

PACIFIC CITIZEN



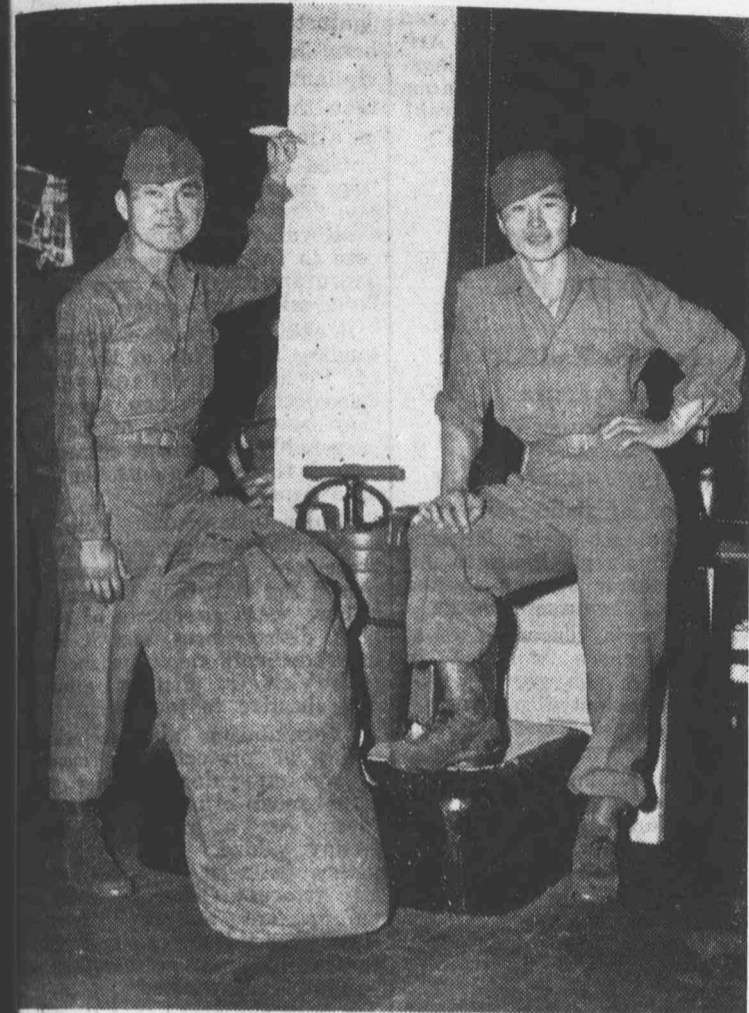
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Back from the Fighting Front



NEW YORK—A number of members of the Japanese American 442nd Combat Team in Europe returned to the United States on June 7 on the 20,000-ton Gen. W. P. Richardson. All but 16 of the 1802 soldiers on board are slated for reassignment, many to the Pacific. The 16 are liberated prisoners. Above are two Japanese Americans from Hawaii who were on board the Gen. Richardson. They are identified by INS photos as Nobuo Tokunaga and "Daniel Lasooka."—Photo from INS.

Japanese American Killed in Action in Pacific War; Six Liberated in Europe

One American soldier of Japanese ancestry was killed in the Pacific area, while six others were liberated from German prisoner camps, according to casualties lists released this week by the Office of War Information.

Killed in Pacific Theater

CALIFORNIA
SHIBATA, T/4 Mitsuru—Kazo Shibata, brother, 7411-D, Tule Lake.

Liberated Prisoners of War

ARKANSAS
KAJIMOTO, Pfc. John T.—Mrs. Tsuyako Doji, mother, 12-CD, Rohwer.

FLORIDA
NAKAMINE, Pvt. Kotaro R.—Pvt. Kosaburo Nakamine, brother, Infantry Replacement Training Center, Camp Blanding.

IDAHO
NEZU, Pfc. Shigeki — Mrs. Tokue Nezu, mother, 15-9-D, Buhl.

NEW MEXICO
SHIBATA, Pfc. Walter D.—Mrs. Yei Shibata, mother, 304 Warren Ave., Gallup.

HAWAII
KUNIYUKI, Pfc. Robert I.—Charles U. Kuniyuki, brother, 46 Kaneali Ave., Honolulu.

NAKATA, Pfc. Milton K.—Tokukichiro Nakata, father, 729 School St., Honolulu.

VFW in Idaho Urges Member Rights for Nisei Veterans

Action Taken After Refusal of Soldiers by Seokanp Post

ALLACE, Idaho.—The annual convention of the Veterans of Foreign Wars of Idaho on June 10 announced adoption of a resolution urging that American citizens of Japanese ancestry be admitted membership in the organization at large regardless of whether they are in the jurisdiction of any one post. The action followed a report that two Japanese Americans had been denied membership in a post there by the refusal of a small fraction of the membership.

NISEI VETERAN TURNED DOWN BY VFW IN SPOKANE

SPOKANE, Wash. — It was reported here Monday that Pfc. Richard Naito, an American soldier of Japanese ancestry, had been refused membership in a local post of the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

An official of the post said that it was "90 percent free" of prejudice, but that it required the opposition of only three members to turn down any applicant.

Nisei Private Becomes Officer In Five Weeks

WITH THE 442nd REGIMENT, Italy—Masato W. Kutaka, a member of the 100th Infantry Battalion of the 442nd Regiment, holds something of a record for rapid promotions.

Five weeks ago Kutaka was a private, first class. Recently he received a field commission as second lieutenant.

When the Ligurian coast drive opened, Lieut. Kutaka was acting platoon sergeant with the rank of Pfc. He received successive promotions to sergeant and technical sergeant, but when offered a commission refused it three times. Finally, at the insistence of men and officers of A Company, Lieut. Kosaka accepted the commission. He is a native of Waimea, Kauai, and joined the 100th as a replacement in April, 1944.

32 Percent of Evacuees Go To West Coast

Figures Cover First 10,000 to Leave Camps Since Jan. 1

Thirty-two per cent of the first 10,000 evacuees to leave war relocation centers on terminal departures have resettled on the Pacific Coast, according to Ray Haight, Salt Lake representative of the War Relocation Authority.

Mr. Haight's figures covered 10,288 terminal departures from all centers during the period from Jan. 1, to May 26. Regional resettlement figures for this group were given as the Pacific Coast, 32.7 per cent; Mountain and Plains States, 28.4; Central States, 20.1; Eastern States, 22 and, Alaska, .4 per cent.

California leads the Pacific States in relocation since the reopening of the West Coast with 2,266. Oregon has 482 and Washington 501.

Supreme Court Asked to Rule On Seizures

Florida Japanese Contend Officers Exceeded Authority

WASHINGTON—The Supreme Court of the United States has been asked to rule on the right of government agents to search the property of two Japanese nationals and to seize their records.

Two men of Japanese ancestry complained to the Supreme Court last week that customs officers acting without warrants searched their restaurant in St. Petersburg, Fla., shortly after the beginning of the war.

No arrests were made at the time but the officers seized books which later were turned over to an internal revenue agent for audit.

The audit resulted in a charge that one of the men, Shinyu Noro, had falsified his income tax returns. The other, Shoie M. Goto, was accused of aiding and abetting Noro. Each was sentenced to a year's imprisonment.

The two defendants said that they had been peaceful residents of the United States and contended their constitutional rights had been violated.

Their conviction was upheld by the Federal Court of Appeals for the Fifth District, the court finding that the customs officers acted on specific instructions from the Treasury Department. The court held that in the war emergency the search and seizure was not unreasonable.

Japanese American Soldiers Guard 100,000 Nazi PW's In Italian Concentration Area

Troops of 442nd Get Police Duty After V-E Day in Europe

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—German war prisoners in the Fifth Army's Enemy Concentration Area in northern Italy are being guarded by troops of the 442nd Infantry Regiment composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry, according to Fifth Army Headquarters on May 31.

