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CLIPPINGS - FROM HAWAII PAPERS

1944

C-A  
171

June 44



Honol. Star Bull 6/12

### Japanese-American Boys Prove Their Strength on Italy Front

(Special to The Star-Bulletin)  
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Honol. Star Bull 6/16

### Japanese-American Boys Create

PRECIOUS  
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Honol. Star Bull 6/19

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NEXT OF KIN OF THREE American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are pictured here after receiving decorations awarded the soldiers posthumously for heroic action in Italy. Mrs. Florence F. Takata, Waialua, at the left, accepted the Distinguished Service Cross on behalf of her husband, Sergeant Shigeo J. Takata. Kiyoko Kondo, Aiea, accepted the Silver Star awarded his son, Private First Class Harushi Kondo, and Mrs. Kanei Higa, Ewa, accepted the Purple Heart awarded her son, Private First Class Masao Higa. Awards were made by Col. Kendall J. Fielder, assistant chief of staff, G-2, who represented Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding army forces in the central Pacific area.—Signal corps photo.

### Families of Hawaii Soldiers Killed In Italy Get Posthumous Awards

Three posthumous awards of a Distinguished Service Cross, a Silver Star and a Purple Heart were presented to next of kin of Hawaii soldiers killed in Italy by Col. Kendall J. Fielder, USA, assistant chief of staff for G-2, at Waialua Sunday. Occasion for the presentation was a luau given by the Waialua Japanese community for a large group of service men from the mainland to reciprocate the hospitality extended Japanese American soldiers training on the mainland. Representing Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding U. S. army forces in the central Pacific area, Col. Fielder awarded to the next of kin the following decorations:

**Distinguished Service Cross to Sergeant Shigeo J. Takata** "for extraordinary heroism in action;" **Silver Star to Private First Class Harushi Kondo** "for gallantry in action," and **Purple Heart to Private First Class Masao Higa** who died as a result of wounds.

Mrs. Florence F. Takata of Waialua accepted the DSC for her late husband; Mrs. Kiyoko Kondo of Aiea accepted the Silver Star for her late son and Kanei Higa accepted the Purple Heart for his late son. Col. Fielder, citing each soldier's supreme sacrifice, said:

"He did not die as an Axis puppet, but as a free man fighting for the most humanitarian form of government the world has known. He knew, and we know, that there were sometimes injustices, sometimes misunderstandings and hard feelings among groups of individuals of various races.

"But comparatively they were few and minor and he knew that also. And he did not allow his knowledge of this big, broad democracy's minor imperfections to dim his love of freedom or his love of our splendid America."

Lt. Col. Farrant L. Turner, retired commander of the 100th infantry battalion to which the three soldiers were attached when they were killed in action, addressed the families of the men now serving in Italy.

Capt. Jack Williams, USN, represented Admiral Chester W. Nimitz at the luau. Families of Japanese American soldiers were special guests.

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Bull 6/16

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Id.,

Handwritten notes and signatures in blue and red ink, including the name "G. J. H." and a large "X" mark.

Bull 6/19

## Hawaii Men Fought Bravely In Italy, Col. Turner Declares

By RAY COLL, JR.

The 100th Infantry battalion, composed of Americans of Japanese ancestry from Hawaii, who made such a fine record for themselves in action in Italy were not used as guinea pigs nor were they asked to do any more than any other battalions that fought beside them, Lt. Col. Farrant L. Turner, their former commanding officer, told an audience of some 2,000 persons last night at McKinley auditorium. The audience was composed almost exclusively of parents, wives or relatives of the men in that battalion.

"The 100th did not spearhead any attack nor were they asked to do any more than other units of the 34th division of which they were a part," Col. Turner said. The boys practically adopted the University of Wisconsin football team.

"When we left Honolulu in June 1942, shortly after the battle of Midway, I told the boys that they were never to speak Japanese—only English. Well, most of their English was the terrible pidgin they were accustomed to in Hawaii. I couldn't break them of that; they're still talking it." The audience laughed.

"When we were en route on the train to Camp McCoy, a regular Army colonel who was in charge of the movement came to me and complained that the men were talking in Japanese. I asked him if he understood the language and he said no. I told him to go listen again—that what he was hearing was pidgin." More laughter from the audience.

After seven months of basic training at Camp McCoy the 100th moved down to Camp Shelby in Mississippi, arriving there in January, 1943 where they remained through spring maneuvers and then returned to Camp McCoy.

**Had Little Trouble**  
"We had no trouble at all in the South," he said, "except once or twice with the MP's, but show me a GI who hasn't had a brush with an MP at some time during his Army career. What I mean to say is that the men were not subjected to any of the South's so-called Jim Crow regulations and restrictions."

Col. Turner said the battalion left the United States last August and arrived in North Africa after an uneventful trip. At Oran, efforts were made to use the 100th as guards on the railroad but Col. Turner protested so vigorously that the order was withdrawn. In due time they were assigned to the Fifth Army and as a unit of the 34th division, composed largely of men from mid-west states, where "we got along fine," he said.

They landed at Salerno 10 days after the first troops went ashore in Italy and on Sept. 29 saw their

"Any statement to the contrary would be erroneous."

### Suffer Heavy Losses

"They suffered terrific losses but no more so than other units. Since they went into action last Sept. 29, almost every man in the battalion has been either wounded or has suffered injuries. Many were victims of trench foot during the cold bitter months of last winter and some even had to have their feet amputated. Many were killed in action, as you here tonight well know. But they fought bravely and never refused to do anything that was requested of them. They need take their hats off to no one; on the other hand they haven't won the war. At times they suffered severe setbacks, just as many other units did. They found the Germans tough fighters but in the end the Germans found that the 100th were also tough fighters, and I hope we'll be hearing soon that they will be among those entering the gates of Rome."

Col. Turner told his audience that he believed that when the war but they have done their share. Before we went overseas there wasn't a man who had to be left behind because of any suspicion attached to him. The FBI and G-2—Army intelligence—had completely satisfied themselves as to their complete loyalty.

At the conclusion of his talk, Baron Goto was introduced and translated his remarks into Japanese for the benefit of elder Japanese present, unfamiliar with the English language.

Col. Turner, a former executive of Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., recently returned to the Islands and has been placed on the inactive list because of health and age.

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 7)

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### Japanese-American Boys Create A Bit of Hawaii In 'Sunny Italy'

(From the Italy edition of Stars and Stripes, the army newspaper)

WITH THE 5TH ARMY.—In the sandbagged farmhouse that served as command post for a Japanese-American unit, soft Hawaiian music chanted from the kitchen was mixed with the smell of freshly made coffee.

Evening was coming on and the men—most of them residents of Hawaii—were preparing for the night's work. Occasionally a shell whizzed overhead, and a dull boom told that it had landed far off.

Lt. Col. Gordon Singless, Denver, commanding the outfit, had just finished presenting Silver Stars to two of his men, and they were standing around reading the citations.

Twenty three year old Technical Sergeant Melvin Tsuda, Honolulu, won his about the time of the fourth crossing of the Volturno.

A battalion wire chief, he was leading his men when two enemy machine gus fatally wounded three of them.

In the face of German fire he pushed ahead with the remainder of his crew to establish communication with forward elements.

The second man, Private First Class Kazunobu Yamamoto, 27, from Hilo, Hawaii, was wounded at Pozilli last November but stayed at his 60 mm. and kept pumping away with his mortars until the Germans were shoved back.

These awards brought to 36 the number of Silver Stars given this unit since it arrived in Italy last September. Three DSC's are also on the list.

When the Japanese-Americans first came into combat, their appearance made many Jerries rub their eyes in disbelief. But those days are over.

"The Germans recognize us by now," explained Lt. Young O. Kim, Los Angeles, S-2 of the unit. "Most of them realize we're here and they are no longer surprised, as they were early in the campaign. Sally even plays Hawaiian music, although we don't know whether it's for us or not."

Private First Class Wallace Shigetani, Honolulu, came in from the kitchen to show off a beautiful lei that one of the boys had strung together from yellow flowers growing in the field. It was made on May 1, which in Hawaii is Lei Day.

Private Shigetani took out his Hawaiian song book to hum a few of the tunes that the soldiers had sung. Most of them had either "lei" or "aloha" in the title. One had the romantic name of Kuu Ipo Aloha Ia Nei.

"Kuu means sweetherat," explained Private Shigetani, "and the title says that you are sending your thoughts back to her."

Last song in the book was the hauntingly familiar Aloha Oe.

None of these Hawaiians think that sunny Italy can compare in any way with tropical Hawaii.

"They may have grass shacks around here," pointed out Capt. Alex McKenzie, Honolulu, "but they're full of flees."

As for the recent eruption of Vesuvius, they say their crater of Kilauea can spout just as much without half trying.

When the soldiers talk of "the islands," their eyes light up nostalgically. You can almost see reflected in them graceful palm trees on foam swept white beaches, saronged maidens swaying in a slow hula, and the orange moon dipping beneath Mauna Loa.

### Bought Bravely Col. Turner Declares

(Continued from Page 1)

war in Europe is over the 100th will not be sent into further combat. "I'm certain," he said, "that they will not be sent into action in the Pacific as that is not the policy of the War Department. Let us hope that they will instead be sent home with a citation of 'well done!' chalked up as their record."

**History of Unit Told**

Col. Turner began his talk by reciting the history of the early days of their training, both at Schofield and later on the Mainland at Camp McCoy in Wisconsin and at Shelby in Mississippi.

Everywhere on the Mainland, he said, the men were well received, particularly in Wisconsin, where the boys practically adopted the University of Wisconsin football team.

"When we left Honolulu in June 1942, shortly after the battle of Midway, I told the boys that they were never to speak Japanese—only English. Well, most of their English was the terrible pidgin they were accustomed to in Hawaii. I couldn't break them of that; they're still talking it." The audience laughed.

"When we were en route on the train to Camp McCoy, a regular Army colonel who was in charge of the movement came to me and complained that the men were talking in Japanese. I asked him if he understood the language and he said no. I told him to go listen again—that what he was hearing was pidgin." More laughter from the audience.

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They landed at Salerno 10 days after the first troops went ashore in Italy and on Sept. 29 saw their

first action and suffered their first casualties. It was on that day that Sgt. Joseph Takata was killed. Mrs. Takata was present on the platform with Col. Turner and at the conclusion of his talk presented him with a pikake lei.

Col. Turner went on to tell, then, of the heavy casualties they suffered in succeeding actions. He himself was relieved of his command in October of that year and retired to the rear. "They needed younger and more vigorous men than I to lead them in action," he said frankly.

At present, he said, they have been filled up with about 50 per cent replacement from another group of Hawaii men who followed them overseas.

**Asks Understanding**

In conclusion Col. Turner warned his audience that when the men return to the Islands they will be a changed group, just as all GI's returning throughout the country will be changed. "They'll want to blow off steam at first and they'll probably be pretty cocky. We'll have to be patient and understanding and I think you'll find that in the end, they will settle down to a normal life."

"It is up to you people here to live up to them and try to be understanding. They're a great gang and a great bunch of fighters, real GI's. They can shoot with the best and they can drink their beer with the best. They haven't won the war but they have done their share. Before we went overseas there wasn't a man who had to be left behind because of any suspicion attached to him. The FBI and G-2—Army intelligence—had completely satisfied themselves as to their complete loyalty."

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### 3 U. S. Citizens Of Japanese Descent Fight Exclusion

LOS ANGELES, July 6. (U.P.)—  
Three American citizens of Japanese  
descent—one the wife of the winner  
of a Purple Heart—today chal-  
lenged the constitutionality of army  
orders excluding them from the  
west coast with a superior court  
injunction naming Maj. Gen. Charles  
H. Bonesteel, head of the western  
defense command, as the defendant.

