entrance to the cave.

"You have wounded your own captain," he shouted. "I am standing here now, and all I need to do is give the order to the Americans, and this cave will be blown up."

Six more Japanese emerged, hands held high. The Japanese lieutenant who had made the appeal waited only a second or two after the sixth man had emerged. Then he signaled — and wham! went the cave.

## WRA Director Compares Coast Race Hate Campaign to Hitler Persecution of Minority Groups

SEATTLE—Promoters of anti-Japanese American organizations, particularly those asking membership fees, were rapped on April 23 by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the WRA, who declared in Seattle that "it is quite evident the promoters want to make money regardless of how they may affect the country."

"Anyone who promotes an organization or becomes a member of an organization, based entirely on racial hates, is trying

to lay the groundwork in the United States for the same kind of program Hitler developed in Germany," Myer added.

"And anyone, promoting such an organization on a money basis, not only is laying the basis for the Nazi-type philosophy, but he is making money in a manner entirely opposed to the Constitution and the Bill of Rights."

Mr. Myer made the statement in commenting on a meeting April 3 at Bellevue where 500 persons were told by organizers of a Japanese Exclusion League that "it's well worth \$10 to join this organization." After the meeting, Arthur Ritchie, one of the promoters, said about 200 persons joined the league, paying the \$10 initiation fee or part of it, planning to mail the balance.

The main problem in resettling the evacuees now in the war relocation camps is connected with economics, Myer said, because "many are making money in businesses the Japanese formerly operated."

He said the attitude in Seattle is "excellent generally, although promotional schemes under way are at their height here at the present time."

He indicated the WRA hopes to end its relocation program by January 1, 1946, but approximately 54,000 persons still must be relocated. Of this number, the WRA director indicated that 50 percent may return to the West Coast, "although that is pure guess on my part."

## Myer Blasts Pacific Coast Hate Mongers

PORTLAND, Ore.—Groups seeking to prejudice the American people against Japanese American citizens were classed on April 21 as fit company for "Hitler and other enemies we are fighting" by Dillon S. Myer, national director of the War Relocation Authority, International News Service reported.

Branding them as "people of ill will," Myer told a Portland audience the WRA will press its plans to close all relocation centers on Jan. 2, 1946, and establish their inhabitants "wherever they want to live."

Myer charged "a small group of people have spent years formulating cliques, putting up misinformation, whipping up racial feeling, hoping that West Coast residents of Japanese ancestry could be kept in concentration camps until they could be shipped out of the country," the INS reported.

Myer explained that early closure of relocation camps is sought so some 20,000 children of Japanese ancestry can be reestablished with other pupils in American communities and that the manpower of the evacuee group could be utilized in a time of labor shortage.



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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

**EDITORIALS:**

*Placer County Justice*

Auburn, California, is only 130 miles from San Francisco but, for all intents and purposes, it may as well be on another planet.

In Auburn this week a jury of seven women and five men ignored the proximity of the Placer County courthouse to the United Nations Conference in San Francisco by a callous disregard of the principles underlying the maintenance of law and order. In the face of incontrovertible evidence which proclaimed the guilt of three men on charges of arson and attempted dynamiting of the property of an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, and in spite of a confession by one of these men which was made a part of the court record, the jury found the defendants innocent of the crime.

It was significant that the attorneys defending the three men offered no defense witnesses, produced no evidence to discount the mass of State testimony pointing to their guilt. In fact, one of the defense attorneys had only one defense to offer. "This is a white man's country," he said, in the only defense he offered for his clients, and he urged the jury to keep it that way. The jury, by its actions, agreed. It agreed that a crime, even of arson or attempted dynamiting, is no crime if it is committed against an American of Japanese ancestry. No jury in the deepest South has ever been more brazen in its complete disregard of law and order.

The verdict of innocent was reached by the jury despite statements of witnesses and of one of the defendants himself which made clear beyond reasonable doubt the complicity of the three men in the crimes of which they were charged. A statement by Elmer Johnson, one of the defendants, was read into the record. In this statement Johnson declared:

*"He (James Edward Watson, another, defendant) asked us guys if we would like to have some fun. I said 'I don't know.' Ed (Watson) said 'there is some Japs out here I don't like. They got a packing shed. Let's burn it down; lots of fun.'*

*"We went and got some gas, soaked some rags in it and put it under the shed and set fire to it."*

The jury ruled that Elmer Johnson and his two companions were innocent of the crime of arson.

*"I went to the Cozy Spot (on the following night). Ed and his brother, Press (Claude Watson, another defendant, but on a separate charge) were there and Ed said he 'didn't like the job last night; no fun.' He said 'let's get some dynamite.'*

*"We drove to the Trabakoolas ranch and got some dynamite."*

Elmer Johnson's statement told in detail how the dynamite was set and when it failed to blast and a member of the party inquired if it would "go off," Watson commented:

*"It will; I lit it."*

The Placer county jury found these three men innocent of the charge of attempted dynamiting.

*Victory in Italy*

One of the hardest, bloodiest theaters of the global war, against the Axis has been the long, mountainous peninsula of Italy. The war in Italy has gone on unabated from the time of the sanguinary landings at Salerno

in September of 1943, the first direct assault by the Allies on the European continent.

This week, twenty months after Salerno, the long, bitter Italian campaign is nearing an end. This week troops of General Mark W. Clark's Fifteenth Army Group smashed organized German resistance in Italy. Allied troops were in Verona, gateway to the Brenner Pass, and Italian partisans were reported to have liberated the important industrial centers of Milan and Turin. Bologna, long a symbol of Nazi resistance in Italy, had fallen the week before. And on the Ligurian coast, the important naval base of La Spezia was captured. La Spezia had been the objective of the 442nd (Japanese American) Infantry Regiment when it returned to Italy from France and went into action as the spearhead of the Fifth Army's spring offensive on the western coast of Italy.

American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are participating in the final actions of this grueling Italian campaign, but only a handful of them were part of the 100th Infantry Battalion which went into action in the mountains above Salerno. Many of the men of the original 100th sleep under white crosses "in the bitter Italian hills," as one lieutenant put it. Others are convalescing in Army hospitals throughout the United States, and a few are home in Hawaii. It may be recalled that of the 1320 men who were part of the 100th Battalion at Salerno only 200 effectives were left when the unit was finally relieved in the rubble of Cassino. The 442nd Infantry Regiment entered the campaign north of Rome and the 100th was made a part of it, and the 442nd has carried forward the brilliant combat record initiated by the Purple Heart Battalion.

A correspondent for the GI newspaper, the Stars and Stripes, reported recently that American soldiers of Japanese descent were "veterans of some of the grimmest battles of the Italian campaign." The part played by Nisei troops in the conflict in Italy will remain an indelible part of the history of this war.

*President Truman*

When the great and dominant character of Franklin Delano Roosevelt was followed into office of president of the United States by slow-speaking, homespun Harry Truman, many Americans wondered what the trend of American foreign and domestic policy would be.

They remembered that Truman was a compromise candidate, elected on the second ballot while the galleries shouted for Henry Wallace. They remembered the tremendous personality of the late president, a personality that came over the radio and through the black and white of newspaper pages into the homes of America.

They remembered the forceful leadership of the President on domestic issues. They remembered the TVA, the FEPC, the plans for farm and home security. And they remembered the President at Yalta, at Quebec, at Teheran.