Although the area is not thoroughly fenced in, there have been few AWOLs, and these have been apprehended. The concentration area is being operated by the 71st AAA Brigade under the command of Brigadier General Aaron Bradshaw, Jr.

More than 100,000 Germans, with a sprinkling of Fascist Italians and other nationalities, have been moved into the concentration area on a sprawling airfield.

"It could not be described as a lavish installation. The flat, unprotected field is dusty and hot, or cold and muddy, depending on the caprices of the Italian weatherman," the Fifth Army report declared.

(In a May 1 dispatch from Italy, Lyn Crost, war correspondent of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin reported that "approximately 80,000 German war prisoners" would be processed by the 442nd Infantry Regiment. Miss Crost reported that the Japanese Americans arrived at a town in Northern Italy on May 16 and camped on an airport which will be the prisoner of war processing center. The correspondent said that the assignment necessitated the recall of the 2nd Battalion of the 442nd from Cuneo, where it has been guarding roads on the Franco-Italian frontier.)

It was indicated that the treatment of Nazis at this huge PW camp leaves no doubt that they lost the war.

"Although being handled in strict conformity with the Geneva Convention, the surrendered personnel at the concentration area are definitely not being treated like members of a defeated football team," the fifth Army announced.

Heart Mountain's Population Reaches New Record Low

HEART MOUNTAIN, Wyo.—The population of the Heart Mountain war relocation center dropped to a new low of 6741, as a result of the departure of 300 persons, some bound for their former homes on the West Coast and others planning to relocate in the East.

The peak population at Heart Mountain was 12,200. However, more than 13,000 persons have been processed at the center.

Nisei GIs Want to March Down 5th Avenue with Men of 34th

HONOLULU, T. H.—The 442nd Infantry Regiment is now detached from the 92nd (Golden Buffalo) Division, with which it fought in the recent Po Valley campaign, and has been attached to the Fourth Corps, to which such veteran units as the 34th (Red Bull) Division, with which the 100th Infantry Battalion fought in the major part of the Italian campaign, are also attached, it was reported in the Honolulu Star-Bulletin on May 21 in a dispatch from its war correspondent, Lyn Crost, in Italy. (The 92nd Division is a combat unit whose enlisted personnel is composed of Negro Americans.)

Now that the fighting is finished all thoughts of the men of the 442nd turn homeward, Miss Crost reported, contrary to pub-

Stars and Stripes Condemns Racist Activity at Home

ROME, Italy—In a strongly worded editorial, the Stars and Stripes, Army newspaper in Europe, condemned the activities of anti-Nisei pressure groups in the United States in its lead editorial of June 3.

The GI newspaper pointed to the fighting record of American troops of Japanese descent, and declared "nobody has asked where their grandpas came from."

(The Stars and Stripes editorial, "Trouble at Home," is reprinted on Page 5.)

Nisei Veterans Return Home From Combat

Japanese American Gets Cheer Upon Arrival in New York

NEW YORK — Many Japanese Americans were among the 1,802 soldiers who arrived home on June 7 on board the 20,000-ton troopship General W. P. Richardson.

Many of the soldiers aboard were veterans of Salerno, Cassino, Anzio and the winter war in the Italian mountains.

The contingent included men of the Fifteenth Air Force, the Japanese American 442nd Infantry Regiment, the First Armored Division and the 34th Division.

Soldiers of the 34th Division who were aboard the Richmond lauded the fighting qualities of the Japanese Americans. Some told reporters that the Japanese Americans comprised the finest unit in the Army.

Pfc. Yoshimasa Kawaguchi, 27, former carpenter in Hawaii, said he was "damn proud and happy" to have fought in the U. S. Army. Kawaguchi is a rifleman with 21 months of combat service overseas.

When Staff Sgt. Nobuo Tokunaga, 25, of Hawaii, walked down the gangplank, he was loudly cheered by American troops.

Donnelly Would Continue Committee

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—A resolution which would renew the Senate committee on Japanese problems was introduced Monday by Sen. Hugh P. Connelly, chairman of the group which expires with the adjournment of the legislature.

Nisei GIs Want to March Down 5th Avenue with Men of 34th

lished reports that the men want to fight in the Pacific.

"I found them just as normal as other GIs," Miss Crost cabled. "I found all the GIs in France, Germany and Italy anxious for one thing—to go home. Each day they look for word regarding their future disposition."

Miss Crost said that the men of the Japanese American regiment are hoping they will be shipped to the mainland with the 34th Division "and parade down Fifth Avenue."

"But this is only a GI dream on what they'd like to do and probably won't. The War Department usually has other ideas," she said.

Miss Crost said the 442nd's new job of processing 80,000 German prisoners in Italy was "unpopular."

Report Japanese Americans Fly in B-29s Against Japan

NEW YORK—Two Americans of Japanese ancestry are flying in combat against the Japanese enemy, according to a U. S. Army Air Forces photo published on June 11 by the New York newspaper, PM.

The photo showed Sgt. Masaharu Oikawa and Staff Sergeant Kazuo Kamoto showing their Air Medals to Capt. Rich-

ard E. Windler, a B-29 pilot, at a 20th Bomber Command base in India.

The Air Forces caption said that the two were the first Japanese Americans to fly in combat against the Japanese, presumably in B-29 Superfortresses. (Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki has previously been reported flying in combat in a B-29 over Japan.)

Vandalism Fails to Deter Coast Grocer from Serving Evacuees

Business at Market In South Pasadena Reported Above Normal

SOUTH PASADENA, Calif. — Pete Kermode's business at his Diamond Market, 1019 Mission St., last week was above normal—and there is a story behind it.

Because he maintains a policy of serving persons of Japanese ancestry who have returned to South Pasadena, this South Pasadena grocer last week was the victim of vandals who painted Japanese flags and other signs on his store building.

Sometime early on the night of June 4 two large symbols, the rising sun, and the words, "Jap Trade Wanted," were painted on the front and side of the building, the first instance of such vandalism in South Pasadena.

Mr. Kermode declared following the incident that he has followed the policy that since persons of Japanese ancestry have been allowed to return to the area from relocation centers they must be given the same privilege of trading in stores as other citizens of the city.

Early in May two of Mr. Kermode's clerks refused to wait on customers of Japanese ancestry and he was forced to enforce his policy.

"I have four brothers in the service, one in the Pacific fighting the Japanese," Mr. Kermode said. "I feel as strongly as anyone about the return of the Japanese to the West Coast until after the war. However, the government has said that it is all right for them to come back to their homes, and in the interest of national unity, I believe we should cause no trouble and try to promote harmony."

The signs have been obliterated from Mr. Kermode's store and the matter has been referred to government authorities by the local police.

Meanwhile, it was reported that business at the Diamond Market was "above normal" since the incident.

San Jose Nisei Given Discharge

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Cpl. Robert Yamamoto, recently discharged Army veteran, is now at Heart Mountain assisting in the relocation of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Sentaro Onitsuka, to Weiser, Ida., the Mercury Herald reported last week.

Yamamoto, former student at

Good Samaritan Act Draws Unexpected Dividends for GI

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — A good Samaritan act performed by Corporal Tadao Miyamoto under heavy fire drew unexpected dividends.

A German officer, grateful for the medical aid given to him by Miyamoto, revealed important military secrets to interrogating officers.

This action, performed while Miyamoto himself was wounded was only one of the series of meritorious deeds for which he was awarded the Silver Star.

Miyamoto, the son of Mrs. Sadae Miyamoto of Lanai City, Lanai, Territory of Hawaii, received his medal at the recent Parade and Presentation Ceremony of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team at Novi, Italy. Lieutenant General Lucian K. Truscott, Jr., Fifth Army commander, decorated Miyamoto.