The suit, filed under the sponsor-  
ship of the American Civil Liberties  
Union, seeks to enjoin Gen. Bone-  
steel and other military officials  
from interfering with the return of  
the three plaintiffs to California,  
their native state.

The suit was filed in the names of  
Shizuko Shiramizu, whose husband  
won the Purple Heart for wounds  
received in Italy; Masu Baba, of Ho-  
nolulu, discharged from the U. S.  
army March, 1942, and George Ochi-  
kubo, who said he offered his serv-  
ices to the army dental corps two  
days after the Japanese attack on  
Pearl Harbor.

The suit contends that military  
authorities have no legal power to  
enforce exclusion orders without re-  
course to the courts, and adds that  
whatever military danger existed  
on the west coast when the exclu-  
sion orders were issued in the  
spring of 1942, no longer exists.

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1944

# AJAs Willing To Fight Anywhere, Honolulan Says

(Special to the Star-Bulletin)

PORTLAND, Ore., July 17.—Private First Class Thomas Higa, wounded at Cassino with the American 5th



PRIVATE HIGA

army, told interviewing reporters that "it makes no difference to him or his 6,000 AJA companions whether they fight in Europe or the Pacific."

Private Higa's statement, featured in the Oregon journal, was given to interviewing reporters who spoke with the soldier now recuperating in an army hospital here.

"I'm just an American fighting for my country, and that's the way

my buddies feel," he said. "I was just as mad about Pearl Harbor as anyone. It makes no difference where we fight, in Europe or the Pacific."

# # #

Six thousand Americans of Japanese descent are fighting in Italy, he said. They are all good fighters, and their morale is high. The Cassino veteran said he spent five months in action at the front.

Private Higa told how German soldiers were bewildered when captured by the 100th battalion. The majority could not understand why American Japanese were in the U. S. army.

# # #

"I'd like to get back to Honolulu to see my parents," he said. "But for the present the USO is my home. Everyone in Portland is very nice to me. I spend most of my time here."

The soldier said he hoped to be appointed an interpreter and see action in the Pacific.

Private Higa enlisted from his Honolulu home in June, 1941, and was stationed at Schofield Barracks when the Pearl Harbor attack came. He is 27 years old. Before joining the army he worked with his six brothers and five sisters on a vegetable farm here.

The funeral of President Warren G. Harding started from the rotunda of San Francisco's city hall 20 years ago.

**Minister Is**

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A., MONDAY, JULY 17, 1944—14 PAGES

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## Man Writes To Draft Board Here To Say That He Is Loyal To Japan

Saying he does not "consider as just" the reasons the United States has given for its war against Japan, Masao Akiyama, 27, American citizen of Japanese ancestry, pleaded guilty Friday in federal court to a charge of violating the national selective service and training act.

The specific charge is that Akiyama failed to submit himself to a pre-physical examination when so ordered by his draft board.

He is reportedly the first American citizen of Japanese ancestry to refuse induction in Hawaii.

Remarking that it was unfortunate that his draft board had not done something to have Akiyama's citizenship and citizenship rights canceled, Judge Delbert C. Metzger, in continuing sentence to 10 a. m. July 17, said he would "undertake to see that something is done along this line."

Akiyama, who was born in Hawaii in 1917, went to Japan when he was 6, staying there until he was 16 or 17, when he returned to Hawaii, according to testimony given by Thomas J. Flynn of the federal bureau of investigation.

Mr. Flynn testified that Akiyama was ordered to report for his pre-physical on April 15, after five or six months earlier having been notified that he had been classified as A-1.

The FBI man presented as evidence a letter written in Japanese from Akiyama to his draft board, received by the board two or three days prior to April 15, in which Akiyama refused to report for the examination and refused to enter the armed forces on the ground he is a dual citizen and loyal to Japan.

Akiyama identified the letter as his and said the official translation was correct.

Mr. Flynn testified that all the rest of Akiyama's family is in Japan and that Akiyama's sympathies "are with Japan in this war."

Mr. Flynn said the boy's father returned to Japan in 1936 or 1937 (other members of the family having returned to Japan earlier), but Akiyama "determined to stay here a few years longer to earn more money and then return to Japan."

In recent years Akiyama has been employed by a Honolulu dairy.

When arraigned on July 1, Akiyama asked for time to consider his plea and also to obtain an interpreter, and so the plea was put over until today.

Akiyama brought an interpreter with him today and used him in giving his testimony. Mr. Flynn, however, testified that Akiyama could speak English well.

Highlights from Akiyama's testimony before Judge Metzger follow:

Akiyama—"Since refusing to take the pre-induction examination and join the armed forces of the United States, I have been looked by the people as being disloyal and personally feel that I am disloyal, but still I would like to say something to you which prompted this action."

Judge Metzger—"Well, say it."

Akiyama—"Some few years back there was a movement of expatriation and I have heard about it and I knew about it but my mind was with Japan. I was educated there and though approached regarding that subject I refused to expatriate."

"When I appeared here last in this court I was not able to commit myself whether I was guilty or not. The reason was this: I went to my local board and spoke to the members there about my refusal to take my pre-induction examination."

"I told them that I can not be 100 per cent American and that if they are willing to take my citizenship away from me I was willing for them to go ahead and do that, so that is why I was unde-

ecided as to being guilty or not guilty when I was here last."

"My father is back in Japan now and my idea was to return to Japan and spend the rest of my days with my father. Before the war my father used to write asking me to come back to Japan but I was not able to do that because I had some debts amounting to about \$300."

"When the last boat left for Japan prior to the war, two of my friends left then. I saw them off, but I did not regret that I was not on that boat. I had that \$300 debt."

Judge Metzger—"Had what?"

Akiyama—"I had the \$300 debt and I did not have enough courage to leave that alone and leave the territory."

"When my father found out that I was not on board the last ship that left here for Japan I can just imagine how he felt—how disappointed he was."

"Unconsciously, I have been rather unfaithful to my father. Somehow I wanted to repay him. I know my father's wish is for me to be with him and not with this country and if I were to join the armed forces of the United States or if I were inducted I can just imagine how my father would feel."

"Another reason for my refusal is that although the United States has given its reasons for this war I do not consider those reasons as just."

Judge Metzger—"What's that. I didn't get that."

Akiyama—"Although the United States has given its reasons for entering this war, I don't consider the reasons they have given as just."

Judge Metzger—"Do you think we ought to stand here and let Japan make an attack on us and destroy our navy and army and other property and lives and do nothing? Is that your idea?"

Akiyama—"There must have been something that prompted Japan to attack Pearl Harbor."

Judge Metzger—"To make a sneak attack?"

Akiyama—"I wonder if there was friendly relations between Japan and the United States before the war? Japan was in war with China and Japan desperately tried to finish that war as soon as possible."

Judge Metzger—"Well, I think I've got enough of your ideas. You are saying nothing in mitigation of your refusal to perform your duties as an American citizen."

"It is unfortunate that your draft board didn't proceed to do something about having your citizenship and citizenship rights canceled. I shall undertake to see that something is done along this line."

Akiyama is free under bond of \$1,000.

Electrical control and instrument panels for a variety of industries are now made of pressed wood hardboard of extreme density, low moisture absorption, which is ideal for use with electrical equipment of all kinds.

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 Rockford, Ill., brain surgeon, per-  
 cent is soldier who sustained head  
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backstage at New  
 400 Restaurant, prepar-  
 ing to make her recent debut as  
 a songstress, is comely Gloria  
 McGhee. She's daughter of  
 Congressman Daniel R. Mc-  
 Ghee of Meadville, Miss.



(NEA Telephoto)  
**COURT MARTIAL** — Sgt. Tuffy, part terrier  
 of Benicia, Calif., Arsenal, unhappily  
 facing court martial on charges of bit-  
 ting messenger girls.

(NEA Radio Telephoto)  
**CASUALTY** — One of first Amer-  
 ican Army nurses to land on French  
 soil, Margaret Ketchum, gives sip  
 of water to this wounded Yank.



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*Lippmann*

**MAINTAINS THE  
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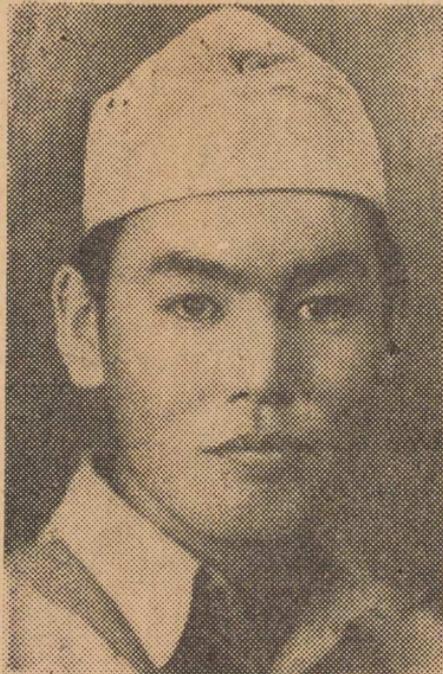
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**Bulletin**

# Sgt. A. M. Ohata Of Oahu Receives DSC, Promotion

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY (P) (Delayed)—Sergeant Alan Masaharu Ohata, one of a squad of Japanese-Americans who killed 47 Germans near Cerasuolo, Italy, last November, was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross and promoted to lieutenant.

Lt. Ohata, who lives at 708 Banister St., Honolulu, is a member of the 100th battalion of Japanese-



LT. OHATA

Americans. His citation said he rescued a companion whose rifle had been damaged, killing 10 of the enemy.

Then he and another rifleman stood off repeated attacks for hours and finally charged and captured the remaining Germans.

Masanao Otake also was promoted to lieutenant and Sergeant Bert M. Tanaka was awarded the Silver Star. Sergeant Tanaka was decorated for crawling through intense fire to aid his company near Lannuvio, June 2.

Born here on September 13, 1918, Lt. Ohata was graduated from McKinley high school and was employed as a stevedore when he was inducted into the army in November, 1941.

He was stationed on Oahu until he was sent to Camp McCoy, thence to Camp Shelby, and later to Italy.

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them. They were straggling a  
on foot, carrying their belongi  
with them in pushcarts and han  
wagons. Judging from their stu  
pefied faces I doubt if any of  
them would have even looked up  
if the church had been blown  
as they filed by.  
Their bent postures and the  
heartbroken looks on their faces  
told the story of La Haye with  
the same sort of eloquence as the  
chunks of broken masonry that  
clutter the village square.

He has been in Italy for eight months.

\*\*\*  
Lt. Ohata's father, Sakuhei, died in Honolulu five years ago. Living here are the mother, Mrs. Kuma Ohata; three sisters, Mrs. Chiyoko Kanda of Aiea, Masako and Sadako of Honolulu, and four brothers, Sakari, Donald, Mervin and Harold, all of Honolulu.

\*\*\*  
Lt. Ohata was deeply religious and took life very seriously, according to his brother, Mervin. His mother says he is a conscientious worker and a good son.

Sergeant Tanaka, who is from Koloa, Kauai, was married to Miss Mitsui Aizumi of San Diego, Cal., in the fall of 1942 in what was described as "the first Japanese marriage ever solemnized in Winneshielk county, Wis."

At that time Sergeant Tanaka was stationed at Camp McCoy, Wis.

In pre-war years independent oil producers discovered about 70 percent of the new oil fields annually in the United States.