There was some apprehension, too, among minority groups in America, who had progressed more in throwing off the marked clothes of second-class citizenship than in many decades past. They knew that the Filipinos had come to the point of independence under Roosevelt. They remembered that the Chinese had won citizenship and naturalization rights, and they hoped that under Truman these policies of progress would continue.

But Harry S. Truman, thirty-second president of these United States, has, in his quiet and efficient way, compiled a record for progressive and democratic action. His voting record in the Senate has been one of the best.

And during his short term as vice-president, he had positive, strong things to say on the question of racial intolerance. These words have more meaning today as Truman assumes his difficult role of successor to a man of great personality and leadership.

In March, 1945, he attacked what he called the "evil doctrines of discrimination."

"Racial and religious intolerance is being preached and practiced here by agents of our enemies, as well as by innocent victims of their propaganda," he told the Irish Fellowship Club in Chicago.

"America was built and developed by members of every racial group. Our mighty nation has been welded into one mighty force for freedom by the united efforts of all our people . . ."

*Nisei* USA  
by LARRY TAJIRI  
**San Francisco and the Nisei**

A few weeks ago when firebugs attempted to burn down the farm home of a Japanese American family near San Jose, the San Francisco News published a cartoon entitled, "The House by the Side of the Road." The artist had drawn a burning house alongside a broad highway leading to international unity and understanding. The object of the cartoon was to contrast prejudicial acts against American citizens because of their ancestry against the active effort for world harmony which is represented in the San Francisco conference of United Nations. Frank Clarvoe, editor of the News, has also, in public addresses, reminded Californians that San Francisco and the State will be the cynosure of the eyes of the free world during the United Nations meeting.

This week the "house by the side of the road" was drawing the attention of delegates interested in America's racial attitudes. California's anti-Orientalism, its repeated pogroms against immigrants from China, Japan and the Philippines, is not unknown to the delegates gathered at San Francisco although they may be too polite to mention it. It is the earnest hope of Federal authorities and of the leading State and civic officials of California that no incidents shall arise to give the several thousand delegates and visitors from the United Nations a warped idea of American race prejudices.

Writing in PM last Sunday, Carey McWilliams observed:

"With over 2500 delegates in the city on April 25, another Hood River, Ore., 'incident' might conceivably do untold harm to the cause of world unity."

But the hate-mad racists of the California valleys apparently have no interest in California's place before the world. On the Sunday before the United Nations conference night-siders fired four rifle shots into the farm home of a Japanese American family with two sons in service. On Monday a meeting was held in Sacramento's county courthouse to form a state organization to boycott American citizens who happen to be of Japanese ancestry. On Tuesday a county court jury in Auburn, not too far from San Francisco, acquitted three men of the charges of arson and attempted dynamiting, although the guilt of the trio was clearly brought out by the prosecution. The jury heard a defense attorney proclaim that this was a "white man's country" and was urged to keep it that way.

It would be naive to believe that United Nations delegates, particularly from China, Russia, Mexico and other Latin American nations, are unaware of America's racial problems. Countries like Haiti and Cuba with their large, though well-integrated, Negro populations, and Brazil with its sizable proportion of mestizos have more than an academic interest in the American Negro. China and the Philippines have had direct contact with the excesses of the West Coast's anti-Asiatic agitations and legislations. The Soviet Union has a great population east of the Urals, and many of the defenders of Stalingrad were Asiatics. The Soviets have completely eradicated racial discrimination in their sixth of the world through education and legislation. In fact, one of Russia's most popular national songs, "Native Land," has a passage which goes:

"Side by side the white, the dark, the yellow  
Build in peace a richer, better life . . ."

Particularly because of the activities of competitive economic interests and the efforts of self-seeking promoters, there is more tension on the subject of Japanese Americans than any other racial problem on the West Coast at the present time. Without this agitation it would appear that 100,000 persons of Japanese ancestry, of whom less than one-half are employables, could be easily re-assimilated into the economy of the 10 millions who live in the Pacific states. It cannot be denied that tension exists and that this situation is a continual threat to our protestations of sincerity in our

international declarations of equality.

It is fortunate, of course, that San Francisco was chosen as the host city of the conference. The citizens of the magic city by the Golden Gate have fewer prejudices and a better sense of the world in which we live than almost any other city in the United States, with the possible exception of New York. San Francisco has the largest Chinese population outside of the Orient and its citizens plotted and helped finance the overthrow of the Dowager Empress and the building of the Chinese Republic. In little St. Mary's park, just off Grant avenue, there is a shining memorial to Sun Yat Sen. And if the Nisei issue is a touchstone of democracy on the West Coast, it may be remembered that San Francisco, through Mayor Lapham, was the first large Pacific coast city to welcome back the evacuated Nisei. That was before Yalta, before San Francisco became the temporary capital of the world.

In his PM article, the first of a series on the West Coast situation affecting Japanese Americans for that New York newspaper, Carey McWilliams has made the observation that "in terms of its effect on the rapidly changing pattern of race relations on the West Coast, the (United Nations) conference is perfectly timed."

"For right now," writes Mr. McWilliams, "the West Coast is undecided as to whether it will undertake a general reversal of its traditional attitudes toward unlike racial groups, a decision that has been of urgent and immediate importance by reason of the Army's decision of Dec. 17, 1944, lifting the ban against the return of Japanese American evacuees."

It is Mr. McWilliams' hope that "conceivably the conference may induce the region to undertake a concerted effort to beat down an incipient agitation which has begun to develop against returning evacuees and it may well have an equally important effect upon related aspects of the region's aggravated racial problem."

The evacuation of Japanese Americans from the West Coast in 1942 was given wide publicity at the time and the news was greeted with considerable concern by such men as Nehru of India. The evacuation was thoroughly exploited by Tokyo's propagandists for their own sinister purposes in broadcasts beamed to the non-white millions of Asia and to Latin America. Because of this publicity, some of it unfortunate, there is apt to be more than an ordinary interest in any incidents befalling the evacuees upon their return to their home areas on the West Coast.

The opening of the United Nations conference in San Francisco has made the western shores of America the main stage for world developments, for a month at least. This fact should have a salutary effect upon the population of the Pacific states. There can be no insularity when the sounds of gunshot in a California valley reverberate in Chungking and Calcutta.

**Nisei to Join In Interracial USO Program**

NEW YORK—Arrangements to cooperate with the Candlelight Canteen of the YWCA in the Saturday night dances, held every week at the International Center 341 E. 17th St. was announced by the New York Chapter of the Japanese American Citizens League.

The canteen is interracial. All Nisei hostesses will be recruited through the efforts of the local chapter and all young women interested in becoming an USO hostess should drop a postcard to the JAACL office, 299 Madison Ave., addressed to Miss Yurino Takayoshi, chairman in charge.

Nisei girls who will serve in this canteen will become duly certified USO hostesses. They will have to join the YWCA before being accepted. All Nisei servicemen are cordially invited to visit the canteen.



# "Purple Heart Battalion": Coronet Magazine Tells Saga Of Famed 100th Infantry

The story of the 100th Infantry Battalion is told in an article, "Purple Heart Battalion," by Sidney Carroll, contributing editor of Coronet magazine, in the May issue of the magazine.

When Sidney Carroll wrote "Purple Heart Battalion," he noted various newspaper accounts of discrimination against Japanese Americans in the United States. The Hood River Post had erased the names of Nisei servicemen; the American Legion had revoked charters of two Japanese American posts; he noted the activities of the Remember Pearl Harbor League, pledged to anti-Nisei action.