The citation covering the action,

which took place in the vicinity of La Houssiere, France, on November 1, 1944, state, in part:

"Corporal Miyamoto, though wounded by enemy fire himself, continued to make his way forward to aid four of his comrades. Ignoring advice from the injured men to return to the aid station, he remained with them and administered first aid. Soon after he had finished rendering aid to his comrades, he crawled an additional 40 yards to the aid of a wounded enemy officer, treated his wounds and pulled him to friendly territory. The enemy officer, grateful for the prompt medical attention, released valuable information in regard to the hostile positions."

Miyamoto also wears the Purple Heart with Oak Leaf Cluster, the Medical Badge, the Good Conduct Medal and the European Theater Ribbon with four battle stars.

AIHARA WINS NCAA TITLE IN BROAD JUMP EVENT

MILWAUKEE, Wis. — Henry Aihara became the first Nisei to win a National Collegiate Association championship when he won the broad jump in the 1945 NCAA meet on June 9.

Aihara, Big Ten broad jump champion, leaped 23 feet 1 5/8 inches to nose out the U. S. Naval Academy's Fred Bouwman who was just one-fourth of an inch back. Fred Sheffield of Utah was one-half of an inch behind Bouwman and took third place.

Aihara, freshman star for the University of Illinois, tied for fourth place in the NCAA high jump with a leap of 5 feet 10 and 5/8 inches.

PC Editor Has Article in New Interracial Magazine

"The South is the crux of the problem of America's racial problems," says Pacific Citizen Editor Larry Tajiri in an article, "South of the Color Line," published in the May issue of "Pacific Frontier and the Philippines," a monthly magazine printed in Los Angeles.

"While Jim Crow lives in the South, any gains of the Negro elsewhere in the nation toward the attainment of the full promise of the Emancipation Proclamation can be regarded as temporary in nature," says the article. "While Jim Crow lives, no other minority is safe from discrimination."

The article stresses the fact that racial democracy for Negroes and other minority group members can be gained only by the active demands of the majority. "Politicians and political parties will be content with weasel words on racial relations until such time as they realize that a major portion of the American people want racial democracy," says the author.

"Pacific Frontier and the Philippines" is a new inter-racial magazine published in Los Angeles by Stanley B. Garibay.—M.T.T.

House Appropriation Group Approves Budget for WRA

Rep. Cannon Says \$25,000,000 Will Be Last WRA Request

WASHINGTON—The Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives has submitted to Congress a bill recommending a \$25,000,000 appropriation for the War Relocation Authority for the 1946 fiscal year.

The amount represents a reduction of \$140,000 under the sum requested in budget estimates. The appropriation for fiscal year 1945 was \$37,500,000 for WRA, \$12,500,000 more than the sum recommended for the coming fiscal period.

Missouri's Representative Cannon, chairman of the Appropriations Committee, submitted a report in explanation of the bill which contained proposed 1946 fiscal appropriations for war agencies, and included this statement regarding WRA:

"This is the last appropriation which will be required for the War Relocation Authority which is charged with the responsibility for the care of those persons of Japanese origin evacuated from the west coast in the winter of 1942. A considerable number, probably 18,000 out of the total of 117,000 Japanese persons, originally under the jurisdiction of the War Relocation Authority, will be detained at Tule Lake center and turned over to Department of Justice authorities. They fall in two categories—those determined by investigation to be undesirable to remain in the United States, and those who have expressed a preference, to be returned to Japan. Of the remaining group, all but 53,000 have already been relocated outside the centers. The 53,000 will be relocated at the rate of six or seven thousand per month and all such persons will have left the centers by the end of the calendar year 1945. At that point, the War Relocation Authority will have no further responsibility for the care and custody of these persons and during the remaining 6 months of the fiscal year will wind up its business affairs and be entirely out of business by June 30, 1946. "The amount of funds required

Attorney General Kenny Warns Against California Vigilantism, Hails State Law Enforcement

Family Has Five Sons, Two Nephews In Armed Forces

GLENDALE, Ariz. — The five sons and two nephews of Mr. and Mrs. N. Tanita of Glendale, Arizona, probably constitute the largest service family in this area, according to the Glendale Herald.

Purple Heart Group Favors Nisei Return

Appeals for End To Terror Attacks Against Evacuees

SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif.—The people of California were urged on June 11 by the Military Order of the Purple Heart to put an end to terror attacks against Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The California department of the order of those wounded in battle deplored the growing discrimination against Nisei in action taken at the conclusion of their State convention.

A resolution passed by the group expressed approval of the return of Japanese Americans to the West Coast.

Ivanhoe Farmers Plan Mass Meeting

VISALIA, Calif. — With stress on fair play to returning evacuees of Japanese ancestry, a mass meeting of ranchers of the Ivanhoe district was held on June 11 at Ivanhoe School.

Difficult Position Of Peace Officers Explained in Speech

FRESNO, Calif.—Attorney General Robert W. Kenny warned against vigilantism in a speech here June 8, declaring that the vigilante-type citizen, so ready to take the law into his own hands as a means of expressing cruelty, hatred and intolerance, must have been deterred to some extent by the "united front" presented by California law enforcement officers to safeguard persons of Japanese ancestry who have returned from relocation centers.

Speaking before delegates attending a meeting of the California Probation and Parole Officers' Association in Fresno, Kenny said that in some parts of the State reasonably prominent citizens had voiced threats against the Japanese Americans.

"Some inflammatory statements were being made even by law enforcement officers and newspapermen," the Attorney General said. "There were prospects of serious civil disturbances and it was a most difficult condition for many police chiefs, district attorneys and sheriffs to face."

"Formulating and declaring a policy of protection to members of an unpopular minority group would mean official death in many cases for a policy executive," Kenny added. "Adhering to a policy declared by the Governor, the Attorney General and the law enforcement advisory committee is another thing. No one should be forced into martyrdom if he can so simply be rescued."

Kenny explained that the policy adopted was that the officers consider it their sworn duty to fully cooperate with Army authorities in dealing with the return of persons of Japanese ancestry and that all persons, regardless of race, are entitled to the full protection of the law.

98 Sentenced To Year Terms In Draft Case

Attorneys Will Carry Cases to Federal Appeals Tribunal

PHOENIX, Ariz.—U. S. Judge Dave W. Ling on June 11 sentenced 98 evacuee residents of the Poston relocation center to one year in prison for violation of the Selective Service law.

The 98 draft resisters had contended that they were exempt from the draft since they were confined in a relocation center.

Attorneys for the defendants announced that an appeal will be taken to the U. S. Court of Appeals and that the case may go from there to the Supreme Court. (The Supreme Court last week refused to review a similar case, upholding the verdict which convicted the defendant of failure to report for a pre-induction physical.)

Minidoka GI Wounded Five Times in Action in Europe

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — Wounded five times, Staff Sergeant Shiro Kashino, who entered the army at Hunt, Idaho, has been awarded the Bronze Star for heroic achievement in action.

A member of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, Kashino was decorated by Major General Edward M. Almond, commander of the Fifth Army's 92nd "Buffalo" Division, at a ceremony in Novi, Italy.

He was cited for an action in which he saved his company from possible casualties in the vicinity of La Houssiere, France, on October 27, 1944.

The citation read: "When his Company's forward elements were pinned down and the company's left flank exposed due to the withdrawal of supporting elements, Sergeant Kashino,

exposing himself, dashed 50 yards up a hill to cover the advance of his squad up the hill and organized a firing line.

"Under this protective fire the forward elements were able to withdraw to higher ground. Staff Sergeant Shiro Kashino was the last to leave, covering his men's withdrawal with his sub machine gun.

"His courage and initiative are exemplary and a credit to the armed forces of the United States."

In addition to the Bronze Star and the Purple Heart with four Oak Leaf Clusters, he wears the Combat Infantryman Badge and four battle participation stars on the European Theater Ribbon.