GENERAL ORDER

stantly. Add rice, salt and pepper.  
Boil a minute and pour into but-  
tered, baking dish. Sprinkle with  
crumbs. Bake 35 minutes in mod-  
erate oven.

*Pure*  
**Vanilla**  
keeps its flavor  
through baking  
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**Schilling**



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**WASHES**  
AND COLORS BRIGHT TOO  
WITH THE NEW "ANTI-SNEEZE"  
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### LETTER FROM A SOLDIER

The following is quoted from a letter received by G. Tsuchiya from her brother, Private Melvin Tsuchiya, with the U. S. army in Italy. Melvin Tsuchiya was teaching at Waimea high school when he volunteered for combat duty. He was selected on the all star football team when he was at McKinley high school.

Your letter certainly came at a time when I needed just such a morale booster as that one. We had been under a terrific artillery barrage. By the grace of God, I am still alive to write you this note. There was a ditch into which eight of us docked when we heard the ominous whistle of German artillery. The first few shots landed several hundred yards away. Then we had to sweat out our closest shave. This all occurred on the first day of battle for us. The shots came nearer. God grant that I never experience such terror again. It was veritably "a slow death." One landed about 10 yards beyond us. The next few shots ran parallel to our ditch—blessed sanctuary. Then came the next barrage. Later, I found out that one shell had landed only about two yards in front of us. We all came out of it okay—but not without a scratch.

The next day, we came across another barrage. We were lucky to be able to escape again. Later on, I met some of our more experienced and famous predecessors from Hawaii. They told me it was the worst barrage since Cassino.

Whoever said that there is no atheist in a foxhole spoke the truth. The war cannot end too soon to suit me.

I have tasted the horrors of war. Dead bodies strewn here and there. Civilians in a direful condition, living in the shadow of death. Little children fully aware of the danger before them, yet finding something to laugh about and even cheer.

You folks back home can't know what morale really means. We were naturally downhearted when we ran across the heavy enemy barrage, but later when we heard that Stalin said that he had 80 divisions on a 50 mile front, and that the war would end in 300 hours, our morale went up, even though we fully realize that only a miracle would end the war in the time limit.

Our outfit is doing good. One can't help swelling up with pride to be in such a good outfit. One sees the little guys carrying the heavy weapons for miles. Guts and strength and a real appreciation of duty.

Plenty of blood has been shed, and more will be shed before the day of victory, and each drop will have been that of the greatest guys in the world. Nobody can love freedom and our way of life more than we do. If we return home to find that we are still Japs in the eyes of the guys who have grown fat with dough because of this war, we are going to find beautiful platitudes like equality of opportunity and such, blown as we are being blown here, and then we are going to suffer as we never have suffered, as we see that "if we cannot win this peace, we will lose the next war" materialize into a shocking actuality. Pray that this will never be.

When you read that a town was taken, or a certain hill was taken, remember that in the process of that accomplishment, lives of fine fellows were lost, and also, that during this accomplishment for the participants, life was a horrifying nightmare. You lose your buddies—fellows with whom you laughed, ate, slept, sweated. They grow to be more than mere buddies. They become blood relations to you and they die before your eyes—not a pleasant, natural death, but an unimaginable kind of mutilation mixed with groans and prayers ending a gurgling last breath. Only five minutes ago you might have been laughing with that buddy of yours.

Incidentally, did you hear Deanna Durbin sing, "Say a Prayer for the Boys Over There?" I heard it back in Hattiesburg and it hit the spot. Now, here on the front I hope you are all saying a prayer for us.

by picked Japanese troops testify to the importance which the enemy attached to the island.

capture of Saipan constitutes a major



7/15

ed The battle of Saipan is won—but it  
'll equipment. But the battles of

# WAR DEPARTMENT HONORS HAWAII INFANTRY GROUP

ROME, July 20. (AP)—The United States army's 100th infantry battalion, composed of Hawaiian-American fighters, has been awarded the war department citation for outstanding operations June 26 and 27 in the vicinity of Belvedere and Sassetta.

The battalion attacked northwest of Belvedere in the face of murderous fire from a numerically superior enemy and completely destroyed the German right flank, killing at least 178, wounding over 20, capturing 73 and forcing the remaining enemy units to retreat 10 kilometers.

# # #

In 10 months of almost continuous fighting, the battalion had only two soldiers captured. In the same period, it had taken hundreds of prisoners, and killed hundreds more of the enemy.

# # #

Under the command of Lt. Col. Gordon Singles, Denver, Colo., a West Point graduate, the battalion has won over 1,000 Purple Hearts, 44 Silver Stars, 31 Bronze Stars, nine Distinguished Service Crosses, and three Legion of Merit medals.

Two of the five company commanders began service in Italy as enlisted men. They are Capt. Mitsuyoshi Fukuda, 2333 Fern St., Honolulu, and Capt. Saki Takahashi of Makaweli, Kauai, Hawaii.

- AQUA
- MAIZE



*Just received . . .  
Smart New*

## STREET DRESSES

In a variety of patterns  
and colors. Sizes from 9  
to 44.

**\$9<sup>20</sup>** to **\$13<sup>15</sup>**

*Buy More War Bo*

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himself answered the telephone to report he was not ill but that three days of almost constant hand shaking had left him fatigued.

## Sgt. Tsugiyasu Toma Is Killed In Action

Staff Sergeant Tsugiyasu Toma, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Shisei Toma of 3153 Kaunaoa St., was killed in action in Italy on July 4, according to word received by the parents from the war department.

Memorial services will be held at 3 p. m. on August 6 at the Nishi Hongwanji, Fort St.

Sergeant Toma volunteered for the army in March, 1943, and received his training at Camp Shelby before he was sent overseas last May.



Sgt. Toma

A graduate of McKinley high school with the class of 1941, Sergeant Toma worked in the construction department of the Hawaiian Electric Co. before joining the army.

He was active in sports and was on the championship Diamond Packers' football team of the city-wide league in 1941 and 1942, and also played basketball and baseball for that team.

Sergeant Toma was born in Hilo on October 11, 1923. He is survived by his parents, two brothers, Shisu and Corporal Thomas Toma, both of Honolulu, and two sisters, Mrs. Tsuruko Takaesu and Jane, also of Honolulu. The latter is his twin sister.

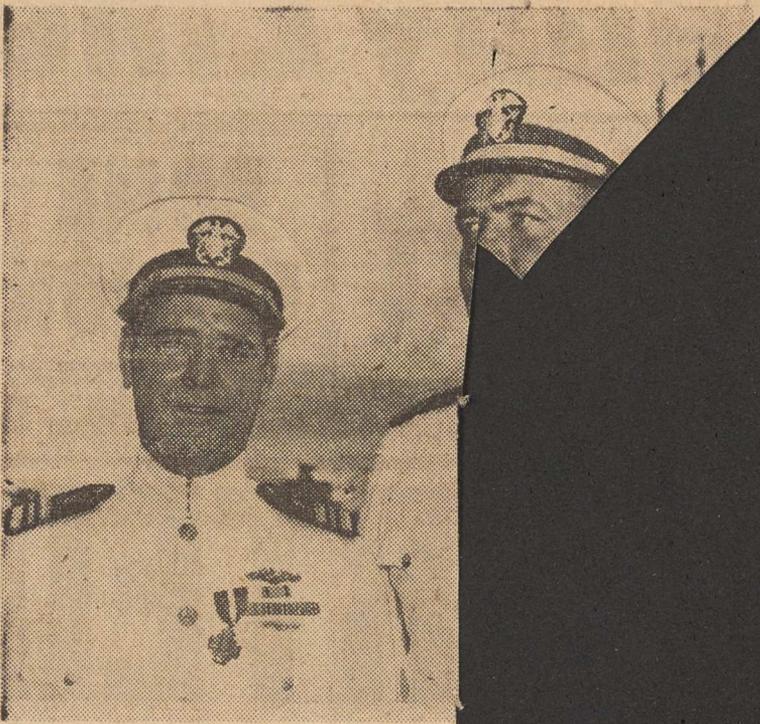
## Eight Women Seek Jobs In Hospitals

Attracted by an article in the Star-Bulletin Monday telling of the need for hospital workers in Honolulu, eight women went to the office of the U. S. employment service, Bishop St., Tuesday to inquire about the positions.

They were referred to hospital for help.

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THESE TWO PACIFIC FLEET submarine ships totalling 127,000 tons and damaged other a submarine, totaling more than 12,000 tons in hostile waters. Awarded Navy Cross Nimitz, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet they are: Lt. Cmdr. Albert Raborn, USN, Leisacola, Fla., and Lt. Cmdr. Slade Cutter, USN, Cal. Cmdr. Raborn was on the USS Sealion, which was bombed and sunk by the Japanese on Dec. 23, 1942. After going through the siege on Bataan, he returned to service. Lt. Cmdr. Cutter, who was awarded the Navy Cross for his service in the Philippines, is a former college player and intercollegiate boxing champion. (Special photo, Pacific fleet.)

### Pvt. Masaki Fujikawa YMD Is Killed In Action Prog

Private First Class Masaki Fujikawa, 22, son of Mrs. Uno Fujikawa and the late Tsurumatsu Fujikawa of Aiea, Oahu, was killed in action in Italy on July 6, according to a war department message received by his brother, Larry Sueki Fujikawa.



Private Fujikawa was born in Makalapa on July 22, 1922, attended Farrington high school and was employed by the Honolulu Plantation Co. before he volunteered for the army combat team in March last year.

Pvt. Fujikawa

In addition to his mother, he is survived by three brothers, Barney of 742 Hoawa St., Corporal Toraki, who is in the army at Camp Blanding, Fla., and Larry, and two sisters, Mrs. Tome Kinoshita of Honolulu and Mrs. Patsy Honda of Des Plaines, Ill.

Memorial services for Private Fujikawa will be held Sunday, July 30, at 2 p. m. at the Aiea Hongwanji mission.

Gold mines in South Africa are being air conditioned.

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The Honolulu Star-Bulletin

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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## Private Kenji Kato Is Killed In Action

Private First Class Kenji Kato killed in action in Italy on July 2, according to word received from the war department by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Rokushiro Kato of Tenney village, Ewa.

Born in Kohala, Hawaii, on January 15, 1920, Private Kato was 24 years old. He was graduated from Ewa school and attended Kauai high school.



Private Kato

Until he volunteered for military service in March 22, 1943, to join the 442nd combat unit, he was employed by the Ewa Plantation Co. in the accounting department.

He was a leader among the younger set and was respected by his many friends.

In addition to his parents, he is survived by a brother, Kiyoshi, of Lihue, Kauai, and three sisters, Hatsue, Yotsue and Mitsue of Ewa.

A memorial service will be held at the Ewa Union church at 4 p. m. Sunday, July 30, with the Rev. Masaiichi Goto of the Nuuanu church officiating.

## All Day Recreational Program Friday For Ewa Youngsters

## Decline Noted In Sale of Annual Auto Tax Stamps

WASHINGTON, July 27. (AP)—The \$5 annual automobile U. S. tax was paid on nearly 2,400,000 fewer cars in the fiscal year ended June 30 than in the preceding 12 months.

This is among the facts revealed today in the internal revenue bureau's annual breakdown on who paid what to produce record breaking \$40,121,760,232 internal revenue receipts.

The \$5 automobile tax produced \$134,325,537, a decline of \$11,963,746.

Gasoline taxes also reflected rationing and tire shortages. This tax brought in \$271,216,501, a decline of \$17,569,324.

Income and excess profits taxes provided more than three fourths of the total revenue.