"Now that is curious, because 'Remember Pearl Harbor' is also the motto of the famous 100th Battalion, which is composed of those little slant-eyed yellow men, the Japanese," writes Carroll. "They are the Nisei, the generations of Japs born on American soil and brought up in American schools and they form a fighting outfit which has been called one of the best in the world by General Mark Clark."

"The first time I ever saw any men of the 100th Battalion was in August, 1944," Carroll writes. "I was bound for Pearl Harbor on a transport, and like all transports we were loaded with soldiers going to war. I saw among the GI's several soldiers who had Japanese faces.

"They were dressed in the regulation fatigues and they roamed the decks, part of the mob. They were certainly Japs, but they were certainly not prisoners. I questioned the Army captain beside me at the rail.

"They're all men from the 100th Battalion," he said.

"All Japs?"

"All Nisei," he said. "There's a difference."

"Where are they coming from?"

"They're going home on furlough—to Hawaii. They've been fighting in Italy for a year."

"I said they seemed to have a tired look, and he said, 'They're the only men on this ship who've seen any action. Every Nisei you see on this ship is a wounded man.'

"The ones I saw looked quite intact to me, and I said so. The captain laughed. 'You should see them in the showers.' He shook his head. 'In the nude,' he said, 'you can see the Purple Hearts all over 'em.'"

The Purple Heart Battalion began, says Carroll, with 1400 Nisei who were incorporated in the two Hawaiian National Guard Regiments at the Time of Pearl Harbor.

"On December 6th, those 1,400 young men had been our good friends, the Nisei, in whom we had implicit faith. But on December 7, while smoke still rose from the battleships in Pearl Harbor, we took a second look at the Nisei and decided they were something else again. We decided they were Japs. It looked as if those 1,400 would be the last Nisei ever to join our armed forces and it was doubtful if they would ever be allowed to bear arms."

Then, says Carroll, a petition asking for a chance to fight was drawn up by a group of Nisei. Following a favorable decision, a provisional battalion left Hawaii

## Vagaries

Broadcast . . .

A special broadcast describing the exploits and citations of the 100th Infantry Battalion was given recently on stations WMAL, Washington, and WJZ, New York City. . . . The Orosi, Calif., Farm Bureau went on record at a meeting on April 5 as sponsoring the "anti-Japanese" sign erected on a prominent corner in the Orosi business district recently by unidentified persons. . . . Yasuo Kuniyoshi's "Room 110," which won the Carnegie award as the outstanding American painting of 1944, has been purchased by the University of Nebraska Art Galleries. . . . State Senator John F. Shelley, San Francisco Democrat and a prominent trade union official, was the legislator who sponsored the recent visit to the California State Senate of six Japanese American soldiers.

on June 5, 1942, commanded by Lt. Col. Farrant Turner.

"Seeing their ship point eastward, to the United States, they knew they were aiming ultimately for Europe," Carroll writes. "Their spirits sank. Our own military mentors had blocked their hopes to fight in the Pacific for a good reason. If we had Japs fighting on our side against Japs, there was bound to be confusion. The only thing to do with the Nisei was to let them fight in Europe, where the average GI wouldn't shoot at them just as a matter of principle."

The early success of the 100th Battalion, Carroll explains, led to the formation of the 442nd Combat Team, to which the 100th was later attached.

"The Nisei are excellent athletes," the article continues. "Their bodies are small and wiry, their muscles hard and quick, their feet tough as horn. Back home they played football in their bare feet; a good man can punt a ball sixty yards with the naked toe.

"All this explains why they are good fighters, but if their physical prowess can be explained on a purely physical basis there remains the larger question of what inspires them to fight. What is the secret of their extraordinarily high morale?"

"The answer is simple. The Nisei happen to know what they are fighting for. They fight for something you might call respect."

"They are Americans, educated in American schools, playing American games, abiding by American law, but they are slant-eyed and yellow and their ancestors came from the land of our enemies. When war broke out the Nisei in Hawaii were abused and suspected because of these facts: eyes, skin, ancestors. They knew that our sudden fever of distrust would never die unless they gave us real proof of their patriotism. We had educated the Nisei in the American way of life; but when the time came for them to make a choice between blood lines and democracy, we weren't sure our teachings had really stuck.

"They had stuck, we know that now. The Nisei were American as their 'white' mentors could hope. Yet the men of Puka Puka are learning that though democracy may be worth dying for, it takes a long time for the theoretically irrevocable rights of a democracy to turn into working facts. On the battlefields they found the respect they were fighting for; a man in a foxhole doesn't stop to question his buddy's ethnic origins. But back home it has been different."

In one instance, returning servicemen of the 100th in Hawaii were "shocked and bewildered to discover that many people in the streets were hostile to them." They took their troubles to Turner, who had returned to Hawaii, who asked if they had been wearing their service ribbons. Learning that they had considered it might be ostentatious, Turner advised that they wear their ribbons at all times. The trouble stopped.

"The trouble is that people do not know what the Nisei have done and what they are doing," the author-editor concludes. "The trouble is that when we say 'Jap' we do not stop to think that there are several species of Jap. Lt. Col. Turner's experiment with the service ribbons leads to the not too fantastic notion that it might be a good idea to have returning veterans of Puka Puka stop off in several American cities and order them to parade, bedecked in all

## From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

### Evacuation Has Brought Permanent Changes

Three years ago this week the great bulk of the Japanese American population on the Pacific coast either had been rushed behind the barbed-wire enclosures of assembly centers or was disposing of property and packing hurriedly for the transition from the status of free men to something which even now has not been adequately defined.

The widespread dispersal since then of this group—first by compulsion to inland desert and river bottom centers, then voluntarily into the nation's teeming cities and lonely hamlets—now is history.

The Pacific coast has been reopened to residence by these people, and they are beginning to trickle back. But the dispersal movement continues with virtually every bus and train that leaves the weatherbeaten wayside stations outside the guarded gates of the eight relocation centers.

It is certain that the little population islands of Japanese Americans on the West Coast never will be revived entirely. Some will spring back to a semblance of their former selves, and some may even prosper for a while, but the evacuation was the death knell to these communities within communities.

The physical movement of the

residents away from these communities was rapid and complete. They took with them a pattern of living which has managed to survive in the relocation centers. But the farther these persons get from their prewar homes, and the longer the time interval, the more certain the pattern should be modified.

These changes are obvious to anyone who has gone through the evacuation process. One's social life, for instance, no longer centers around "Li'l Tokyo's" endless round of church bazaars, benefit dances, skating parties, beach outings, "Little Giant A. C." socials and the rest of that still familiar routine.

Now, except in the congested areas of a few cities like Denver and Salt Lake City, one's neighbors are not likely to be Japanese Americans. One's employer and fellow workers aren't Japanese Americans either, nor one's barber, grocer, druggist, the lunch counter proprietor. In fact one may go for days or even months without seeing another Oriental face other than the members of his family.

Such a change of environment inevitably must change one's outlook, cause revisions in his sense of values, alter his habits, and otherwise force modifications in the patterns to which he has been accustomed.

Perhaps all these changes can be neatly classified under the heading of assimilation, for certainly they represent a modification from the way of life of a Japanese American to that of an American-and-never-mind-the-Japanese-prefix.

Most of these changes will be natural and will be accepted rapidly and without conflict. This is proof that in most respects life in let us say a midwestern town had few really fundamental differences from that of a Japanese American community of similar size and corresponding economic position in California, Oregon or Washington.