Kashino, who formerly lived in Seattle, Washington, enlisted in the army from the Minidoka Relocation Center, Hunt.

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LARRY TAJIRI EDITOR

EDITORIALS:

Future of the Churches

An exceptionally clear-thinking, far-sighted policy on the future of Japanese churches on the Pacific Coast and in the relocation areas has been brought forth following a recent joint conference held under the auspices of the Japanese Church Standing Committee and the Protestant Church Commission for Japanese Churches.

The findings of the conference should prove valuable to many other groups now interested in the disposition of the Japanese American problem. The main principles as set down are applicable not only to church work, but to the entire resettlement program.

One of the few compensations of the evacuation, says the committee delegated to the study of this subject, has been the unprecedented opportunity which evacuation and resettlement have afforded for nationwide dispersion and for fuller incorporation into the mainstream of American life. With this underlying thought, the committee, which was under the chairmanship of Dr. Galen Fisher, made the following recommendations:

1. *Integration of people of Japanese ancestry into membership and active participation in Caucasian churches.*

A heavy responsibility rests upon the churches, both Japanese and Caucasian, to facilitate integration by removing all barriers to inclusion of hitherto separate Japanese churches into the larger fellowship of the corresponding Caucasian churches.

2. *Safeguarding of interdenominational cooperation.*

The committee points out that in the relocation center days, churches were interdenominational in character, and that this cooperation should be continued during the period of resettlement and of merging into the Caucasian churches. "While it may be desirable in exceptional circumstances that some segregated denominational Japanese church organizations should be established, primarily in order to serve the Issei, in those communities where more than one denomination is concerned, such action should be approached with the greatest of care, lest cooperative arrangements be put in jeopardy," says the committee's report.

3. *Responsibility of ministers, without regard to denomination or religion.*

Such Japanese or Japanese American pastors as may come to the West Coast in advance of most of the evacuees should serve the interests of all the resettlers without regard to denomination or religion, advises this church group. In addition, it is urged that all segregated meetings, if any, should be of an interdenominational character, at least during the resettlement period.

4. *Integration of ministers in Caucasian churches.*

The conference committee expressed the hope that West Coast American churches will follow the example of Middle West and Eastern churches by calling ministers of Japanese ancestry to pastorates or assistant and associate pastorates to serve the entire church membership. "It would be advisable for every minister or worker of Japanese ancestry to take his place in the regular denominational and interdenominational organizations on the same basis as other ministers," says the committee's report.

5. *Japanese Church Federations.*

The conference reported that in its "considered judgment" it would be unwise to revive the Japanese Church Federations and other segregated inter-church bodies.

These are all specific recommendations that are in agreement with the broad gen-

eral policy of integration and assimilation.

But it is upon the Japanese Americans that responsibility falls for carrying out these policies. Nisei will agree that non-segregated churches will work for their own best interests, but it is incumbent upon them to seek their church life in non-segregated churches, lest they and their children be cut off entirely from religious activities.

The entire church membership among the Nisei and Issei on the West Coast was extremely large. This membership must find new churches, non-segregated in character.

Maneuver by Tenney

State Senator Jack B. Tenney of Los Angeles sneaked a constitutional amendment through the California Senate last week in a maneuver which may be described in some circles as "pulling a fast one." Senator Tenney's amendment would submit to the voters of the State for ratification all amendments which have been placed in the California Anti-Alien Land Law, aimed at farmers of Japanese ancestry, since 1920.

Senator Tenney, chief of the California "Little Dies" Committee, has been in the forefront of the illiberals who have demanded restrictive legislation against Japanese Americans. Only two weeks ago Tenney charged that five Japanese Americans "with espionage records" had been permitted by the WRA to return to Los Angeles county. Senator Tenney did not elaborate upon his charge, which received wide publicity. Senator Tenney must realize that all evacuees who return to the West Coast area have received clearances from the War Department which has in operation an effective intelligence organization. Senator Tenney's charge was calculated to create suspicion against returning evacuees, despite the fact that not one American of Japanese ancestry has been indicted or tried for espionage or sabotage since before or after Pearl Harbor.

Senator Tenney's maneuver to place amendments to the Anti-Alien Land Law (which prohibits ownership of California real property by any alien "ineligible to citizenship") before the citizens of the State is another calculated effort to continue the present agitation against the Japanese Americans. By placing amendments to the Land Law on the ballot, Tenney and his fellow race-baiters are seeking to perpetuate themselves in power as "authorities" on what has been called "California's Japanese problem." In a report published in the California Senate Journal on April 16 the "authorities" of the Tenney Committee have completely confused the recent JACL conference with the all-evacuee center conference, both of which were held in Salt Lake City. Thus, the Tenney report charges that Issei delegates attended the JACL conference and credits the JACL meeting with the resolutions passed at the all-evacuee convention. This confusion is typical of the report which is a hodge-podge of fact and nonsense.

Warners' Blind Spot

Recently in Los Angeles a motion picture studio was honored, with fanfare typical of Hollywood, for its contributions toward racial understanding in the United States. The studio was Warner Brothers and it was the recipient of the Franklin D. Roosevelt memorial trophy from the Interracial Film and Radio Guild for its work in building race unity.

Warners has produced many of the recent anti-fascist films of this war and its productions have shown a conscious effort to avoid the racial stereotyping of the American Negro. But Warner Brothers has had a consistent "blind spot" in relation to Americans of Japanese ancestry, and its treatment of the Nisei in its films has been at variance with the splendid anti-fascist principles enunciated by the studio.

Several films produced by Warner Brothers have been a powerful force in perpetuating the falsehoods which have been whispered by the hate mongers in their racist campaigns. "Air Force," one of Warners major productions of 1943, has been a most serious offender, virtually laying the responsibility for the Pearl Harbor disaster at the door of Americans and residents of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii — although there is no factual basis for this charge. Although the dangerously racist character of the false charges in "Air Force" were called to the attention of Warner executives, no attempt was made to delete the offending portions.

Nisei USA

by LARRY TAJIRI

Veterans' Organizations

Expressions of GI opinion, from Europe and from the Pacific war, recorded in Army newspapers and in letters written to friends and to newspapers and magazines, indicate that the American soldier in this war has a greater awareness of the issues of his time than the doughboy who went forth to save the world for democracy almost three decades ago. Democracy in World War I was a slogan; democracy in World War II has been presented in far more practical terms. The GI overseas today sees democracy as the antithesis of the autocracy of the robber nations, and translates it into the fair treatment of the Nisei in California, of minorities everywhere.

The postoffice at Hood River, Ore., had difficulty in handling the flood of GI mail evoked by an act of anti-democracy by the Hood River post of the American Legion. And recent acts of terrorism in California have resulted in a stream of denunciatory mail from every branch of the service and from all points on the compass. The general tone of this GI correspondence is that the democratic ideals for which men are fighting, sweating and dying apply as well to Parlier, California, as they do to what is left of two of the world's major cities, Berlin and Tokyo.

One of these days when the American Army of this global war comes home, there will be many more questions asked. Some of these will be put to the major veterans organizations, like the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Disabled American Veterans groups which have been afflicted with acute myopia at times on matters concerning the extension of democracy in these United States. The GIs may want to know why these groups sometimes sided with the anti-democrats on domestic problems relating to this very same democracy for which men have bled and died.

Among those returning will be some 25,000 men of Japanese men of Japanese ancestry, the very great majority of whom will have seen overseas service. Like their fellow GIs it can be assumed that most of them intend to join veterans' organizations, like the Legion and the VFW, or the new World War II groups, like Amvets or AVC (American Veterans Committee). They may be interested to know how some of these groups have been acting on matters important to the Nisei GIs while the latter were in the foxholes of this second World War. Here are some facts from the record.