Corporation income taxes accounted for \$5,284,145,852, an increase of \$763,294,142; individual income taxes (exclusive of withholding) \$10,437,570,433, up \$4,493,653,454; withholding, \$7,823,434,977, up \$7,137,419,966.

Excess profits taxes \$9,345,198,293, an increase of \$4,281,334,679.

Liquor taxes \$1,618,775,155, an increase of \$195,128,699.

Tobacco taxes \$988,483,236, up \$64,625,953.

Snuff, usually thought of as out of date, accounted for \$7,692,236 of the tobacco total.

## Obituaries

### LIM HO

Ho, 55 year old agriculturist, died at 5:58 p. m. in a Hono-

## Sgt. Grover K. Nagaji Is Killed In Action

Staff Sergeant Grover Kazutomi Nagaji was killed in action in Italy on June 26, the war department advised his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kichijiro Nagaji of Waipahu, Oahu.

Funeral services will be held Sunday, July 30, at 2 p. m. at the Waipahu Hongwanji.

Born on July 2, 1920, at Waipahu, Sergeant Nagaji was graduated from McKinley high school in 1939 and was in his third year at the University of Hawaii when war broke out.

He left school to join the Hawaii territorial guard then later the VVV. In March, 1943, he volunteered for the army and after training at Camp Shelby, he went overseas in April, 1944.

Surviving, in addition to his parents, are his elder brother and his family and a younger brother, Yoshio, and a sister, Betty.

He was engaged to be married to Miss Betty Y. Katano of Waipahu.

## Service Pins Given 11 Ewa Plantation Men

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence) EWA, Oahu, July 27.—Twenty year service pins were presented Thursday to 11 Ewa Plantation Co. employees. The awards were made at the supervisors' dinner at the plantation.

Employees receiving the pins in recognition of 20 years of service with Ewa were:

Bemisio Pantilgone irrigator

## 100th Infantry In Italy Gets Unit Citation

WITH THE 5TH ARMY IN ITALY, July 27 (U.P.)—Lt. Gen. Mark Clark today conferred the war department's Distinguished Unit Citation on the 100th Infantry battalion—composed of Americans of Japanese descent who are principally from Hawaii—for their outstanding service in battle.

The citation commended the troops for valor during the fighting near Belvedere and Saseta on June 26 and 27 and said:

"Your record in battle has been marked by one outstanding achievement after another. You always are thinking of your country before yourselves.

"You've written a brilliant chapter in the history of America's fighting men."

The citation said the Hawaii troops were ordered to attack a large German force of infantry and field artillery near Belvedere and "all three companies went into action, boldly facing murderous fire from all types of weapons and tanks and at times fighting without support of artillery."

The citation added the American-Japanese went forward doggedly until they destroyed the fight flank positions of the German army.

## Palolo Rent Raise Postponed One Month

The Hawaii Housing authority has decided to postpone for one month the proposed rent increase at the Palolo camp, according to a

# War Department Announces Awards To 3 Hawaii Soldiers For Heroism

WASHINGTON, July 28. (P)—The war department today announced the following awards to Hawaii troops:

**Melvin T. Tsuda**, staff sergeant, infantry, 3505 Manoa Rd., Honolulu, Silver Star.

In November, 1943, after his battalion crossed an Italian river, he as battalion wire chief, led his crew under heavy enemy artillery fire through a heavily mined area to establish wire communication with the forward elements. Although three of his men were killed, he succeeded in getting the remainder through to establish the vitally needed wire communication.

**Ted T. Shikiya**, private, posthumous, Silver Star. Next of kin: Koyei Shikiya, father, 619 S. Bere-tania St., Honolulu.

In October, 1943, in Italy, his company was pinned down by intense enemy machinegun, mortar and rifle fire and was ordered to withdraw.

Seeing a wounded comrade lying about 10 yards in front he went forward although wounded. He dragged his fellow infantryman to a safe position, but in so doing he received a fatal wound. He saved the life of the wounded man.

**Paul Grossman**, major (then war-rant officer and chief warrant of-

ficer), 3111 Hart Ave., New York, N. Y., Legion of Merit.

As chief inspector, technical inspection and in the performance of other duties from August 20, 1040, to February 20, 1943, at Hickam field, T. H., he demonstrated a high degree of technical skill and ability, unusual diligence and perseverance and rare ingenuity in handling the technical inspection problems of a rapidly expanding air base.

By unremitting devotion to duty with utter disregard for his own personal health and convenience, he served continuously to aid in the successful completion of all inspection assignments at Hickam field.

## Private Masaru Taira Is Killed In Action

Private Masaru Taira, 19, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kame Taira of 680 N. King St., was killed in action at Leghorn on July 4, the war department has notified his parents.

Private Taira's father is proprietor of Palama bakery and the Palama Hot Dog shop.

Memorial services will be held Monday, July 31, at 3 p. m. at the Jikoen in Kalihi.

Born in Honolulu on December 28, 1924, Private Taira was graduated from Farrington high school and volunteered for the combat team in March, 1943.

In addition to his parents, he is survived by four brothers, Wilfred S., Walter T., Richard S., and Harry S., and six sisters, Mrs. Hatsue Kamimura, Masako, Chiyoko, Haruko, Miyoko and Sueko.

Corporal Wilfred S. Taira, Private Taira's older brother, also volunteered for the combat team last year and is now serving as a medical corpsman with the 442nd infantry regiment.

few more than 20—and it is reasonable to assume that several hundred now are in service.

On top of all those fighting are the landing ships and the ing craft, numbers in the thousands and ranging in depth from three to five feet.

## U. S. Navy Fire Power Is Huge

Continued from Page 1

land solid blows where they will hurt on enemy armadas.

A big job of the many hundreds of destroyers has been beating down enemy attacks upon convoys. They have succeeded.

And the carriers! There again the navy restricts discussion of actual numbers. It has been disclosed, officially, however, that "more than 50" carriers were in commission at the beginning of the year. Unofficially, it has been permissible to estimate the numbers at 60 or more. And, again officially, it has been stated that "more than 100" will be in operation by the end of this year.

Of the flattops, more than a score are big firstline carriers, each with more than 80 planes, including bombers, torpedo bombers, fighters, scout planes and utility ships.

Rear Admiral Arthur W. Radford, acting deputy chief of naval operations for air, has said that it is safe to assume that "most of the 22 big new carriers" are assigned to Task Force 58—the world's most powerful task force—in operation against Japan.

All are heavily armed with batteries centered on 5-inch guns, as well as smaller anti-aircraft.

In addition there are listed carriers, and planes of amphibious landing.



Private Taira in the combat team in March, 1943.

## Pvt. Shinsuke Toyama T Is Killed In Action F

Private First Class Shinsuke Toyama, 27, was killed in action in Italy on July 4, according to word received here from the war department by his brother in law, Kamato Nakata, 2634 Dole St.

Memorial services will be held at 2 p. m. Saturday at the Nishi Hongwanji, Fort St.

Surviving are three brothers, Kameichi of Maunaloa, Molokai; Hirotada of Waikapu, Maui, and Tokuichi Toyama of Honolulu, and **Private Toyama** two sisters.

Private Toyama was employed at the Moana hotel before his induction in February, 1942, volunteering for the army combat team the following month.

He was born in Puunene, Maui, on September 10, 1916, and attended Maunaloa school, Molokai.



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## Rev. Tatsuyama To Join Mission

The Rev. Toshimi Tatsuyama, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ryunosuke Tatsuyama of 848-A Lopez lane, has recently returned to Honolulu to join the Hawaii Methodist mission after four years of study on the mainland.

Upon receiving his B.A. degree in sociology from the University of Hawaii in 1940, Mr. Tatsuyama matriculated at the Garrett Biblical institute at Evanston, Ill., where he received his B.D. degree in 1943.

He was ordained the same year by Bishop Waldorf of the Methodist church in Evanston. During the past year he did graduate work at the Union Theological seminary in New York City on a scholarship.



Rev. Tatsuyama

During the summers of 1941 and 1942, Mr. Tatsuyama was sponsored by the board of education and the board of missions of the Methodist church to do institute work, and he worked in several camps with young people of intermediate to college age.

Last summer Mr. Tatsuyama attended the international service seminar at Guilford college, N. C., as a delegate from Hawaii. Representatives from 24 countries, predominantly Latin America, gathered to discuss the problem of the role of Latin America in the post-war world.

Mr. Tatsuyama was born in Honolulu on June 15, 1918.

## Pvt. Richard Ouchi Is Reported Ill

According to word received by the family from the war department, Private First Class Richard T. Ouchi, 20, son of Mr. and Mrs. Aki-ura Ouchi, 927-F Waiaka Rd., is seriously ill as result of an injury received June 27 in the North African area.

A 1942 graduate of McKinley high school, Private Ouchi was employed by the USED in Waiakawa before his induction in March, 1943.

He was born in Honolulu on January 5, 1924.

Private Ouchi has five brothers and sisters in Honolulu. They are Ronald, George, Florence and Elaine Ouchi and Mrs. Doris O. Berger.



Private Ouchi

## Bus Runs Over Man

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## Isle Soldier Injured In Fighting In Italy

Private First Class Kaneo Funakoshi, 22, younger brother of Mrs. Terue Hamada, 1021-A Long lane, with whom he made his home in Honolulu, was wounded in action on the Italy battlefield on July 2, his sister has been informed by the war department.

Private Funakoshi is still hospitalized but his condition is reported to be good.

Born in Kailua, Oahu, on February 20, 1922, Private Funakoshi Pvt. Funakoshi attended Central intermediate school and was employed by the USED at the time he volunteered for service.

He was inducted in March, 1943, and served at Camp Shelby, Miss., before being sent overseas.

His other sisters and brothers include Mrs. Mitsuko Murakoshi, Shizuyo and Yoshie, all of Honolulu, and Kazumi of Waipahu and Isao of Honolulu.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Shokichi Funakoshi, former Kailua residents, are now living in Japan.

gomery and expressed satisfaction at recent Allied gains and viewed the immediate Allied future in the assault with great optimism.



Gift Chest's

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ve, "It is bene... progress has been made... reaction. However, it is obvious... under any such plan much will... depend upon its actual day to day... administration, when it is put into... operation on substantial quantities... of products."

## Pvt. Takeo Shintani Is Killed In Action

Private First Class Takeo Shintani, 26, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Takenoshin Shintani of Kahuku, Oahu, was killed in action in Italy on July 6, according to war department advices received by his brother, Yutaka Sakamoto.

Private Shintani was born in Kahuku on February 20, 1918, and was graduated from Kahuku school.

After he left school he was employed by the



Pvt. Shintani Kahuku Plantation Co.

He volunteered for the army combat team in March, 1943.

Surviving are two brothers, Megumi Sakamoto of Kaneohe, Yutaka Sakamoto of Kahuku, and a sister, Shizuko Shintani of Honolulu.

Memorial services will be held on Sunday, August 6, at 2 p. m. at the Kahuku Hongwanji.

## David Merriam Dies In Massachusetts

Word has been received here the death Sunday in Fitchburg Mass., of David Hayes Merriam, brother of Theodore E. Merriam, of the Bank

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## Sgt. Howard Urabe Is Killed In Action

Sergeant Howard Mitsuru Urabe, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kenzo Urabe of Kapaa, Kauai, was killed in action on July 4 in the battle of Port Piombino in Italy, according to word received by his parents from the war department.

Sergeant Urabe was born in Kapaa on March 16, 1923, and was attending the University of Hawaii when war broke out.