Insufficient time has elapsed, however, to make all these changes matter-of-fact. Undoubtedly there still would be many eyebrows raised at the mention of inter-marriage between Nisei and persons of Caucasian descent. But even now the number of lifted brows is likely to be considerably fewer than four years ago.

A surprising number of Nisei in a recent Rohwer WRA center forum opposed intermarriage in principle while agreeing that it was a purely personal matter. Their objection appeared to be based on the anomalous position the children of such a marriage would be forced to face.

It was contended the Eurasian children were not accepted in the race-conscious Japanese American communities, nor in the greater community of the Caucasians. And the sharp cleavage between the social life of the Li'l Tokyos and the cities of which they were a part helped to emphasize that the Eurasians were neither of one nor the other.

And yet, because of the very dispersal of the Nisei an increasing tendency to lose touch of one another, plus their more complete integration into their community life, cases of inter-marriage are bound to increase. There are indications that the upswing already has been under way.

This is not to advocate or encourage inter-marriage now. But it is to point out that the physical dislocation of Japanese Americans from the Pacific coast and their dispersal throughout the United States has had and is going to have far-reaching repercussions in the mode of life of the Nisei and their offspring.

When one recalls the changes that have taken place in just three short years, one can begin to realize the progress possible in six years or 10 years. And one easily can understand the possibilities in a generation's time.

## EDITORIAL DIGEST

### Tribute to the Nisei ADVANCE Magazine

"When the history of the war and of the war period is fully written, brilliant pages against a very dark background will tell the story of Americans of Japanese ancestry—the Nisei," writes Dr. William E. Gilroy in Advance.

"Despite the abrogation of their rights as citizens, and the loss, deprivation, and suffering involved in the evacuation of some 110,000 from the West Coast to relocation centers, the Nisei have shown not only a spirit of great courage and patient endurance, but also a disposition to see their plight in its full perspective of wartime, and an appreciation of American principles of democracy, in striking contrast to the professed patriots who have been active in the demand for the withdrawal from the Nisei of all rights of citizenship and humanitarian treatment. . . .

"Discerning souls will not soon forget what these Americans tried as by fire have shown, and history will record how much nobler they were than their detractors and enemies."

### Foxhole in America THE PROGRESSIVE

"No American soldier, whether Negro, Nisei, or of other minority ancestry, should have to live in a foxhole in his own land," declared the Progressive of April 16, in describing an anti-Nisei incident in which Corporal Y. A. Kawamoto and Minoru Ohashi, discharged war vets, were nearly shot by night-riders.

"The WRA, through its director, Dillon Myer, asked the War Department to investigate and determine what action it will take to aid California and local law enforcement officials. The WRA, it is reported, also believes the Army should issue a public declaration stating that the uniform of the Army of the United States must be respected, no matter what the race, creed, or color of the wearer.

"A War Department statement of policy of this kind would help if reinforced by a similar accompanying declaration from the Army's Western Defense Command. And while the Army is about it, it might announce that this policy is also meant to apply in the South, where Negro soldiers have not been safe from the terrorism of white supremacists," adds the Progressive.

their ribbons, in front of the people I have been reading about.

"While the prejudices of a 'white' and pious citizenry flourish in the United States, the men of the Nisei fight and die to gain a little respect from these same citizen patriots. The Nisei wants us to trust him—not with the trust of the patron or overseer, but with an abiding trust, as between brothers. That is something to fight for and that is why the gentlemen of the Puka Puka fight so gloriously."

## Home to California

The boy was just back from Italy.

It hasn't been easy going in that part of the world; the Germans are charging full measure in blood for every inch of ground they sell to the Allies.

The boy has some medals on his dun-colored tunic. Like the Bronze Star and the Distinguished Service Cross—medals you don't get by hanging back on the fringe of an advance, or scrooching down in a shellhole every time a machine gun starts to chatter.

The boy came back to Imperial Valley on furlough, with his medals and his citations—and a hurt look in his eyes.

He came back to Imperial Valley because he was born here, and because he had some business to look after.

He hitch-hiked home, like so many of them do. Down through Blythe, and into Indo—familiar places, familiar names. Different than Salerno and Anzio and those others that are so tongue-twisting.

Yes, a lot different than the fields where men had dropped beside him to water the earth with warm blood, and he had gone on to do the things that won him those bright bits of metal and fabric for his tunic.

Indio. Familiar talk of crops and weather. Indio—close to home.

He was hungry, in Indio. He went into a cafe.

The man behind the counter looked at him, at his uniform, at the bright little bits of metal.

The man behind the counter curled his lips, and his eyes became hard. When he spoke, his voice was harsh.

"We ain't serving no Japs here."

The boy with the Distinguished Service Cross went out quietly. Part of his training had been that soldiers of the Army of the United States do not disgrace their uniform by public brawling.

He went into another cafe, not really believing that the other man had been typical. There was a woman behind the counter this time. She looked at him.

"We can't serve you," she said.

Everywhere it was the same story.

"We ain't serving no Japs."

There's the story as it happened. The boy was still hungry when he came to Brawley.

Maybe you can't agree, and that's your right, but I'm glad that this boy found food, and friends, too, in rugged, brawling, blunt-spoken Imperial Valley.

I'm glad that the accident of his birth had no weight with some of the people I know, in the scales against his uniform and the courage his medals stood for, and most of all, his humanity.

Yes—there are stories on the other side, too. Stories of treachery and sabotage, of cruelty and barbarism.

But we've got to remember this: if we use them as a yardstick to measure all persons of Japanese ancestry, we're going to be like the man in Indio who said, "We ain't servin' no Japs."—From the column, "So It Seems," by E. A. Fitzhugh, editor, of the Imperial Valley Weekly of El Centro, Calif., of January 18, 1945.



## Two DSCs, 15 Silver Stars, 14 Bronze Stars Presented To Men of Second Battalion

Staff Sgt. Fujiwara of Waiialua, Oahu, Has Rare Distinction of Receiving Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star at One Ceremony

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Staff Sergeant Yoshi R. Fujiwara of Waiialua, Oahu, Hawaii, was conferred a rare distinction recently when Brigadier General Ralph N. Tobin, commanding a unit of the Sixth Army Group, pinned a Distinguished Service Cross and a Silver Star on his chest during a ceremony honoring 37 men of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team.

At this 2nd Battalion ceremony held at Antibes on the French Riviera, another man of the same company, Technical Sergeant George S. Iida of Honolulu, Hawaii, was also awarded a Distinguished Service Cross for extraordinary heroism in action.

A third man of the same company, Staff Sergeant Shinyei Matayoshi, of Kalaheo, Kauai, Hawaii, received an Oak Leaf Cluster to the Silver Star. Both Matayoshi and Iida have been wounded in action and hold the Purple Heart.

The 442nd is now fighting on the Fifth Army front in Italy.

The 206th Army Ground Forces Band, the Japanese American musicians who form a part of the 442nd Combat Team, opened the ceremony by playing Honors to the General as General Tobin arrived. With the men of the battalion standing at attention in massed formation behind the color bearers, General Tobin pinned the medals on the men. Citations were read by Captain William Aull of 2nd Battalion headquarters.

General Tobin presented two Distinguished Service Crosses, fifteen Silver Stars (including the Oak Leaf Cluster), fourteen Bronze Stars and six Division Citations.