Probably every soldier has heard of the Hood River post of the American Legion and what it did. The Hood River unit has performed a grievous disservice to the Legion, which, though generally reactionary on domestic issues, is not as thoroughly anti-democratic as the Hood River incident may have indicated. It was pressure from the Legion's national leadership which finally forced the Hood River post to rescind its action and restore the names of Nisei soldiers to its honor roll. Many individual Legion posts were quick to condemn Hood River's action, although one of the most forthright of these, a Legion post of World War II veterans, was later disciplined for its activity.

The attitude of the Legion toward the Nisei has been conditioned by the ideology of its California department which has been in the thick of "yellow peril" politics since its organization. The American Legion was one of the organizers of the Joint Immigration Committee, the most successful of the yellow peril mongers, and it is obvious that its California leadership has never forgotten that the State's population of Japanese ancestry made an ideal political scapegoat.

It should be noted, however, that the American Legion in California has cooperated with the Army's decision to rescind the exclusion order against the return of evacuees to the West Coast and that the Legion as an organized group has played no part in the opposition to the return of

the evacuees. The California Legion's present attitude can be contrasted to its stand in 1943 when Leon Happell, then State Commander, was making speeches urging the deportation of Americans of Japanese ancestry to tiny atolls in the Pacific. The major reason for the change in the Legion's line regarding Japanese Americans may be attributed to the record of Nisei soldiers in combat. Only the diehard racist can ignore the record of Japanese Americans in uniform.

It is significant that the one Legion post which has warmly welcomed a Nisei veteran is the Hollywood post which is composed exclusively of veterans of World War II. The chastisement of this World War II post for its policies regarding Japanese Americans is, on the other hand, indicative of the fact that the California Legion department is still dominated by men who long have indulged in yellow peril politics. The commander of the Hollywood World War II post has resigned, along with the Nisei member and several others.

Although the Legion is associated in the public mind with anti-Nisei policies, it should not be forgotten that many State Legion groups, notably those in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Wyoming and Utah, have never deviated from principles of democracy in its relations with Japanese Americans. Benjamin Bull, Madison attorney and former Wisconsin commander of the American Legion, has been an important factor in the development of a favorable public opinion toward the relocation of displaced Americans of Japanese ancestry. Wisconsin, and particularly the towns of Sparta and LaCrosse, is, of course, the "second home" of the now-celebrated 100th Infantry Battalion which received a large part of its mainland training at Camp McCoy.

While the policy of the American Legion has its contradictions, the record of the Veterans of Foreign Wars, with the exception of its Omaha post, has been one dominated by yellow peril fever. It appears that VFW leaders have mistaken chauvinism for patriotism on what it considers the "Japanese issue." The National VFW has issued, and maintains in circulation, a "yellow paper" on the Japanese menace in the United States. This discussion of persons of Japanese ancestry in the United States is filled with absurdities and fabrications and infers that the Nisei are emperor-lovers, Shintoists and dual citizens. It is obvious that this propaganda, sanctioned by the VFW's national leadership, has affected the thinking of local VFW units. In Spokane last week a VFW post refused membership to a Japanese American soldier, while in Ogden, Utah, the influence of the VFW was used to maintain a municipal policy, now determined invalid by the Federal court, of denying business licenses to Japanese Americans. In Los Angeles last year anti-Nisei literature was mailed by new anti-evacuee organizations in VFW envelopes and several VFW posts in Southern California have been rabid in their hate campaign against the return of the Nisei. In Gardena, Calif., where the civic honor roll has been entrusted to the local VFW post, the names of Japanese Americans in service have been omitted, including the name of a Gardena Nisei who was killed in action and posthumously awarded the Distinguished Service Cross. (Two Nisei soldiers, however, are members in good standing of VFW units. Sgt. Karl Yoshida, now in India, is a member of a union labor post of the VFW in San Francisco, while Tech. Sgt. Ben Kuroki is a member of the Omaha post.)

In direct contrast to VFW policy is the stand of the California department of the Military Order of the Purple Heart which last Sunday appealed to the citizens of California to cease acts of terrorism against Japanese Americans and adopted a resolution favoring the return of the evacuees. The Purple Heart group, however, is non-political, while the

(Continued on page 5)

Vagaries

Hood River Sign . . .

According to a news item circulated by a labor press service, an infantryman who had fought side by side with Japanese Americans in Italy stopped in Hood River, Ore. The first thing he saw was a sign reading: "No Cigarettes, No Negroes, No Japs." . . . The Salinas, Calif., Chamber of Commerce recently invited newspaper correspondents at the United Nations conference in San Francisco for a little junket to the Salinas valley. After showing the newsmen the wonders of the Salinas area, the hosts propagandized the press with talk against the return of persons of Japanese ancestry to the district. . . . According to the latest War Department count, 19,200 Americans of Japanese ancestry have been inducted into the Army.

The New Sun . . .

Taro Yashima's book, "The New Sun," is the July choice of the CIO Book Club. Yashima, who is preparing a new book against Japanese fascism, is doing special war work for the U. S. government . . . The California legislature's Tenney (Little Dies) Committee, which has been a source of proposed anti-Nisei legislation, apparently died on the legislative vine this week at Sacramento. A resolution to continue the committee died in committee.

Brazilians . . .

Although Brazil declared war on Japan last week it's unlikely that there will be any change in the republic's treatment of its 300,000 residents of Japanese ancestry. Brazil took measures against Japanese aliens equal to those imposed on German and Italian nationals at the beginning of the war. These Japanese aliens need special permits for travel and areas with a large concentration of Japanese are guarded . . . It's estimated that nearly 200,000 persons of Japanese ancestry live in Sao Paulo province. Brazilian citizens of Japanese ancestry are serving in the republic's armed forces.

Ford's Mission . . .

Staff Sgt. Henry M. (Horizontal Hank) Goshio, veteran of extended service with Merrill's Marauders and other units in the China-Burma-India theater, may give a series of talks in the Portland area . . . Supervisor John Anson Ford of Los Angeles was in Washington last week conferring with Federal officials on West Coast racial problems, particularly concerning Japanese Americans. Ford was influential recently in getting the Los Angeles Board of Supervisors to reconsider its resolution refusing municipal employment to returning evacuees . . . A WRA investigation indicates that incendiaryism was not involved in a fire at the Peirano garage at Lodi, Calif., where evacuee-owned cars are stored. However, police reported that rifle bullets were fired through the windshield of a stored car.

NISEI USA: Veterans' Groups

(Continued from page 4)
Legion and the VFW, both of which maintain strong lobbies in Washington, throw their weight around on political issues. Aside from the action of its Hermiston, Ore., post which last year passed a resolution denying membership to Nisei veterans, the Disabled American Veterans have confined their public utterances on the West Coast Nisei to such non-controversial resolutions as that requesting that the Manzanar relocation center be converted into a rehabilitation center for war veterans. Of the many new veterans groups spawned by World War II, two are in the forefront. These are the American Veterans of World War II (Amvets) and the American Veterans Committee (AVC). The Amvets are now engaged in an intensive organizational drive and its basic policies appear to parallel those of the Legion and the VFW except that its membership is restricted to veterans of the present war. The AVC, on the other hand, stresses the principles for which this war is being fought and lays special stress on its opposition to all types of discrimination. Its organ-

From the "Stars and Stripes:" TROUBLE AT HOME

The Niseis are having trouble at home. The Government wants to release many thousands of them from relocation centers. For the most part, they want to return to their former homes on the West Coast.

But some citizens don't want them back in their communities. They say that Japs are Japs and to hell with them. They say that whether a person is born in the United States doesn't make any difference. They say that decorated breasts and graves of Nisei soldiers have nothing to do with it. A Jap is a Jap and to hell with him. Didn't General MacArthur say that Japs are barbarians? Didn't Admiral Halsey say that the Japs aren't fit to live in a civilized world?