He joined the Victory Varsity Volunteers and was inducted into army in March, 1943.

He is survived by his parents, three brothers, Ralph, Henry and George, and two sisters, Helen and Elaine, all of Kauai.

Memorial services were held at the Kapaa All Saints' church Sunday.

A memorial service was also held Saturday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hikogoro Yonekura, uncle and aunt of the deceased, at 1615 McGrew lane.

To enable workers to have the meals cooked on the gas which is cut off at 1:30 because of a shortage, the workers asked that the time be left



Sgt. Urabe

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ter, Patricia, wife of Maj. George  
Zukovich, medical corps, USA, of  
Honolulu.

## Pvt. Sakamoto Hurt Seriously In Italy

Mrs. Sugi Sakamoto, of 2221 Pacific Heights Rd., has received notice from the war department that her son, Private First Class Shitomi



Sakamoto, was seriously wounded in action in Italy on July 9.

Private Sakamoto is the third son of Mrs. Sakamoto and the late Sosaburo Sakamoto.

He has five brothers, Wilbur, Yutaka, Mitsuru, Masuto and Isao, and two sisters,

Marion and Mrs. Thelma Nishiki, all of Honolulu.

Born in Keauhou, Kona, 22 years ago, Private Sakamoto attended Keauhou and Konawaena high schools before moving to Honolulu.

He was inducted in March, 1943, after volunteering his services. He was an employe of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Co.

## Another German General Believed Killed In France

THE U. S. 2ND ARMORED  
FRANCE, July 31.  
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## Pvt. Tetsuo Ito Killed In Action

Private Tetsuo Ito, son of Mr. and Mrs. Kumesuke Ito, 449 Koula St., was killed in action in Italy July 6, the war department has notified the family.

Memorial services will be held Sunday at 1:30 p. m. at the Hongwanji betsuin, on Fort St.

Surviving are his parents, two brothers and three sisters.

Private Ito was born in Honouliuli, Ewa, on May 10, 1917.

He was employed at the Hawaii Tuna Packers shipyard when he volunteered for service on March 23, 1943.



Private Ito

## Merchant St. Parking Will Not Be Changed

Parking on Merchant St. between Bethel and Richards Sts. will continue to be on the makai side of Merchant St., a spokesman for the traffic safety commission said to-

...use of protests received from firms against a proposed ...ait parking on the mau- ...the plan has been

## Mrs. C Dies In

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## Mizuha Asks For Elimination Of Japanese Ideas

Capt. Jack Mizuha, a veteran of the Italian campaign, told the territorial convention of emergency service committees recently that he looks forward to a program "that will eventually lead to the total elimination of Japanese institutions, customs, practices and influences here in the territory."

"It is a logical evolution—something that must come during our generation."

His remarks were contained in a speech he delivered at Wailuku, Maui, on July 22 before Japanese Americans convened to discuss wartime and postwar problems of their racial group.

Discussing alien influences and practices upon Americans of Japanese ancestry, Capt. Mizuha said "the extent to which they have drawn criticism upon us has been far out of proportion to the extent that they have retarded our process of assimilation."

"However, the criticism, although exaggerate, has been just. We have suffered from this criticism and will continue to suffer if we permit such unAmerican customs and practices to prevail."

Having met the first challenge of wartime military service, Americans of Japanese ancestry now face the second challenge of complete Americanization which he says concerns "active service and participation in the social, economic, political and military life of the territory."

Regarding rehabilitation of war veterans, Capt. Mizuha said:

"Your veteran is not looking for self pity or charity. But he will be impatient with mere 'wishy-washy' promises of help."

"He is interested in action, in some individual or agency that will be able to give him the answers to the problems related to his reestablishment as an independent citizen in the community."

Capt. Mizuha was wounded while fighting with the 100th infantry battalion in Italy.

## Captured German Truck Becomes Mobile Yank APO



Capt. Mizuha

## Gen. H. T. B... For Conting...

The need for a Businessmen's Military Corps, organized with territory was under emergency similar volunteer was stressed by Major Burgin, USA, commander of the Central Pacific base address at a recent BMTC members.

The general of security of the emphasized that are on the attack "we are relieved of the duties of protecting lands."

His address

"The Business Training Corps in 1942 at a time seemed to be when our nation was crippled, and was to bolster that time the changes in the basic tactical defense

"It seems that at this time we are able to float for Hawaiian islands

"Thus, changed from that of offense to mean that defense of Hawaiian islands still bring raiding parties and submarine tacking up time.

"The intention of us. In this and obtain the volunteer

"In addition has done and prepared and in guerrilla at night operations carry on a

"Among them been made volunteer units formal training additional target projects are urged formal training

"There the volunteer banded, but this is not are needed

"It is... ards... BMTC Let me appreciate whole gener...

## Edward Mitsukado of Honolulu Writes From Jungles of Burma

Written from Somewhere in Burma a letter has been received by J. Howard Worrall, manager of KGMB (from Edward H. Mitsukado, who is fighting with the volunteer American unit in that country.

Edward, an old friend of Mr. Worrall, is a brother of Andrew Mitsukado, former Advertiser sports writer who recently joined the army.

Under date of July 16, the letter from Edward, who tells of other island boys serving in the same outfit, follows:

"This is Eddie, the same old island boy, writing from the deep jungles of Burma. Fighting and working in the jungles seems romantic when reading about such things, but life out here is anything but that.

"No, whizzing bullets and whirling shells make you hug the ground and make you realize that the game out here with the Nips is for keeps. Occasionally, Japanese zeros enliven things, but our guns and our planes are always too much for them.

"I've been in the jungles for a long, long time, and so far have been pretty lucky—haven't been hit or contracted any of the diseases that have taken a heavy toll.

Sykes, shipfitter second class in charge of circulation.

Special assistance on the edition given the staff by Earl Gray, Kopak, Joe Metras and carterist John Stermer.

"Perhaps you have read of the volunteer American unit marching through Burma and cleaning everything in its way. Yes, indeed, we have beaten the enemy at every turn in their chosen ground and have inflicted heavy losses on the Rising Suns.

"Our task was a dangerous one as we worked behind the enemy lines, ambushing them and cutting off their supply lines.

"In doing so we marched through some of the toughest terrain in the world, and the rains and mud helped in aggravating conditions. I believe that we have walked about 1,000 miles over mountainous jungle trails.

"Fighting is hell in the jungles. You hardly see the enemy you're fighting. Once I was within 25 yards of a machine gun nest, but could never locate it. I've had snipers fire on me but never knew where he was shooting from. At another time a shell exploded less than 10 feet away from me and killed a Chinese soldier. No, I was not even scratched.

"I've gone on patrols for information almost up to the enemy lines and have returned safely. Also have been under shell fire for 36 hours.

"Dear bodies—I've seen enough to make any man sick. How cheap life is out here when you see death in all forms.

"Right here where we are now, fighting goes on ceaselessly, day and night. Fighting is fierce

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# Japanese Slay 3 U. S. Soldiers In Manchuria

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12. (AP)—Three fleeing American prisoners, charged by the Japanese with killing a police officer, were recaptured, tried and executed, the navy said Friday.

Two marine corps noncommissioned officers and a navy seaman, the navy said, were slain by the Japanese July 31, 1943.

They were:

**Seaman Frank Meringolo;**

**Sergeant Joe B. Castain;**

**Corporal Victor Paliotti.**

The international Red Cross relayed through Switzerland to the state department and the navy information from the Japanese foreign office that the three Americans had been held prisoners of war in a camp in Manchuria.

The navy said it was informed that the Red Cross had been told by the Japanese foreign office that, "the night of June 21, 1943, the prisoners escaped camp and fled in the direction of Russia.

"On July 2, 1943, they accosted a police inspector and endeavored to obtain food, stating they were starving. The inspector questioned them and they tried to pass as German aviators explaining that their plane had crashed.

# # #  
"The inspector and two Mongols went with the men to the scene of the supposed accident. En route, according to the Japanese version, one of the prisoners killed the inspector with a kitchen knife and another seriously wounded one of the Mongols.

"The other Mongol fled and later succeeded in arresting the prisoners with the aid of local inhabitants. The three prisoners were tried before a military court and were condemned to death."

Meringolo, 21, of Brooklyn, enlisted in the navy in December, 1940, and was listed as a prisoner of war on March 2, 1943, having been listed as missing since May 11, 1942.

Castain, 44, of Waco, Tex., enlisted in the marines in April, 1939, and has been listed as a prisoner since June 18, 1943.

Paliotti, 23, of Cranston, R. I., enlisted in the marines in September, 1939, and has been listed as a prisoner since June 22, 1943.

## MEXICO INVITES DE GAULLE

MEXICO CITY (U.P.)—The Mexican congress formally has invited Charles De Gaulle, Fighting to visit Mexico.

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Their immaculate appearance an

## Hawaii Soldiers Awarded DSCs On Italian Front

ROME, Aug. 25. (P)—Two Amer-  
ican soldiers of Japanese ancestry  
were the recipients today of Dis-  
tinguished Service Crosses for com-  
bat achievements in Italy.

The DSC went to the following:  
Sergeant Eldred O. Hennigan,  
Oakland, Cal., who was knocked  
unconscious by an enemy shell  
when extricating his assistant driver  
from a burning bulldozer but re-  
covered, tried to evacuate the  
wounded man and with a knife  
killed a German who attempted to  
capture him.

Staff Sergeant Yukio Yokota, 1201  
Kalei Ave., Honolulu, of the 100th  
battalion, who crawled through  
machinegun fire to eliminate enemy  
nests with grenades, neutralizing  
with the help of a few companions  
five machineguns and five other  
automatic weapons and killing or  
capturing 17 Germans within three  
hours.

Private Thomas Y. Ono, 527 Libby  
St., Honolulu, who participated in  
the same such action as Yokota.

Silver Star for gallantry in ac-  
tion went to Private First Class  
Masoici Miyashiro, 575 Queen lane,  
Honolulu.

## Churchill Has An Audience With Pope

ROME, Aug. 25. (P)—Prime  
minister Churchill left Rome  
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ence that day with Pop  
it was announced today

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# Navy Still Bars Japanese Americans

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NEW YORK, Aug. 22. (P)—The U. S. Navy will continue to bar Japanese American citizens from all branches of its service, says Acting Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard.

## VES

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Their admission would create "racial problems which can not be handled adequately under war conditions," he said in a letter made public yesterday by the American civil liberties union which had protested against the navy's position.

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Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin each have a village named Honey Creek

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Therefore states with relatively small populations exercise large influence of election of president

## TH 'Japanese Problem' Interested Delegates, Mrs. Kellett Reports

Delegates to the national Democratic convention were probably more interested in Hawaii's "Japanese problem" than in any other question about the island, Mrs. Agnes Kellett, delegate to the convention and who has just returned, said today.

"My answer to all of them," Mrs. Kellett said "was that if they got along as well on the mainland with their racial problems as we do in Hawaii, they wouldn't have any racial problem.

"And I challenged any of them to disprove the loyalty of Hawaii's Americans of Japanese ancestry."

Mrs. Kellett was secretary of the credentials committee at the convention, the first she has attended.

"It was a very interesting experience, I had lots of fun, and it was very educational to meet people from all over the mainland," she said. "They were all very much interested in Hawaii."

Mrs. Kellett revealed that Hawaii's banner was the first to be raised in the grand parade that followed Gov. Kerr's speech nominating President Roosevelt.

"When the speech was over," Mrs. Kellett said, "everyone was trying to get his state's banner up first. I was near the front and everyone was pushing and shoving.