The Distinguished Service Cross citation for Staff Sergeant Yoshi R. Fujiwara reads: "In attempting to flank an enemy stronghold defended by three machine gun sections and other automatic weapons, the platoon in which Sergeant Fujiwara was a squad leader was pinned down and virtually surrounded in a long narrow strip of undergrowth which offered concealment but no cover. Having engaged the enemy in a fire fight, the platoon found itself further menaced by machine gun and shell fire from an approaching force of two Mark IV tanks, supported by two columns of 50 enemy troops. Realizing that drastic action was necessary to avert the complete annihilation of the platoon, Sergeant Fujiwara climbed a slight knoll in the area and attempted with antitank grenades to halt the tanks' progress. Finding that this fire was ineffective, he ordered the bazooka team to relinquish its weapon to him. Aware that the flash from the bazooka would reveal his position, he took deliberate aim at the leading tank and fired, scoring a partial hit. The tank, though temporarily slowed, continued its advance and raked his position with return fire from its machine gun. Racing against time and ignoring the enemy's awareness of his location, he continued to expose himself to the ever approaching tanks until he succeeded, with his fifth attempt, in putting one out of action. Upon seeing this, the second Mark IV rapidly withdrew, followed by its accompanying troops. Sergeant Fujiwara's fearlessness, coolheaded aggressiveness and consideration for the lives and safety of his comrades at the risk of his own life exemplify the highest traditions of the United States Army."

Staff Sergeant Iida's Distinguished Service Cross citation reads: "When his platoon was pinned down by fierce bursts of machine gun fire, Sergeant Iida, spotting two of the guns, successfully neutralized one machine gun emplacement with his M-1 rifle and directed the fire of his BAR man in silencing another. Reorganizing his men who had become scattered by the barrage, he advanced forward alone to reconnoiter the area. Encountering an enemy rifleman, he shot him at point blank range. This action caused the enemy to open up with intense machine gun and machine pistol fire. Locating one of these hostile positions, Sergeant Iida crawled to within a few yards of it and throwing two hand grenades, destroyed the machine gun

nest. Meanwhile his platoon leader was seriously wounded and Sergeant Iida was ordered to assume command of the platoon. Observing that the men were still held immobile by the concentrated enemy fire, he again advanced alone, located the hostile positions and heaved four more hand grenades into the emplacements, silencing the enemy weapons. By his fearless determination and outstanding bravery, Sergeant Iida successfully led his platoon in capturing their objective."

In addition to the two Distinguished Service Crosses, General Tobin made the following presentations:

**SILVER STAR:** Private First Class Robert T. Muraoka, 1432-A Emma street, Honolulu, Hawaii; Technical Sergeant Mitsuo D. Tsuruda, Covina and Los Angeles, California (present address, 6-1-D Heart Mountain WRA, Wyo.); Corporal Wilfred M. Taira, 680-N North King street, Honolulu; Sergeant Mitsusuke Fujimoto, Route 3, Lake Drive, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Staff Sergeant George K. Sato, Seattle, Wash., (present address, 3457 Harvey street, Cincinnati, Ohio); Staff Sergeant James S. Koizumi, 124 Milo Lane, Honolulu; Technician Fourth Grade Yeiichi Kuwayama, 32-19 60th St., Woodside, Queens, New York; Private First Class Hideo Takahashi, Honokohua, Maui, Hawaii; Private First Class Saburo Higa, Ewa, Oahu, Hawaii; Private First Class Joph Ito, 16-11-D WRA, Topaz, Utah; Private First Class Hajime Miyamoto, Kawainui, Pepeekeo, Hawaii; Second Lieutenant Frank S. Okusako, Newcastle, California (present address, Cathburn Apartments, 6020 South Harper St., Chicago, Ill.); Captain Bert N. Nishimura, Lihue, Kauai, Hawaii (present address, 1030 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.); Staff Sergeant Yoshi R. Fujiwara, and Staff Sergeant Shinyei Matayoshi (Oak Leaf Cluster).

**BRONZE STAR:** Private First Class Hiroshi Okada, 903 Fourth Ave., Honolulu; Second Lieutenant Takao Hedani, 330 North School St., Honolulu; Captain William Aull, 1601 Main St., Lexington, Mo.; Private First Class Takeshi Ueki, Puunene, Maui, Hawaii; Staff Sergeant David M. Ito, 1428 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.; Technical Sergeant Shigeru Oyama, 964-A Robello Lane, Honolulu; First Lieutenant Joseph C. Ryan, 138 Walnut St., Twin Falls, Idaho; Corporal Jerry G. Ogawa, Kahului, Maui, Hawaii; Staff Sergeant George S. Harada, Honolulu; Private First Class Frank Y. Asari, Los Angeles, California (present address, 1620 Spruce St., Philadelphia, Pa.); Private First Class Tetsuo Kurozawa, Kualapu, Molokai, and 3412 Waiiale Ave., Honolulu; Private Sueo Kanehira, 1520 Number 7 Palama St., Honolulu; Second Lieutenant Teruo Ihara, Hilo, Hawaii; Private First Class Kiyoshi S. Ebata, Paualo, Hawaii.

**DIVISION CITATION:** Private First Class Harold K. Fukunaga, Wahiawa, Oahu, Hawaii; Staff Sergeant Nobuo Korenaga, Waianae, Oahu, Hawaii; Private First Class Robert T. Kishi, El Tovar Hotel, Grand Canyon, Caconino, Ariz.; Private First Class George O. Takahashi, 45 Hazel St., New Haven, Conn.; Private First Class Thomas T. Nakahara, Paualo, Hawaii; Staff Sergeant Takeshi Aoyagi, Kealea, South Kona, Hawaii.

### Farewell Dinner Given Idaho Pastor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho—The Rev. Carl M. Davidson, who organized the Japanese congregation of the Trinity Methodist church, was feted at a farewell dinner on April 19 by Nisei friends whom he has served for the past several years.

## Nisei American GIs Oppose "Soft Peace" in Pacific War

SAN FRANCISCO — Opposing a "soft peace" for Japan, two American soldiers of Japanese extraction advocated in a national broadcast on the Blue Network on April 23 that the Allied Nations should take whatever action is necessary to keep the Rising Sun empire "from starting another war."

The soldiers, wounded veterans of the war in Italy and France, were Sgt. Peter Fujikawa, Honolulu, and Pfc. Kiyu Nakatsu, Hilo, Hawaii. Interviewed on the Blue Network they said they hoped fellow Americans would remember that "we're Americans, too."

Fujikawa said of Japan "if we have to kick out the emperor and set up a republic that's all right. Or maybe someone should annex Japan and run it like a colony."

The soldiers said it was "kind of tough" to meet sentiment against Japanese Americans. Nakatsu asserted he did not think it was fair that the families of Japanese Americans fighting for America should be kept in relocation centers.

Fujikawa predicted that many Japanese Americans now living in the Midwest would remain there after the war.

Both of the Nisei soldiers were members of the 442nd Infantry Regiment and were wounded in the Japanese Americans group's rescue of the "Lost Battalion" in the Vosges mountains of France.

Both of the soldiers volunteered and joined the Army in March, 1943. They met at DeWitt General hospital in Auburn, Calif., where six other members of the 442nd Regiment are being treated.

"We are just two of the 13,000 of our boys who have fought overseas," Fujikawa said. "When we first joined the Army, our unit was entirely made up of island boys but now at least 50 per cent are mainland replacements. We've lost many of our buddies, but we've also gained a new understanding."