So, these citizens say, let's not only refuse admission to any more Japs but let's kick out those who have lived here all their lives. They formed an anti-Japanese exclusion league. They have fired shots into the homes of their Nisei neighbors, they have beaten up a few people and denied work or merchandise to others. Signs have appeared proclaiming "Jap lover" on the homes where Niseis were employed. White hoods or secret passwords haven't appeared yet, but that next step seems inevitable.

One of the movers of the exclusion league is a man of 83 named Walter M. Pierce. He is a former governor of Oregon and also a former Congressman. In an article for the league he has written that all Japanese in the United States whether American-born or not, "must go back to the land from which they came. . . must leave this land to those who pioneered it."

That's a strange word, "pioneer." Pioneering doesn't stop just because all the wildness has been tamed. It doesn't stop when a family man puts away his gun because he feels the land is safe.

It's quite evident Mr. Pierce didn't look up the exact meaning of the word pioneer before he proposed his interesting scheme. The dictionary says that the word pioneer is derived from the old French *peon*, meaning foot soldier. It also says that a pioneer is "one who goes before, preparing the way for others."

A great many men are pioneering for America today all over the world. The "foot soldiers" we call doughfeet, and these guys who "go before to prepare the way for others"—the regiments and the battalions and the companies of them—are pioneers in the best sense of the word. They are the people Mr. Pierce is going to leave America to, then.

But there's something peculiar about these regiments and battalions and companies. There are all kinds of people in them. Mostly, they are all mixed together and nobody has asked where the grandpa came from or what they did or didn't do or who pioneered what—until now.

They were put in the Infantry and they pioneered their way onto the beaches of North Africa and Sicily and Italy, Guam and the Philippines and a place called Normandy. They pioneered their way across a river called the Rapido and onto the beaches of Okinawa.

Among the "pioneers" were two units, designated as the 100th Battalion and 442nd Regimental combat team, with which the 100th later was joined. They had a pretty rugged time all the way because some of them even had to pioneer their way into the Army. It seems funny that some people who wanted to pioneer the tough, bloody way against an enemy of America had first to pioneer the drudging, unspectacular way against some Americans themselves.

You can't tell anybody in the 5th or 7th Armies about these Nisei pioneers. Their feats are legend. But maybe Mr. Pierce and his friends ought to know about them. You could start off with a few unvarnished facts: that the 100th Battalion is one of the most decorated in the history of the U. S. Army; that none suffered higher casualties, that none is more respected by the other pioneers over here.

One could tell Mr. Pierce about the time a battalion of Texas pioneers from the 36th Division was lost in France. They weren't really lost. Headquarters knew where they were. But they couldn't get to them because the 275 Texans were cut off and surrounded by Germans. They had neither food nor water and they had no medicine. But they did have wounded. They were there for six days and nights. After a time the Air Corps managed to drop supplies, but they were still lost and they were still cut off and somebody still had to fight through the Krauts to reach them.

The 442nd was directed to drive through the German defenses and rescue the trapped battalion. That was a pretty tough assignment and a pretty dirty job to hand Americans whose families were being beaten up by families of other American lads.

But they went in just the same.

In fact, the 442nd has never failed to carry out an order, and it didn't fail this time. And when it got through, trapped guys like S/Sgt. Howard L. Jessup said: "I never thought I'd be so damn happy to see a guy." (He was referring to Pfc. Mutt Sakamoto). "You'll never find a guy in this outfit who doesn't like those guys. For my money they're some of the best fighters we've got."

The Niseis really pioneered that day. They really went before, "preparing the way for others."

American pioneers are funny people, Mr. Pierce. They are all sizes, shapes and colors. By all means, let's give America back to them.—From the *Stars and Stripes, Mediterranean edition.*

izer is Charles G. Bolte who lost a leg at El Alamein.

Japanese American veterans of the Italian campaign were recently invited to join the Fifth Army Association, and the 4000 Nisei with combat wounds are eligible to join the Military Order of the Purple Heart. In addition to the national veterans groups, several Nisei veterans organizations are in prospect. Veterans of the 100th Infantry Battalion have already organized for the purpose of post-war fraternization and activity, and the first meeting of these 100th Infantry veterans was held recently in Honolulu.

Shortly after the start of the war the California department of the American Legion suspended the charters of the Townsend Harris post of San Francisco and the Commodore Perry post in Los Angeles. Both of these posts were composed of World War I veterans of Japanese ancestry. It is doubtful whether these groups will ever again be reconstituted, since the Nisei veterans of this war will be opposed to any attempt by national veterans bodies to segregate them into racial units.

From the Frying Pan

By BILL HOSOKAWA

Success Stories Don't Make the Headlines

Unfortunately for a balanced perspective on Japanese American relocation, the success stories of the evacuees rarely make headlines. Yet there are literally thousands of Japanese Americans who have struck out to the midwest and east and who have made a complete success of their readjustment.

For every story of racial discrimination or fascist-like night attack, there are hundreds that can be told of the wholesome, inspiring progress of Japanese Americans toward more complete assimilation in to the American way of life.

EDITORIAL DIGEST

Mob Rule in the West PITTSBURGH POST-GAZETTE

Discussing the Multanen case in California, in which Levi Multanen was convicted of firing at a Japanese American home and then given a suspended sentence, the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette of June 8 agrees with Secretary of Interior Ickes that the judge in the case should be removed.

"Generally speaking the courts of the country enjoy respect because they have been served by men of character and courage as well as intelligence. How long will that respect endure if lily-livered politicians bow down to local prejudice and mob passions?" asks the Post-Gazette. "What will happen to our laws, drawn to protect minorities, if judges hold town meetings with night riding groups to make 'community arrangements' rather than serve justice?"

"Here is a clear case of an American citizen whose very life is challenged by a group of bigoted, greedy neighbors, whose terrorism is motivated at least as much by their desire to take for themselves what belongs to somebody else as by anti-Japanese sentiment. And a judge, sworn to uphold the law, talks about a debate before that audience. He should be removed by higher authority. . . ."

"We might ask ourselves," concludes the editorial, "how a Nisei in uniform must feel, in a combat unit or hospital, when he reads that night-riders have been shooting at his parents because they attempted to take up residence again on property that belongs to them—and that the law of the land he has been fighting to defend affords them little or no protection."

Plight of the Nisei CHICAGO DEFENDER

"Definite evidence" that racial strife is about to become rampant is seen by the Chicago Defender of June 9 in the antagonistic attitude toward Japanese Americans on the West Coast.

Loyal Japanese Americans are the victims of this "well-planned terrorism," says the Defender, noting that there have been 20 shooting attacks, three cases of arson and five threatening visits against the Nisei in recent months.

"This anti-Japanese feeling is agitated and abetted by certain business groups together with some American Legion Posts, who wrap themselves in the flag and shout 'Americanism' while doing the un-American work for hidden reactionary forces."

There is a definite similarity in the persecution of the Nisei and of Negroes, says the Defender.

"Both the South and the West use racial differences as an instrument of exploitation," says the paper. "In the case of the Japanese the strategy is to take away the property and businesses. While with the Negro the purpose is to keep them from ever getting anything, thereby maintaining a pool of cheap labor."

"Unfortunately, with all efforts and attention focused on the Japanese war, the abominable acts committed by the Germans including their unbelievable atrocities, will be forgotten. The pent-up hate felt for all members of the Axis will be heaped upon Japan."

"Fair minded people agree that the removal of Japanese Americans from the West Coast was the imposition of a terrible hardship," continues the Defender. "However, the Army's insistence that it was a step for military security was accepted."