"Gov. Kerr looked down and then reached down and took my banner with Hawaii and a big lei on it. He told me later that he had seen poor little Hawaii being squashed to death by the crowd so he reached down to take the banner."

There was no doubt that President Roosevelt would be nominated, Mrs. Kellett said, and from talks with people from all over the mainland, there seems little doubt that he will be reelected.

"Riley H. Allen was really a true friend of the Democrats at the convention," Mrs. Kellett said. "We practically used his

probably care for  
ber of tourists there will  
needed docks, hotels, recreation  
and entertainment on a scale  
hitherto never expected.

rooms at the hotel as a headquarters, and met and talked with newspapermen from all over the country."

Hawaii's "Japanese problem" may be serious, but it can not compare with the situation in San Francisco, Mrs. Kellett found.

"The hotels require you to move out after two days," she said. "Rose August finally got a room in a pantry. I had to pack up and walk the streets until I found a small hotel where they would take me in."

"One civilian drew a slab in the Turkish bath as a bed for one night. I think that is the place they had intended to put me, so I'm glad I moved."

## Col. Robert Kelly Is Reported Killed

News from German records through the Swiss Red Cross has come to Mrs. Robert Harper Kelly, the former Lois Cohn of Honolulu, that her husband, Col. Robert (Bob) Kelly, died in a raid over France on April 28.

Seven of the crew of 11 have been accounted for. Four are prisoners of war in Germany and three others are known to be dead. The fate of the others is still unknown.

Mrs. Kelly and her two sons, Robert and Jerry, have been living with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Alton J. Cohn, formerly of Honolulu and now of Bethesda, Md.

With them also is their youngest daughter, Peggy Cohn.



Mrs. Kellett

**LEARN WELDING**

Fall term starts September  
Free demonstration  
**DAY & EVENING**  
Hawaii Welding Institute  
1801 So. Beretani

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## Sweden Ends Relations With Vichy Regime

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STOCKHOLM, Aug. 24. (AP)—The Swedish foreign office announced today that diplomatic relations between Sweden and Vichy had been ended.

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## 2 Japanese Americans May Remain On Coast

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 24. (U.P.)—In a precedent setting move, military authorities today exempted two Japanese-Americans "who are not potentially dangerous to security" from the order excluding Japanese from the Pacific coast defense zone.

United States Attorney Charles Carr revealed that the army no longer opposed the return to the coast of Mrs. Shizuko Shiramizu and

Turn to Page 6, Column 1

# Romero Uses His Talent Cheer The Injured

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AIRPLANE DELIVERED  
ON OUTSIDE ISLAND

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## Dual Citizen Asserts His Loyalty To Japan

Mamoru Sadanaga, 22, American citizen, born in Honolulu, but loyal to Japan, was held for the federal grand jury today on a charge of failing to appear for induction into the army on August 15.

Sadanaga appeared today before Judge J. Frank McLaughlin, sitting as a U. S. commissioner. Following a statement by J. Erland Baumert, federal bureau of investigation agent, who said records of selective service board 6 disclosed that Sadanaga failed to appear for induction as ordered,

Judge McLaughlin informed Sadanaga his case would be investigated by the grand jury.

Bond was set at \$1,000.

\* \* \*

In the course of the hearing, Sadanaga, speaking through Saburo Chiwa, interpreter, said that "the reasons for his failing to appear were already known." He said also that on July 24 he had "prepared a statement."

\* \* \*

Contents of the statement were not disclosed at the hearing, as the evidence was confined to the question of whether the government has sufficient evidence against Sadanaga to hold him for the grand jury.

Questioned unofficially later, Sadanaga said that he subscribed to the views of Masao Akiyama, another dual citizen who recently avowed his loyalty to Japan.

Respected, and well turned

Turn to Page 6, Column 5



Sadanaga

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# MARINES ARE BEING

# LATE NEWS

Continued from Page 1

Masaru Baba, explaining that the action was taken because their records are clear and contain nothing indicating they might be dangerous to security.

Mrs. Shiramizu, who is the widow of a Japanese-American soldier killed in Italy, and Baba, who served with the U. S. army, had filed suit in federal court enjoining the commanding general of the western defense command from preventing their return to exclusion areas.

Mr. Carr asked dismissal of the suits.

## Reds Within 120 Miles of Ploesti Oil Center

LONDON, Aug. 24. (AP)—Russian forces have captured Chisinau, an important industrial center, 33 miles southeast of Ploesti in Rumania, Marshal Stalin announced in two orders.

Bacau, 53 miles southeast of Ploesti, was also captured.

The capture of these cities is a major blow to the German government.

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# Not Loyal To the U. S.

Continued from Page 1

out in tailored American clothes, Sadanaga spoke English which was difficult to understand, and had apparent difficulty understanding English.

Translated from "pidgin," the gist of Sadanaga's replies to questions follow:

# # #

"I don't know Akiyama personally, I know about him. I think he is right. I believe as he does. I tell what I believe in July. I am loyal to Japan. I would fight in the Japanese army for Japan."

"I was born in Honolulu. When I was 1 year old I go to Japan with my parents. I came back to Honolulu in 1939 when I was 17 years old. I am a carpenter by trade."

Sadanaga added that his parents are in Japan and that he wished to return there were it possible. He said he is a dual citizen.

At present, he said, he is not working; that he stopped work after writing the letter to his draft board stating his views.

At that time, he said, he was working for the USED on Sand and.

His first job upon returning to Hawaii in 1939 was with an electric equipment firm on Nuuanu Ave. After he said he worked as a carpenter for contracting firms.

# # #

Considering the amount of money to be fixed in the case, Judge McLaughlin commented that the case seemed to be similar to that of Akiyama.

# # #

Akiyama recently was sentenced to serve a year and a day for failure to appear for preinduction physical examination.

Sadanaga said today he did not appear for his physical examination. He did not, however, disclose whether he would seek to renounce his loyalty to the United States as Akiyama has expressed a desire to do.

Sadanaga was released on a \$1,000 cash bond which was deposited with the federal court clerk by Mrs. Yukino Townsend, professional bondsman.

He lives in a former Japanese teahouse at Alewa heights, which has been converted into a rooming house.

The case was presented at the preliminary hearing by G. D. Crozier, U. S. attorney.

Mrs. Frances Crystal, chief clerk of the U. S. selective service, testified from records showing that Sadanaga failed to appear for induction on August 15.

The federal grand jury is scheduled to meet in September.

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# 100th Infantry Given Praise By Farrington

(By Radiophone)

PAHALA, Hawaii, Aug. 28.—Delegate Joseph R. Farrington told an audience in the Pahala theater Sunday that the 100th infantry has achieved a record which has attracted widespread attention and has raised confidence in our training and our way of thinking.

"Those men are winning the confidence of men whose friendship is of enormous value," the delegate said.

Mr. Farrington and his party visited Pahala and Naalehu en route to Kona Sunday.

At Naalehu they were the luncheon guests of James Beatty, manager of the Hutchinson Sugar Plantation Co.

In Kona, a community luau was given in their honor under the direction of Supervisor and Mrs. William Thompson.

In his talk at the luau, Mr. Farrington paid high tribute to the county chairman, Samuel M. Spencer, who, he said, "exemplifies the fine dignity, tradition and spirit of old Hawaii."

The delegate reiterated the necessity for keeping alive the Hawaiian spirit that has made Hawaii one people.

"I think it is our great obligation to the men who are fighting the war for us to preserve that right," he said. "I think that if we assert the leadership that we have in the past that spirit will survive."

William H. Engle, chairman of the GOP territorial central committee, called upon the Kona audience to support the delegate, Chairman Spencer and the other candidates on the Republican ticket.

He urged that all eligible voters register and called for strengthening of the Republican precinct clubs.

Mrs. Esther K. Richardson said she had no doubt that the people in Kona "will back our delegate, for he has done wonders for the territory."

Chairman Spencer also added his support of the delegate in a brief speech.

A. M. Cabrinha, chairman of the Big Island group of the Republican territorial central committee, was toastmaster at the Kona luau and John Kalua Jr. was chairman of the meeting at Pahala.

The delegate and his party are motoring to Kohala today and will return to Hilo this afternoon by way of Honokaa.

## TURN DON'T WANTS INTO QUICK CASH!

You can buy more War Bonds that way

Anything usable that you have around the house can be turned into quick cash through a little, low-cost For Sale ad in The Star-Bulletin. For instance, Mrs. Anna Henley, 1504 Pukele St., sold her Victrola in a hurry when she ran the little ad below:

ELECTRIC VICTROLA FOR SALE  
Phone 75086

Read the Want Ads for Profit;  
Use them for Results!

## Star-Bulletin Want Ads

Phone 4911

# Editor At Large

## JAPANESE IN CALIFORNIA

A dispatch from Los Angeles Friday said that two Americans of Japanese ancestry have been OK'd by the military authorities to return to the Pacific coast for residence.

The two are Mrs. Shizuko Shiramizu, widow of a Japanese-American soldier killed in Italy, and Masaru Baba, who served with the U. S. army and has been honorably discharged.

The U. P. dispatch referred to this decision by the western defense command of the army as being "precedent setting." That indicates that it is the first time such an order of admittance to the Pacific coast "exclusion zone" has been issued by the military authorities.

# # #  
But as a matter of fact Japanese Americans have already come into the zone, and done so without causing any racial "incidents."

# # #  
A few days before I left San Francisco for Hawaii recently, I met at San Francisco an upstate newspaper publisher. He was much interested in the story of how we in Hawaii get along with our Japanese-American citizens and our aliens of Japanese blood.

This man is from a section where anti-Japanese agitation has been vigorous and at times bitter. He himself is liberal minded.

He told me that he had, within the past few days while on a tour, personally seen a number of Japanese in various sections of the state. Some, he said, were working in his own vicinity.

"And," he added, "our farmers are glad to have them back. They're good workers and they are orderly and law-abiding."

# # #  
In Los Angeles several persons told me that the anti-Japanese sentiment in southern California is abating—slowly but noticeably.

Many southern Californians, they say, feel that the wholesale deportation of the Japanese to states further east was a mistake in policy and was badly handled in practice.

A man from Oregon told me, at one of the political conventions, that if the "Japanese question" could be kept out of Pacific coast politics, it could be adjusted harmoniously and with essential justice done.

On the whole, I should say, the peak of anti-Japanese feeling on the Pacific coast has been reached and passed.

A good many people are beginning to sense that the deportation of the Japanese to camps outside the exclusion zone was no permanent solution.

# # #  
Two major factors contribute to this growing belief. One is the fact that in Hawaii, with a very much larger proportionate Japanese population, there has been no sabotage and no internal disorders caused by the Japanese. The other is the excellent record which young Americans of Japanese blood have made and are making in actual combat. The story of the 100th infantry battalion, later the 442nd infantry regiment, in Italy, is getting to be pretty well known on the mainland.

# # #  
Nevertheless, there is still strong, widespread anti-Japanese feeling along the Pacific coast, and the future of the tens of thousands of dispossessed Japanese is still uncertain.

Many of them, it is hoped, will settle in other sections and thus relieve the Pacific coast of a large portion of its residents of Nipponese blood.—R. H. A.

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# Service Committees Oppose The Renewal of Japanese Schools

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Editor The Star-Bulletin: At the conference of the morale and emergency service committees of the territory of Hawaii, which was held in Wailuku, Maui, July 21-23, 1944, a resolution opposing the reestablishment of the language schools was adopted. The delegates also advocated the teaching of foreign languages in the public schools and the immediate dissolution of all remaining Japanese language school properties and assets.

We are inclosing a copy of the resolution.