## Minidoka Soldier, Wounded Five Times, Visits Father at Camp

HUNT, Idaho—Pfc. Fred Hiroshi Sawada, who was wounded in action five times and once reported missing, was home in Hunt, Idaho, last week visiting his father, Shinsaku Sawada, while on a delayed en route to Percy Jones General hospital in Michigan, according to the Minidoka Irrigator.

Pfc. Sawada is the wearer of the Silver Star, third highest military decoration, worn while serving as a lead scout for the 100th Battalion in Italy.

As a result of wounds received in his left arm near Biffontaine, France, when members of the Nisei Combat Team were effecting the rescue of the Lost Battalion, Pfc. Sawada was returned to the states in February, 1945. He was previously wounded four times.

He was the first mainland Nisei to join the 100th during the beginning of the Italian campaign, the Irrigator reported.

Pfc. Sawada wears the Purple Heart with oak leaf clusters, the Combat Infanymans' Badge, European campaign ribbon with battle stars for Cassino, Salerno and Southern France, the pre-Pearl Harbor and Good Conduct ribbons, as well as the Silver Star, three overseas stripes and one service stripe.

He was inducted from Seattle in July, 1941. His oldest brother,

Sgt. George Sawada, was killed in action in July, 1944.

Reticent concerning his own part in the various battles, including his winning of the Silver Star, Pfc. Sawada gave high praise to the men of the 100th and the 442nd. He made special mention of T/Sgt. John Miyagawa for saving him from heavy machine-gun fire when Sawada was wounded in the abdomen.

### Topaz Nisei Observe Opening Of S. F. Conference

TOPAZ, Utah—Twelve hundred Nisei students at the Topaz relocation center observed the opening of the United Nations security conference in San Francisco with a program on April 25.

Luther Hoffman, project director, was the main speaker, discussing United Nations peace aims.

The program was part of a nation-wide observance sponsored by the National Education Association.

Fourteen Nisei girls, sisters of men in the armed forces, climaxed the program with the presentation to the project school of a United Nations flag which they had made.

## Postoffice of State Assembly Bars Pamphlet

Refuses to Distribute "Nisei in Uniform" to California Legislators

SACRAMENTO—The California State Assembly on April 24 refused to permit distribution through its postoffice of two pamphlets presenting the contributions of Japanese Americans to the war effort.

One of the pamphlets was a War Relocation Authority publication, "Nisei in Uniform," and the second was published by the American Baptist Home Mission Society of New York City.

George Knox Roth of Los Angeles, who appeared at an assembly hearing a week ago in opposition to a pending bill banning conscientious objectors from public jobs and offices, left the material with the lower house postmistress. She refused to distribute it pending authorization from the rules committee, which was refused.

"I don't believe the postoffice facilities should be used for such trash as this," Speaker Charles W. Lyon, Los Angeles Republican, declared.

Roth said he intends to send the pamphlets to the legislators, through the mail.

At the hearing last week Roth acknowledged having been on the air with a regular program aimed at obtaining fair play for Americans of Japanese ancestry. In 1942 he was called before the Tenney "Little Dies" committee which demanded the names of financial backers of Roth's radio program. When Roth declined to disclose the names, he was prosecuted for contempt of the committee and fined.

## IDAHO SOLDIER KILLED IN ACTION

TYHEE, Idaho—Pvt. Raito Nakashima, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Nakashima of Tyhee was killed in action in Italy on April 14, the parents were informed Wednesday.

Pvt. Nakashima entered the army in August, 1944, and trained at Camp Blanding, Fla., before going overseas in January, 1945. He was a member of the famous 100th Battalion of the 442nd Infantry Regiment.

He was born on May 16, 1925, at Pocatello, Idaho, and graduated from Pocatello high school in 1943.

Besides the parents, he is survived by five brothers and sisters: Pvt. Wataru Nakashima, now overseas in the Army; Midori and Junko Nakashima, and Mrs. Novo Kato, Tyhee.

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# Report Anti-Nisei Leaders Routed at Seattle Meeting

Members of Remember Pearl Harbor League Attend Pro-Nisei Meeting in Bellevue; Speakers Refute Charges Made Against Japanese Americans

SEATTLE, Wash.—Anti-Nisei forces were virtually “knocked out of the box” when they attempted to fire their “curves” in the form of questions at speakers at a meeting at Bellevue, Seattle suburb, to discuss the return of Japanese Americans on April 19, the Seattle Times reported on Friday of last week.

Residents from Kent and Auburn areas, home of the Remember Pearl Harbor League, provided most of the anti-Nisei questions, said the Times.

Other members of the audience, which overwhelmingly favored return of the Nisei, gave staunch support to the principal speakers, Dr. Linden A. Mander, professor of political science at the University of Washington and member of the Civic Unity Committee; John L. Fournier, Kent newspaper publisher; and Harold Fistere, War Relocation Authority area director.

At several points in the forum discussion which followed the addresses, Nisei sympathizers arose and asked questions which tended to refute assertions by those opposing return of Japanese Americans, the Times reported.

In one instance Dr. Thomas E. Sutherland of Auburn arose and replied to remarks made by all three speakers that the anti-Nisei movement was a threat to other minority groups.

“If I was a Jew or a Negro or in any other ‘minority’ as you call it, I would resent being classed with a group (Japanese-Americans) which was disloyal and planned the overthrow of the government,” Sutherland said. “Didn’t General DeWitt say in proof of their disloyalty that they leaned toward the Japanese government?”

Fistere replied that all returning Nisei had been given Army clearance and had proved their loyalty.

Sutherland was followed closely by George Westbeaver, officer of the Remember Pearl Harbor League, who wanted to know about “30,000 of these people who are sworn enemies of the United States.” To this Fistere replied it had been found there was no foundation for such an assertion.

It was at this point that Mr. Mary Farquharson, former state senator and wife of F. B. Farquharson, University of Washington professor of engineering, took the floor in support of the speakers. “Is it not true,” she asked Fistere, “that no Japanese American has been convicted of sabotage. . . and that about a dozen who were convicted (on the Pacific Coast and in Hawaii) were white persons, not Nisei?”

This brought a roar of laughter, which was followed by applause when Fistere replied that Federal Bureau of Investigation agents had testified to that effect at hearings.

At another point C. Nifty Garrett, Remember Pearl Harbor League official from Sumner, asserting he was “not mad at anybody,” wanted to know “what’s the hurry about bring them (Nisei) back here?” Fistere replied quickly and briefly that “all believers in democracy are in a hurry to put democracy to work—in a hurry.”

Describing himself as a “furriner from Yarrow,” John L. Hamilton cited an instance of a Nisei youth residing near Hamilton’s home at Yarrow Point who only recently returned from Italy and who was so seriously wounded in action he cannot walk. “I was in this war and the last one, too,” Hamilton said, and I have far more respect for that boy than I have for a lot of zombies I know hiding out over here and evading the draft with one flimsy excuse or another.”

Dr. Mander warned that all the arguments now being advanced against the Nisei were used by the Germans against the Jews. “We have divided ourselves into suspicious groups, not only by nations, but by classes, such as labor against capital,” he said. Such divisions are “dangerous and ominous and threaten the winning of the peace,” Dr. Mander added.

Mrs. Charles Burnell, Bellevue, mother of three sons in Army service, took a firm stand in favoring return of the Nisei.

## Vital Statistics

### BIRTHS

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaji Masatani, 518-F, Tule Lake, a girl on April 1.

To Mr. and Mrs. Minoru Matsumoto, 2107-A, Tule Lake, a girl on April 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jinsuke Toji, 7203-C, Tule Lake, a girl on Apr. 2.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keizo Hatakeyama, 5106-E, Tule Lake, a girl on April 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Nakamura, 5711-B, Tule Lake, a boy on April 3.