"Now that the emergency has passed, it is the responsibility of the Army to see that these Japanese Americans are returned to their rightful homes and to use armed authority, if necessary, to

As one Nisei put it, "We have become so used to complete acceptance that we have almost forgotten we were once of a despised minority. Sometimes we feel a bit indignant that the Pacific Citizen continues to publish so prominently the reports of attacks on Nisei returning to California because we feel that such incidents are not representative of what is happening to the Nisei."

"But then we realize that we need such reminders that the American fascists are still active in order that we do not become too complacent about our good fortune."

Whether the average Nisei is actively aware of it, he and his struggle for an opportunity to make his way as Joe Nisei, American, have become a symbol for American democracy's unending fight against native fascist tendencies.

It is difficult to point to any one thing and say that it alone has been responsible for making the Nisei such a symbol. No doubt the stirring record of the Nisei fighting man has had a great deal to do with dramatizing the Nisei's problems and bringing them to public attention on a level where they are easily understood.

The evacuation, too, has served to bring the Japanese American problem to public attention. The evacuation itself was undertaken at a time when the nation was so deeply concerned with the Pacific war that little attention was paid to the significance of the unprecedented uprooting of 110,000 persons from their homes. It was a shock to many to learn later what had transpired.

The evacuees, fortunately, established a record of co-operation with the authorities in the evacuation, as well as in the operation of the camps, and this actively loyal stand has been a significant factor in winning public good will.

Japanese Americans themselves have done much to win public favor. Few persons east of the Pacific coast had met Nisei before the war. And after seeing hate caricatures and reading some of the lies spread about Japanese Americans it must have been a great relief to the average American to actually see and become acquainted with the Nisei.

Another factor is that the economic Ku Kluxers of the West have overplayed their hand. First it was the fantastic stories of Japanese American fifth column activity of the variety typified by the yarn about arrows pointing toward Pearl Harbor cut into sugar cane fields.

These stories were started no doubt by imaginative housewives and grew with the telling, and there is no way of knowing just how far they spread before they were scotched. But now, on the whole, they are pretty well discredited.

The immoderate attacks of the foes of Japanese Americans, and their obvious economic stake in their verbal flag-waving, has done much to discredit the campaign.

In many parts of the country where a Nisei once might have been looked upon as a curiosity, today he is accepted in the same way as an Italian American, German American, Polish American or any other descendent of the more recent immigrant groups.

The volume of letters published by nationally known newspapers and magazines in support of Japanese Americans is just one indication of the popular favor they have won.

Significantly this interest is not merely sympathy; it speaks well for the American future that the support of Japanese Americans is based on the premise that there must be no discrimination, racism or selective denial of American rights because of ancestry.

protect them from the anti-racial property-stealing groups."

Nisei Privates Rescue Two Officers Captured by Nazi

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY — Two privates of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team rescued two of their officers who had been surprised by a German on the Fifth Army front in Italy.

The incident occurred at the opening of the Allied offensive which resulted in the unconditional surrender of all German forces in Italy as the 442nd drove up the sector along the Ligurian Sea.

Captain Joseph W. Hill of Malvern, Arkansas, commanding officer of a 2nd Battalion rifle company, and one of his platoon leaders, First Lieutenant Edward Irvin Nowiak of Camden, New Jersey, were returning from a reconnaissance trip to their command post, when they were surprised by the lone Jerry.

"We knew some of our men would be coming down the path," said Hill, "so we did some fast talking in order to gain time."

The officer tried to talk their captor into giving himself up, but the Jerry, a bit jittery and undecided, refused to be made a prisoner.

"He was so nervous we were afraid he would involuntarily pull the trigger and hurt somebody," Nowiak said.

"He was just ready to march us away when our two men arrived in the nick of time," Hill smiled.

Coming down the trail, Private First Class Masaru Tamura, son of Mr. and Mrs. Uichi Tamura, 21-10-E, Minidoka WRA, Hunt, Idaho, got the drop on the Jerry, and Private First Class Toshio Tsukayama, son of Senki Tsukayama, Mt. View, Territory of Hawaii, disarmed him.

Tamura, a high school graduate,

was farming at the time he entered the army on April 29, 1944, at Fort Douglas, Utah. He has a European Theater Ribbon and a Combat Infantryman Badge for exemplary conduct under enemy fire.

Tsukayama, a high school student who volunteered for the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team and entered the service on March 10, 1943, at Hilo, Hawaii, was one of the original 442nd men to go overseas.

He has a Purple Heart for being wounded in action, a Bronze Star for heroism in action, and a Distinguished Unit Badge awarded members of the 442nd's special Task Force that broke a German main line of resistance near Bruceres, eastern France.

Nisei Soldier, Wounded Three Times, Gets Furlough Home

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—After more than 18 months of fighting in Italy and in France, Staff Sergeant Harold S. Sugiyama of Honolulu, Hawaii, with the 100th Battalion of the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, recently was selected to return home on furlough. He has been wounded three times in battle on the Fifth Army front in Italy.

At Colli, Italy, while advancing against stubbornly resisting Germans who were entrenched on the mountainous peaks, Sugiyama was hit in the left leg by an enemy 81-millimeter mortar shell fragment.

"The second time, I was wounded at St. Vittorio," he said, "our platoon tried encircling an outpost of six Germans who had stopped our progress with their machine-gun. I crawled with my automatic rifle toward the enemy and let loose two clips of bullets at the position when a potato-masher was thrown at me."

"I saw it coming my way, and I wanted to grab it and toss it back but my rifle was in the way. The only thing I could do was to draw back which I did too late. I was hit in the left hand. The platoon killed two, and wounded and captured the rest. We also got the machinegun, one machine pistol and four rifles there."

At Lanuvio, before the Rome breakthrough, where some of the greatest concentrations of artillery were thrown by the Fifth Army at the Germans, Sugiyama was leading his squad toward a machinegun nest when a burst of bullets hit him in the knee-cap.

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Vital Statistics

BIRTHS
To Sgt. and Mrs. Jack Nakao, 20-10-D, Rohwer, a girl on May 26.
To Mr. and Mrs. Riichi Kayamoto, 17-9-C, Rohwer, a girl on May 28.
To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tabuchi, 8G-10E, Granada, a boy on May 28.
To Mr. and Mrs. Joe Ozawa, 6-23-F, Heart Mountain, a boy on June 1.
To Mr. and Mrs. Wataru Fujii, 27-4-E, Heart Mountain, a girl on June 1.
To Mr. and Mrs. George Ichishita, 2-9-F, Heart Mountain, a boy on June 2.
To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Tabuchi, 8-G-10E, Granada, a boy on May 28.

DEATHS
Mrs. Kame Sugiyama, 64, of 229-14-G, Poston, on May 30.
Tokujiro Takata, 70, of 6E-7F, Granada, on May 29.
Tomitaro Kobata, 64, of 19-2-E, Hunt, on June 1.
Kurantaro Nakano, 66, of 22-2-D, Hunt, on June 3.

MARRIAGES
Mary Ann Tomeki Yoshida to M/Sgt. Kenneth Harano at Fort Snelling.
Mitsuko Ueyehara to Pvt. Mango Harano in Chicago on May 18.
Setsuko Yamaguchi to Sam Hashimoto in Salt Lake City.

WRA to Curtail Health Service For Center Residents

WASHINGTON—Country-wide shortages of medical, dental and nursing personnel make it necessary to curtail health services to center residents for the remainder of the WRA program, the WRA Health Section in Washington announced this week.

Medical staff members believe the reduction of hospital and dental care at projects will not cause undue hardship. WRA's basic health policy remains unchanged. Center doctors, nurses and dentists will continue to give the most essential services to the greatest possible number of patients.

Hospital cases, however, will be restricted to those immediately essential and those necessary to meet an acute problem. Dental service will be confined to emergency cases and those in which the health of the patient requires immediate dental treatment.