Very sincerely yours,  
MITSUYUKI KIDO,  
Executive Secretary, Territorial  
Emergency Service Committees.

The resolution follows:  
"Whereas, the Japanese language schools have been a source of misunderstanding and suspicion on the part of a great many people in Hawaii, and

"Whereas, the attendance at a language school in addition to the regular public school is a physical strain on a child as well as a financial burden on his family, and

"Whereas, the existence of a great number of foreign language schools in an American community is an anomalous situation which retards

the complete assimilation of our various racial groups into a unified city needs,

"Whereas, it is the function of our publicly supported schools to establish courses to meet community needs.

"Be it resolved, that we, the members of the morale and emergency service committees of the territory of Hawaii at conference assembled, that

"1. We oppose the reestablishment of Japanese language schools in the territory of Hawaii;

"2. We advocate the teaching of all foreign languages in our public schools;

"3. We advocate the establishment of an adequate adult education program under the auspices of the department of public instruction which will provide opportunities for the learning of English, American history, customs and institutions of our country;

"4. We advocate the immediate dissolution of all remaining Japanese language school properties and assets, and

"Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the governor of the territory of Hawaii and the department of public instruction."

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## French Patriot Helps Yanks In Nazi Cleanup

By LARRY NEWMAN  
International News Service  
Staff Correspondent

WITH THE U. S. SEVENTH ARMY, ON THE RIVIERA, Aug. 28.—Near a little town on the road to Toulon, American tanks and infantry were preparing today to move down an open road which was believed clear of the Germans.

Just as the column began to move, 17 year old Marius Mauret (French patriot) sped up to Frank L. Williams, of Eden, C., and said 100 Nazis had a trap in several houses around less than 200 yards

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## Wall Street Breaks Tradition By Hiring Women

By BETTY TEVIS  
North American Newspaper

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—The era when, work heard of riveting, a man's domain—men and women and telephone for a woman with a rare es possible. You ton and Harv and broker advisers, spe

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# Farrington Praises Hawaiian Mothers, Fathers At Keaukaha

(Special Star-Bulletin Correspondence)

HILO, Hawaii, Aug. 28.—Delegate Joseph R. Farrington paid high tribute to the Hawaiian mothers and fathers of Keaukaha when he spoke in Kawanakoa hall Friday at the conclusion of a program by children who had taken part in the summer school there.

The delegate's talk and a talk by Mrs. Phoebe Heen Amoy, member of the Hawaiian Homes commission, climaxed a morning of songs and hulas reminiscent of early Hawaii.

Delegate Farrington said he was deeply and favorably impressed by the children who, he said, are keeping alive the traditions and the culture of Hawaii.

And he lauded their parents for rearing such splendid young people to carry on the spirit which has made Hawaii outstanding as a place where people of many lands can live in peace and harmony "in sharp contrast to the discord which prevails in many other places."

The mainland, Delegate Farrington said, is intensely interested in Hawaii. He remarked that the Hawaiian entertainers at the Hotel Lexington in New York are breaking all records, and that when he and Mrs. Farrington entertained congressmen by presenting a part of the Lani McIntire troupe, the occasion was a distinct success.

He said also that Harold L. Ickes, secretary of the interior, has

displayed a great interest in the Hawaiian people and their problems and in recent weeks has had talks with Senator Alice Kamokila Campbell of Molokai and Senator William H. Heen of Honolulu and Mrs. Thelma Akana of Honolulu.

The delegate praised the record Hawaiian fighting men are making on the battle fronts, citing especially David Akui, who was the first American soldier to capture an Axis prisoner in World war II, and the sons of J. Pia Cockett, Maui county treasurer, one of whom has been decorated for valor in the Italian theater.

The audience, which packed the Hawaiian Homes commission hall to overflowing, listened with intense attention as the delegate spoke of his deep feeling of aloha for the Hawaiian people and urged them to carry on in the spirit of Hawaii.

Mrs. Amoy spoke briefly in appreciation of the work being done in Keaukaha.

The program included songs and hulas by boys' and girls' groups. Perhaps the high spot of the entertainment was the Manuela Boy number presented by a group of the older boys.

Displayed in the rear of the hall were toys, lauhala articles and other examples of the handiwork of the children of the summer school, which ended its session at noon Friday.

**Col. Moore  
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**Many Agencies  
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## A Thought for Today

There is a day of sunny rest  
For every dark and troubled night:  
And grief may bide an evening guest,  
But joy shall come with early light.  
—William Cullen Bryant.

## NO PLACE FOR THEM HERE

A group of young Americans of Japanese ancestry, has issued a statement opposing the reestablishment of the Japanese language schools.

The group was made up of members of the "emergency service committees" of the territory. These committees, American citizens of Japanese parentage, were formed shortly after outbreak of war and have rendered excellent service.

The emergency service committees recognize the disadvantage and the danger to a united citizenship of a resumption of Japanese language schools.

\* \* \*

Particularly the committees say this:

"We advocate the immediate dissolution of all remaining Japanese language school properties and assets."

Many of these school properties have been dissolved, some by gift to worthy causes, some by sale. It is certainly a matter for public attention that others have not been dissolved and the assets distributed. And it is time for steps to see that they are dissolved, so there will be no nucleus from which to attempt a rehabilitation after the war.

\* \* \*

Before the war, in addition to the Japanese consulate and its widespread organization (later exposed as engaged in espionage) there were four agencies of Japanese nationalist influence in Hawaii: The Japanese language schools, the Shinto "religion" and its apostles and proselytizers, the Japanese language newspapers and the Japanese "social clubs."

All were thinly disguised "transmission belts" for Japan's characteristic propaganda.

None of these has any logical place in post-war Hawaii. Most have disappeared or will quickly disappear unless artificial stimulus, based on the motive of catering to Japanistic interests and influences, is used to sustain them.

None of them has any logical place in the Hawaii of the future.

## LABOR'S 'NO-STRIKE' PLEDGE

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## DSC Is Awarded Posthumously To Pvt. Yamanaga

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. (U.P.)—The war department has announced the posthumous award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Private First Class Thomas I. Yamanaga, whose widow, Mrs. Hilda Yamanaga, lives at 1572 Kalakaua Ave., Honolulu.

The citation reads:

"The company in which he was a gunner was pinned down by heavy machine gun fire from the front in October in Italy. On his own initiative he worked his way forward in full view of the enemy to a position where he could engage an enemy gun with his automatic rifle.

"He immediately delivered such effective fire that the enemy gun was silenced, whereupon his company was no longer pinned down and successfully continued the attack.

"He was mortally wounded in rendering this outstanding service to his fellow soldiers."

Private Yamanaga, killed in action October 21, 1943, was 29. A former Star-Bulletin carrier, he was graduated from McKinley high school and was employed by Castle & Cooke. In addition to the widow he is survived by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nisuke Yamanaga of 1572 Kalakaua Ave., and by three brothers and two sisters.

## Veterans May Get Aid From Advisory Group

Offices of the veterans' advisory group are opening today in the area. It was announced today by L. Castle, chairman of the group, that the directors of the organization

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## Tokyo Cabinet And Pet

SAN FRANCISCO—A Tokyo radio broadcast in San Francisco said Marshal Henry Laval met with the cabinet last week in France and in confidence of a

A Tokyo conference of the cabinet Mitani, Japan's foreign minister, said France was preparing to say: "The German collapse has gone no change. Unable to perform their duties of war, we are still the victors of Paris. Confusion and fear among the people. They will stand the point."

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Pvt. Yamanaga

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## Akiyama Gets Year and Day In Oahu Prison

During a three minute court session today, Masao Akiyama, 27, American citizen of Japanese ancestry, was sentenced by Federal Judge Delbert E. Metzger to serve a year and a day in Oahu prison for failure to comply with draft regulations.

Judge Metzger was informed by Jerome O. Hughes, assistant U. S. attorney, that his office has not yet heard from the department of justice in Washington concerning forms to be used by Akiyama in renouncing his citizenship.

At a recent hearing Akiyama informed Judge Metzger he desired to be loyal to Japan and wanted to renounce his U. S. citizenship. This may still be accomplished by him, but will be delayed until necessary papers arrive, and some official is designated by the U. S. attorney general to accept the renunciation.

"I had hoped we would be able to give this defendant an opportunity to renounce his citizenship, as he said he would prefer to do," Judge Metzger said before pronouncing sentence.

"I don't feel disposed to wait any longer in the matter and will deal with you on the basis of being a citizen of the United States who failed and refused to comply with the lawful order of the selective service board.

"It is the judgment and sentence of the court that you be confined in Oahu prison or such prison as the attorney general of the United States may designate, for the term of one year and a day."

Akiyama was not questioned today, nor did he volunteer any statement. He was taken into custody by Otto F. Heine, U. S. marshal, and sent to Oahu prison.

Akiyama pleaded guilty July 7 to a charge of failing to submit himself to a physical examination as ordered by his selective service board on April 15.

Thomas J. Flynn, federal bureau of investigation agent produced in court at the time a letter written by Akiyama to his draft board in which he refused to report for the examination saying that he was a dual citizen and loyal to Japan.

He said he did not "consider as just" the reasons the United States has given for its war against Japan.

Akiyama was born in Hawaii but went to Japan when he was 6 and stayed until he was 16 or 17 years old. His family is now in Japan.



Akiyama

## Father Anthony Dies Here

Father Anthony J. Silva, retired pastor of Our Mount chapel, Kalihi, died at 1:05 a. m. today in a hospital after an illness of several months.

Father Anthony and his wife, Gertrude Appelman were celebrating their silver wedding anniversary. Since Father Anthony had been in a hospital, special services had been granted by James J. Sweeney, bishop of Honolulu, to have a mass in the chapel.

The celebration was held.

Requiem masses were held Wednesday at 10 a. m. at Our Mount church with Father Franck officiating, assisted by Father Leo Taeyens and Leo Taeyens in Diamond Head.

The body was buried Tuesday afternoon at Silva's mortuary arrangements.

Father Anthony was born 21 years ago at Our Mount chapel in Keaau, Hawaii. He was educated in Holland, being ordained August 10, 1919, and coming from a college in Groningen.

After acting as pastor in Aiea, Oahu, he was transferred to Our Mount chapel in November and died in March.