To Mr. and Mrs. Nobuo Muramoto, 1905-B, Tule Lake, a boy on April 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kiyoshi Shimizu, 5611-D, Tule Lake, a girl on April 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshizo Matsumoto, 802-A, Tule Lake, a girl on April 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Yoshine Nakamura, 3517-D, Tule Lake, a girl on April 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Matsui Nasu, 2307-A, Tule Lake, a boy on April 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takeshi Okamoto, 519-B, Tule Lake, a boy on April 4.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kentaro Nakamura, 4311-B, Tule Lake, a girl on April 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kaizo Nishi, 1717-C, Tule Lake, a girl on April 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Jenukai Kobuzo, 7616-D, Tule Lake, a boy on April 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tatsuo Egi, 2519-E, Tule Lake, a girl on April 6.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seisaku Umemoto, 4006-C, Tule Lake, a girl on April 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Teruji Abo, 1319-C, Tule Lake, a boy on April 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeyoshi Hanaki, 5308-B, Tule Lake, a girl on April 8.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masami Oda, 41-4-D, Toptz, a boy on April 13.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hikoichi Shimamoto, Topaz, a boy on April 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Katsumi Sumida, 11K-5B, Granada, a girl on April 10.

To Mr. and Mrs. George Morimoto, 6E-2C, Granada, a girl on April 7.

To Mr. and Mrs. Sadaji Shimizu, 26-3-A, Rohwer, a girl on April 15.

To Pvt. and Mrs. Setsuo Kurisu, 32-3-F, Rohwer, a girl on April 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Matsumoto, a son on April 20 in Salt Lake City.

To Mr. and Mrs. Hashiguchi, 38-5-C, Hunt, a boy on March 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. Tsuyoshi Horike, 15-12-D, Hunt, a girl on March 22.

To Mr. and Mrs. Isamu Kikuchi, 14-11-D, Hunt, a boy on March 27.

To Mr. and Mrs. Mokichi Ohashi, 41-6-B, Hunt, a girl on April 5.

To Mr. and Mrs. Dick Daizo Saito, 36-6-C, Hunt, a girl on March 20.

To Mr. and Mrs. George T. Tokuda, 8-2-D, Hunt, a boy on March 28.

To Mr. and Mrs. Seigaku Geo. Yoshimoto, 4-8-C, Hunt, a girl on March 26.

To Mr. and Mrs. Masaru Hitomi, 208-12-B, Poston, a boy on April 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Manabu Fukuda, 221-5-A, Poston, a girl on April 15.

To Mr. and Mrs. Frank Nakayama, 7H-10A, Granada, a girl on April 16.

To Pvt. and Mrs. Lawrence Fujii, 2108 3rd Ave., So., Minneapolis, a boy, Lawrence, Jr., on April 7, 1945.

To Pfc. and Mrs. Masaru Ryuto, 40-6-D, Rohwer, a girl on April 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. James Kiyoshi Inouye, 28-1-D, Gila River, a boy on April 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Cary Karasawa, 30-5-D, Gila River, a girl on April 19.

To Mr. and Mrs. Toyokichi Joe Matsushima, 7-2-D, Gila River, a child on April 14.

To Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Kuwamoto, 207-2-B, Poston, a girl on April 18.

To Mr. and Mrs. Shigeo Mori, 316-14-D, Poston, a boy on April 16.

To Mr. and Mrs. Kazuo Muramoto, 13-8-D, Poston, a girl on April 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Akira Yoshizaki, 31-11-B, Poston, a boy on April 17.

To Mr. and Mrs. Eckford Sakaguchi, 222-13-A, Poston, a boy on April 17.

### DEATHS

Infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kikuiji Matsui, 1-16-F, Heart Mountain, on April 15.

Michio Ota, one-month old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Hajime Ota, 41-3-F, Topaz, on April 18.

Yachiki Yoshikawa, 73, of 27-5-D, Rohwer, on April 13.

Kinnosuke Akai, 66, of 40-3-A, Hunt, on April 11.

Kiichiro Kosai, 57, of 7-7-E, Hunt, on April 6.

Ruby Sachiko Nakagawa, 72-8-D, Gila River, on April 13.

### MARRIAGES

Florence Chiyoko Wada to Yutaka Oshita on April 15 at Heart Mountain.

Aiko Nozaki to Roy Nakano at Billings, Mont.

WAC Pvt. Emi Tanada to Henry Ichida in Chicago.

Mikiko Hayashida to Yoshinori Murata on April 16 at Topaz.

Leah Miyo Tokunaga to Ronald Isamu Shiozaki on March 14 in Chicago.

Fumi Kaga to Pvt. Sunao Sakamoto in Washington, D. C.

Lily Ishii to George Shinn on March 25 in Denver.

## Churches Offer Hospitality to Evacuee Group

Eleven Methodist Churches on Coast To Aid Returnees

BERKELEY, Calif. — Eleven Methodist churches in West Coast cities are now open as “Friendly Centers” for the evacuees and can provide temporary lodging for returning evacuees, Dr. Frank Heron Smith, superintendent of the Pacific Japanese Provisional Conference announced this week.

Seven other churches will open for evacuee service in May and June, while others will be opened as soon as they are needed, it was announced.

Methodist churches now open are in the following cities, with addresses as follows: Tacoma, Washington: c/o T. Seto, 1901 Fawcett Ave.; Portland, Ore.: Miss Alice Finlay, 315 N. W. 16th Ave.; Loomis, Calif.: Mr. David Takagishi, R. 1, Box 232; Sacramento, Calif.: Mr. Peter Osuga, 327 O. Street; Oakland, Calif.: Rev. John Yamashita, 797 10th Street; Berkeley, Calif.: Mr. J. Yanagisawa, 1704 Carlton Avenue; San Jose, Calif.: Rev. Recter Johnson, 5th St. and Santa Clara Avenue; Mountain View, Calif.: Mr. Y. Tsuruda, R. 1, Box 415; Livingston, Calif.: Mr. Fred Hashimoto, R. 1, Box 290, Winton, Calif.; Fresno, Calif.: Rev. H. Hashimoto, 1228 Kern St.; El Monte, Calif.: Rev. J. Yokoi, 321 S. Meeker Road.

No meals are furnished, though cooperative kitchen facilities are available in most of these churches, it was reported.

Other churches to be opened during May and June are those in the following cities: Seattle, Wash. Rev. T. J. Machida, 1311 E. Spruce St.; Alameda, Calif.: Rev. J. B. Cobb, 2311 Buena Vista; Dinuba, Calif.: Rev. M. Imai, Japanese Methodist Church; Florin, Calif.: Rev. Y. Sasaki, Japanese Methodist Church; Los Angeles, Calif.: Rev. Y. Yamaka, 3500 S. Normandie; Riverside, Calif.: Riverside Union, Rev. M. Ohmura, 3195 14th Street; San Francisco, Calif.: Rev. S. Shimada, 2025 Pine Street.

The churches are open to all evacuees without regard to religious affiliation, it was stated.

## Farewell Dinner Given for Soldiers

A farewell dinner was given in honor of T/5 Mitsuru Fujinami, T/5 Leo Hosoda and Pvt. Tom Kusaka on April 24 at Dawn Noodle by the Salt Lake Nisei Victory Committee.