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Idaho Nisei Wins Army's Silver Star

Obtained Ammunition Despite Intense Enemy Fire

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—For voluntarily obtaining ammunition under intense enemy fire, Sergeant, then Private First Class, Setsuo James Matura was awarded the Silver Star by Lieutenant General Lucian K. Truscott Jr., Fifth Army commander, at a recent ceremony in Novi, Italy.

Matura, who joined the 442nd Japanese American Combat Team as a replacement in September of last year, was a pre-medical student at the University of Idaho prior to entering the army in January of 1942.

The Silver Star was awarded for gallantry in action near Bifontaine, France, on October 30, 1944. In a fierce fight with the enemy, the heavy machinegun crew of which Matura was a member found itself running dangerously short of ammunition.

Fully aware of the danger involved, he left his place of cover, and alternately running and crawling for 100 yards, made his way through the heavy enemy fire to the ammunition supply depot.

Upon reaching the supply dump, he quickly gathered a maximum load and ignoring the unabated enemy fire, made the return trip to the endangered company.

Matura's voluntary and heroic action enabled the company to continue firing and subsequently drive the Germans from their position.

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SAN FRANCISCO — A trophy contributed by a California soldier of Japanese ancestry is one of the interesting exhibits in the San Francisco Chronicle war show at the O'Connor, Moffat store.

The war trophy donated by the Nisei is a sign reading "Adolf Hitler Strasse."

Its donor is Eiichi Tsuchida of El Centro who received it as a souvenir from his brother, Pvt. Shinji Tsuchida of the Army Medical Corps. Pvt. Tsuchida left the freshman class of the University of California to enlist on Dec. 8, 1941. He wears the Purple Heart and has been cited for the Bronze Star.

In a letter to his brother Pvt. Tsuchida gave an account of how he acquired the sign:

"We went through a big town some time ago which was big enough to warrant a street named after Adolf Hitler. So one day I was walking down the street which had all the appearances of a main drag, and on one corner I looked up at the street sign. There it was 'Adolf Hitler Strasse.'

"It was too good to resist, and I could just envision it hanging on my wall. So I rolled a barrel up to it and went to work on the screws. Pretty soon I had a civilian audience, and their comments were mixed. Two old men started saying, 'Nix, nix,' meaning leave it alone, but the rest of the people shut them up and began encouraging me, and I think they wanted me to take all the signs down."

"Well, I stepped down from the barrel with the sign under my arm, and I'll be darned if they didn't come up to me and want to shake my hand. . . . I wish I could have stayed longer."

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Second Battalion of 442nd Holds Memorial Services

Honors Men Killed In Apennine, Po Valley Offensives

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY, ITALY—"The greatest homage we can pay to our fallen comrades whom we honor today is to live our lives as civilians that their sacrifices shall not have been in vain," said Major Robert A. Gopel of Chillicothe, Illinois, commanding officer of the 2nd Battalion, 442nd Japanese American Combat Team, at a recent memorial service in Italy.

The service, honoring the men killed in action during the final Apennine Mountain and Po Valley drives of the Fifth Army, was conducted by Chaplain Hiro Higuchi of Honolulu, Hawaii, and attended by the entire 2nd Battalion as a final tribute to those men whose sacrifices made possible the swift advance up the Ligurian Coast and into the Po Valley.

Gopel, who came overseas with the original 442nd Combat Team, extolled the fighting qualities of the team, and advised the men to show comparable qualities in civilian life.

"To forget the causes for which the men died will do these men great injustice," he said.

As the regimental band played

a musical prelude, the men gathered in front of the simple altar. The Honor Roll, inscribed with the names of 24 heroes, was flanked by the guidons of member companies.

The service opened with the call to service by a regimental trumpeter. The invocation followed the singing of "America" after which a choir, led by Private First Class Eddie Iino, sang "Abide With Me."

An honor squad, chosen from soldiers of Company E, fired three volleys while the men stood at attention. "Taps" was sounded, and the singing of "The Star Spangled Banner" concluded the short, impressive ceremony.

SAN FRANCISCANS MEET TO FORM JACL CHAPTER

SAN FRANCISCO—Sixty persons attended the organizing meeting of the San Francisco Japanese American Citizens League held last week in this city.

A list of candidates for chapter officers was offered by the nomination committee, whose choices were as follows: president, Dave Tatsuno; vice presidents, Dr. S. O. Thorlaksson, (program), Roy Takagi, (finance), and Kaye Uueda, (welfare); recording secretary, Tello Ogata; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Chiyo Yoshihashi; and treasurer, Winifred Sneddon.

Further nominations will be accepted at the following meeting, to be followed by an election.

Joe Masaoka, national JACL representative, spoke to the group on the highlights of his recent eastern trip.

150 Persons Attend Party in Seattle

SEATTLE, Wash.—A hundred and fifty persons, including most of the evacuees of Japanese ancestry who have returned to Seattle, last week enjoyed a party given at Friends Center in Seattle.

Special guests were a dozen veterans from Europe on their way home to Hawaii and officers and men from the Nisei medical corps at Fort Lewis, Washington.

Manzanar Opens School for Brides

MANZANAR, Calif.—A school for brides has been instituted by the Education department at Manzanar to assist newly-married women in meeting new conditions of relocation, the Free Press reports.

Supervised by Kazuko Suzuki, the school teaches cooking, serving, entertaining and home furnishing.

Garland Nisei Awarded High Military Honor

Pfc. Tazoi Awarded Distinguished Service Cross for Bravery

GARLAND, Utah—Pfc. Jim Y. Tazoi of Garland was home on furlough this week, a recipient of the Distinguished Service Cross, the nation's second highest military award, for extraordinary heroism in action.

Pfc. Tazoi has been under treatment at Fitzsimmons General Hospital in Denver for severe wounds received in action in France during the 442nd Infantry Regiment's rescue of the "Lost Battalion" of the 36th Division.

The citation accompanying the DSC declared that Pfc. Tazoi, burdened not only with other equipment but with a 40-pound radio, helped paved the way toward relief of the "Lost Battalion."

After a series of bayonet charges near Biffontaine in eastern France, Pfc. Tazoi destroyed an enemy machinegun nest with carbine fire, charged six snipers, and with his comrades, killed or wounded all of the enemy snipers and assisted in destroying a second machinegun.

In the act of killing two enemy grenade-throwers, he was wounded by sniper fire and again by grenade fragments, but pushed ahead to a vantage point from which he was able to fire effectively on them. Despite his serious wounds, he remained in action until his unit's mission to capture a needed hill had been accomplished.

Pfc. Tazoi, a former Utah National Guardsman from Garland, has been hospitalized ever since being wounded in the engagement.

Six U. S. Marines Back Ickes' Denunciation of Coast Terror

SACRAMENTO—Writing from the Pacific war zone, six United States Marines, including Major F. O. Wolf of California, declared in a letter published by the Bee on June 8 that they "concur completely" with Secretary of Interior Ickes' denunciation of "violence and terror practiced against Americans of Japanese ancestry on the West Coast."

"Whether the activity consists of threat of physical violence or economic discrimination, such as evidenced in Stockton, Calif., it follows the pattern of intolerance so well established by the Nazis," the Marines said.

"This kind of vicious intolerance mocks the principles for which we fight. Aside from the dangerous

precedent established, we regard these attacks upon a peculiarly helpless and isolated minority as a kind of cowardice which merits the most extreme contempt," the letter added. "The remarks are intended not only for the perpetrators of these acts but also the investigators—whenever they may be—and authorities whose duty it is to protect the democratic rights as well as to apprehend pickpockets."

The letter was signed by Major Wolf and the following: First Lieut. N. J. Rockley, Illinois; First Lieut. W. J. Mackay, Washington; First Lieut. T. C. Smith, California; First Lieut. J. W. Wade, Mississippi; Staff Sgt. Vincent, Ohio; and Cpl. B. W. Von Wettberg, Connecticut.

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