The program included several Hawaiian numbers by Leah and Ruth Needham, a military song by T/5 Hosoda and songs by Henry Kasai.

Pvt. Priscilla Yasuda of Salt Lake is also back on furlough.

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## Hawaii Soldier Receives High Army Award

**Distinguished Service Cross Received by Honolulu Sergeant**

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — Technical Sergeant George S. Iida, Honolulu, T. H. recently was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest military decoration.

He is a member of the Japanese American 442nd Combat Team which has returned to the Fifth Army's Italian front after serving in France with the Sixth Army Group.

In an action during the unit's Italian service, related the award citation, Iida's platoon was pinned down by fierce enemy machinegun fire. Spotting two of the enemy guns, he neutralized one with his rifle and directed the fire of his automatic rifleman in silencing the other.

Reorganizing and leading his men, he encountered a German rifleman and shot him at point blank range. The enemy opened fire and Iida, locating one of the positions, crawled to within a few yards of it, threw two hand grenades and destroyed a machinegun nest. He then located other hostile

## CIO Union Inducts Nisei Working for Soviet War Relief

PORTLAND, Ore. — Harry Uyeda, currently working at the Russian War Relief warehouse in Portland, was initiated into Local 81 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, CIO, on April 12.

Induction of Uyeda into the ILWU was declared by union officials to be a "fitting sequel" to the action of the local which endorsed unanimously an Oregon CIO Council resolution calling for the return of Americans of Japanese ancestry to Oregon.

The CIO resolution attacked agitation against Japanese Americans, such as that taken by the Hood River post of the American Legion in erasing the names of Nisei soldiers from an honor roll. (The names subsequently were restored.)

"This attempt to foster race hysteria must be recognized by all Americans as a threat to the unity of our people," the resolution added.

positions and heaved four more grenades into them, neutralizing the fire.

Iida's home is at 1733-B Tenth Avenue, Honolulu.

## Ministerial Group Takes Steps For Resettlement of Evacuees

SEATTLE, Wash.—In all fairness, persons of Japanese ancestry who were taken from their farms to war relocation centers should be allowed to reestablish themselves on their own land, the Rev. Daisuke Kitagawa, formerly of Seattle, declared at an Episcopal church conference in Seattle on Wednesday, April 19, according to the Seattle Times.

Mr. Kitagawa and his brother, the Rev. Joseph Kitagawa, were among returning evacuees and church officials who attended the meeting, held in the office of the Rt. Rev. S. Arthur Huston, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Olympia. Their purpose was to determine policy on the handling of financial affairs, household goods and stored property of returning parishioners.

Others attending the conference were Herbert Yoshida, who has returned to Seattle; Dr. Paul Shigaya of Spokane; and Miss Yoshi Asabe, formerly of Seattle, who served as secretary for the conference.

With the probability relocation centers will be closed by December 31, the conference sought to take the first steps in establishing cooperation between the clergy and civic leaders.

"I am not pessimistic about what will befall the evacuated farmers on their return," said Mr. Daisuke Kitagawa. "I have found the personal reception to be good. Those people, wherever they were during the first days of the war, were proud of being from the White River Valley, and it would be a shame for them not to return."

## Report 35 Japanese Americans Attend Wisconsin University

MADISON, Wis.—The University of Wisconsin has one of the largest college enrollments of Japanese American students from various relocation centers and parts of the United States with 35 Nisei students now registered at the university in Madison.

Twenty-one students are from relocation centers with the Topaz War Relocation center heading the list with eight students. Four students are registered from Washington and Oregon, and two students are from Madison. There are four students from Hawaii, one attending under the GI Bill of rights.

The original fall semester enrollment of Nisei students was reduced by the induction into the army of ten students, among whom were Richard T. Miyagawa, ex-captain of the Wisconsin boxing team from Hawaii, and Toru Iura, former assistant yell leader at the university from Los Angeles.

The students who are registered are as follows:

In the School of Journalism; Katsumi Hirooka, Heart Mountain, Wyo.; Betty M. Kanameishi, Amache, Colo.; Akio Konoshima, Heart Mountain; Ruby Kubota, Metaline Falls, Wash.; and Mike Morizono, Topaz, Utah.

Pre-medical students; Toshio Inahara, Payette, Idaho; John Matsumoto, Spokane, Wash.; Katsumi Neeno, Poston, Ariz.; Tom Taira, Honolulu; and Mitsugi Neishi, Topaz.

Engineering; Joe Kimura, Minidoka, Idaho; Kay Nakagiri, Topaz; Makoto Takahashi, Topaz; and Buro Hosoume, Topaz.

Home economics; Edith K. Itano, Amache; Kiyomi Kanagawa, Newell, Calif.; Emi Kiyokawa,

Hood River, Ore.; Miyoko Sasaki, Oregon Slope, Ore.; and Elsie Takeoka, Hunt, Idaho.

Graduate school; Raymond H. Ohara, College of Letters and Science, Honolulu; Hisako Ogawa, zoology, Honolulu; John Shinkai, College of Letters and Science, Topaz; Otto A. Uyehara, engineering, Topaz; Fred K. Kawahara, Topaz; Toshi Toki, geography, Madison, Wis.; Mrs. Mika Hayano, College of Letters and Science, Minidoka; and Kiyoshi Higuchi, biochemistry, Madison, Wis.

In other curricula; Richard H. Akagi, pre-theological, Manzanar, Calif.; James T. Migaki, pharmacy, Spokane, Wash.; Keith Nakamura, College of Letters and Science, Kahului, Maui, Hawaii; Frances Okagaki, College of Letters and Science, Heart Mountain; Harold H. Takahashi, Amache; and Miss Lily Watanabe, pre-nursing, McGehee, Ark.

## WRA Declines Utah Bid for Farm Workers

WASHINGTON—Stressing that the war relocation centers will be closed by the end of 1945, the War Relocation Authority last week informed Rep. J. Will Robinson, D. Utah, they cannot reconsider their recent order which prohibits residents of relocation centers from leaving the camps for seasonal agricultural work.

The WRA explained that seasonal work procedures were a deterrent to its plan of permanent resettlement of the evacuees outside the relocation centers.

Rep. Robinson had been asked by Gus P. Backman, secretary of the Salt Lake Chamber of Commerce, to make arrangements for the release of seasonal evacuee workers in the fields of Utah during the coming farming season.

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## L. A. Sergeant Given Award For Gallantry

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—Staff Sergeant Isawo Tabata, Los Angeles, California, recently was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action. He is a member of the Japanese American 442nd Combat Team, which has returned to the Fifth Army's front in Italy after serving with the 36th "Texas" Infantry Division in France.

During fighting on a heavily wooded ridge near Biffontaine, France, in the Vosges Mountains, telephone communication between Tabata's mortar squad and the forward observer was constantly disrupted by enemy artillery barrages, read the award citation.

The sergeant traced the line six times, checking for breaks and repairing them while under enemy artillery fire. On the last trip out he was wounded by a shell fragment. Despite the pain of his wound he doggedly continued at his task, located and repaired the break to reestablish communication.

Tabata attended Occidental College, South Pasadena, California, then worked in a produce market. His home was then at 3666 Lanfranco Street, Los Angeles. His wife, Sue, now lives at 1115 North Rural Street, Indianapolis, Indiana.

## Opposes Land Sales

BRIGHAM CITY, Utah — A committee of six members has been formed at Honeyville, Utah, to encourage and assist landowners there in selling their property to "white people" instead of to American citizens of Japanese ancestry, the News-Journal reported.

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