## Obituaries

### KAMA

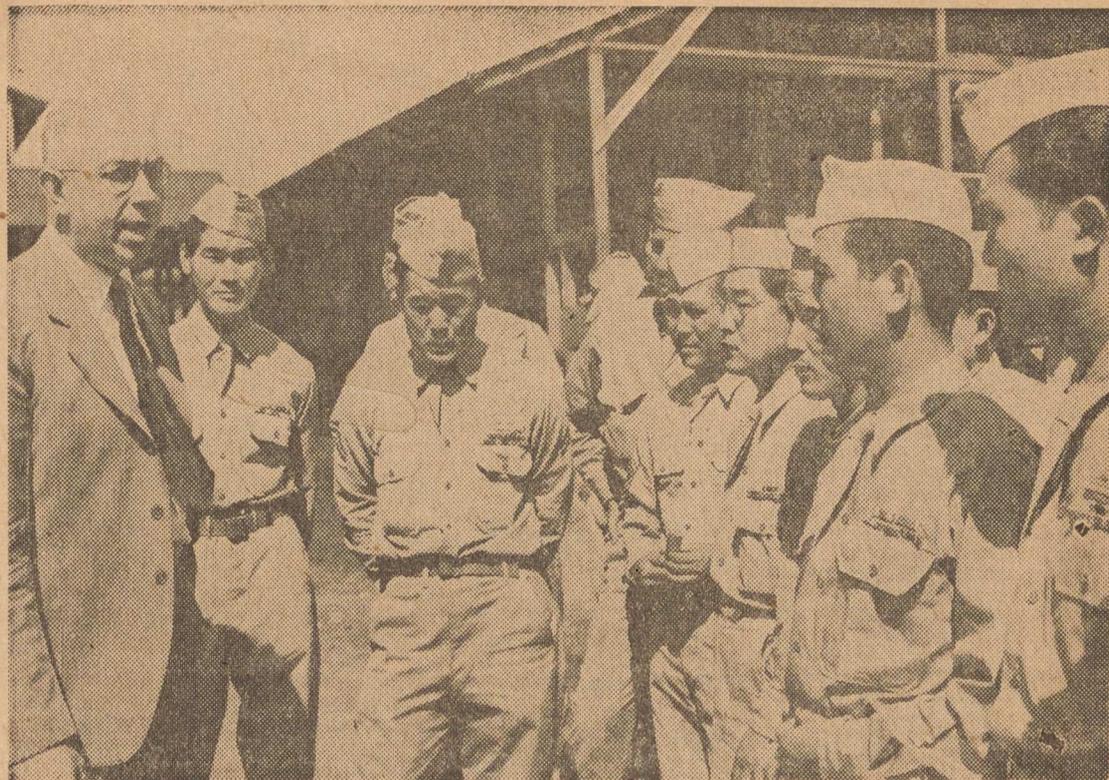
Services for the late Kama were held today in the chapel of Our Mount, Waialua, for 40, of Puuhou, Waialua, Tuesday.

The present residence of Kama, in Hakui, in the mountains, were to be sold.

Born as a natural citizen of the United States, he lived in Pailolo, Hawaii, with his wife, Juliet, half sister of John Kama, hana.

Graveside services were held at 10:20 a. m. today at the cemetery.

## OPA Asks Car Owners To Give Repair Shops Specific Instructions



LT. COL. FARRANT L. TURNER, USA retired, former commander of the 100th infantry battalion in Italy, is shown, left, in the picture at the top talking to men just back in Hawaii on furlough after 18 months in Italy. The men are, left to right, Private First Class Richard M. Yamada, Oahu; Corporal Tazuto Kobayashi, Kauai; First Sergeant Francis M. Nakamura, Oahu; Corporal Roger A. Kawasaki, with glasses, Hawaii; Sergeant Masanobu Mukai, Kauai; Private Richard Fujita, Oahu, and Private First Class Masaji Usui, Hawaii. At the bottom is Private Richard Iriguchi of Maui, who was wounded three times during his 18 months of fighting in Italy with the 100th. Now he is home on furlough at Wailuku, Maui.—Army Signal Corps photo.

## 54 Hawaii Soldiers Are Happy Over Return From Bloody Italian Fighting

By ROY CUMMINGS  
Star-Bulletin War Correspondent  
(First of Two Parts)

CENTRAL PACIFIC AREA, Sept. 1.—Half a hundred members of Hawaii's famed 100th infantry battalion were emotionally torn at the camp where they met news correspondents recently.

They were happy to be home at last after many hard months in Italy. But they were also a little downcast at the prospect of being so near and yet so far from their families and friends.

They were still being "processed" and until the procedure was completed they might as well have been in Europe.

By now, perhaps, they have been thoroughly "processed" and are joyfully greeting mothers and fathers, wives, sweethearts, brothers and sisters.

Perhaps they are almost talked out from telling and re-telling their experiences, their narrow escapes, and from re-enacting for popeyed little brothers the scene in which they knocked out a German tank or shot a German sniper.

Just returned from Italy where they were in action for almost 11 months, the 54 men of the One Puka Puka outfit are home for furlough. Afterwards they are to be re-assigned for limited service, depending upon the limits of their physical ability.

Many of these men are recovering from one or more wounds received in action. Some of them, like thousands of other American boys who fought in this war, will never be quite as active as they were before war left its mark upon them.

Of the entire group only two or three do not wear the Purple Heart. One has the Purple Heart with two oak leaf clusters, one has the Purple Heart and a cluster, another has a Silver Star for gallantry in action, still another has the Soldier's Medal.

First Sergeant Francis M. Nakamura, 40, of 1141 16th Ave., Honolulu, is the senior non-com of the group. He has been in the army for almost four years. Before that he worked for many years in the quartermasters corps.

Sergeant Nakamura said that all of the men were entitled to wear the silver wreathed blue badge of the expert combat infantryman.

He revealed that the men of the 100th have a new talent, the ability to speak Italian. "Most of the boys speak a little, 'poco poco' as they say in Italy. We all found the Italians very friendly and nice people."

Private Richard M. Iriguchi, 25, the son of Mrs. Kikuno Iriguchi of Wailuku, Maui, is the lad who holds the Purple Heart with two clusters.

A rather tall, pleasant looking boy, Private Iriguchi wore the insignia of the 34th Division to which the 100th was attached. He said that he was wounded the first time near Alife when his company was trying to disable a German tank. Machine-gun bullets ripped his right shoulder and he spent two months in the hospital.

Not long afterwards, Private Iriguchi was injured again. This time at San Michelle near Cassino. An artillery shell landed near his position, crushing an outcropping of stone. Particles peppered his face. Some of them are still under the skin of his eyelid and cheeks.

"I didn't even know I had been hurt," Private Iriguchi said. "I felt something on my forehead, like sweat. When I wiped my head I saw that my hand was covered with blood."

Private Iriguchi spent 10 days in the hospital that time. Then in January of this year he had his closest call when the 100th made their first attack on Cassino.

"I was out on scout patrol at night and stepped on a German mine. There was an awful explosion, and I thought I was dead. I was hit in both feet and legs. They didn't find me until the next night."

Those wounds kept Private Iriguchi in the hospital for four months, until he was evacuated for furlough home.

Private Iriguchi's family is still represented in Italy, however, two brothers, Jack and Ted are still fighting the enemy there.

(To be concluded Saturday)

### SPREADS U. S. CULTURE

WEST PLAINS, Mo. (U.P.)—A Missouri soldier, home on furlough after a year in active service, grinningly admitted to having helped spread American culture in the South Pacific. Corporal William H. Castnear said that teaching the native children of South Pacific islands to sing Pistol Packin' Mama and Mairzy Doats helped the men of the U. S. army signal corps to forget their homesickness.

### BLOOMERS PUT CLOCK BACK

CAMERON, Mo. (U.P.)—The Cameron News-Observer said here recently that "a yearning for days gone by comes as we reminisce as we reach the word 'bloomers' on the current laundry lists."

## KGU

11 A. M. UNTIL CLOSING  
11:00—Concert Hall; 11:30—Harmonies; 11:45—Morton Downey, Blue; 12:00—Ma Perkins; 12:15—New; 12:25—Producers Market Report; 12:30—Life Can Be Beautiful; 12:45—Mason.  
1:00—Songs of Good Cheer; Women in the News; 1:30—Banquet.  
2:00—Good Neighbor Program Name You Will Remember; 2:15—Money Isle; 2:45—Classics; 3:00—National Barn Dance; 3:30—Sailing with the Navy; 4:00—The Old Corral; 4:15—Bands; 4:30—News; 4:35—Program.  
5:00—Show Parade.  
5:15—Sports Review; Shop; 5:45—Coffee Tunes; 6:00—Ransome Sherman—Gems of Melody.  
7:00—News; 7:15—C; Famous Artists; 7:45—Air.  
8:00—The Pipers; 8:15—Manhunt.  
8:45—Great Monday; AFRS; 9:30—Songs; 9:45—William Winter; 10:00—Great Music; What the Comment; News; 10:35—Black; 11:00—Dance Music.

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6:15—GI Jive, Parade; 6:45—T; 7:00—News; Allen Roth; 7:15—Songs of Rangers.  
8:00—Bob; Victory V Parade; 9:00—Sam; Billy's H; News.  
10:00—R; Comes the Yank Swin; 11:15—H; Interlude; Downb; 12:15—; 12:30—M; —Play; 1:00—ertain; Light; 2:00—; 3:00—; Sc



## Enlisted Man Invents Devices To Keep Planes Repaired

By NORTH AMERICAN NEWSPAPER ALLIANCE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.— Ingenious and original ideas of enlisted men in devising new ways of repairing airplanes, improvising parts and inventing time-saving gadgets have been of tremendous aid in keeping the United States army 12th and 15th air force planes in the air meeting combat schedules, the war department disclosed.

One such inventor is Staff Sergeant Eugene B. Dalton of Lombard, Ill., who got the assignment of devising some proper tools to respace electrodes on spark plugs. It had been found that 300 to 350 spark plugs were being lost daily because electrodes were being spaced too closely, leaving the plugs unserviceable.

Sergeant Dalton invented a set of reset tools and used them to recondition two sets of 36 spark plugs.

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# Japanese-American Casualties Revealed

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23. (U.P.)—  
The war relocation authority reported last night that 20 Japanese-American soldiers have been killed in action and 68 wounded in France during the last 10 days.

The WRA said the casualties, added to those in Italy and the south Pacific, bring the known total of nisei killed in this period to 69. The number of wounded reached 187, while six are missing.

Star Bulletin

11/23/44

*Honolulu Star-Bulletin, F*

## **School Head Rejects Protests Against American Japanese**

PASADENA, Cal., Sept. 29. (U.P.)—Dr. John A. Sexon, superintendent of Pasadena public schools, today said that protests against the attendance of Esther Takei, American-born Japanese, at Pasadena junior college were "un-American."

Replying to complaints filed with the board of education, he said the protests were "not in conformity with our American way or in accord with the dictates of reasonableness and sound judgment."

*Honolulu Star Bulletin*

## California Senator Suggests Scattering Of States Japanese

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29. (U.P.) — Senator Sheridan Downey (D.-Cal.), proposing a national postwar "share the Japs" program today suggested the expulsion of disloyal Japanese and a voluntary distribution of the remainder among the states.

Some 125,000 Japanese . . . most of them American citizens . . . were concentrated on the west coast before the war, the senator said. Most of them now are in government relocation centers.

"It is my hope," he said, "that some mutually agreeable basis can be found, one that would be fair and acceptable to Japs who are citizens, for dispersing them throughout the country. A few hundred or a few thousand in New York would not hurt, or a few thousand in New England or in Illinois or Ohio or somewhere else. Then there would not be any problem."

Honolulu Star  
Bulletin

## Myer Blasts At Race Baiting Extremists

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 3. (AP)—The temper of public opinion toward Japanese Americans has changed "rapidly and unmistakably" during recent months, chiefly because of the "magnificent combat record of Japanese American boys in the uniform of the U. S. army," Director Dillon S. Myer of the war relocation authority asserted Monday.

Mr. Myer castigated "race baiting extremists" in addressing a ministers' inter-faith meeting, sponsored by the Pacific Coast Committee on American principles and fair play.

Many citizens, he said, are determined that the problem shall be settled through processes of reason and in a Christian spirit, with "the same just and democratic treatment that should be accorded to all minorities."

"If bigots had reasoning processes one could easily prove to them that their proposals to exclude the evacuees from the west coast permanently are not really based on suspicions of disloyalty but solely on racial prejudices. You could start by asking whether the Japanese Americans fighting in Italy or the Pacific are disloyal, and whether the families of these boys, including families who have received 'killed in action' telegrams, are disloyal."

"It would be a cold-blooded bigot indeed who would dare to make such a charge. And if they are not disloyal, as you and I certainly know they are not, then these service men and their families should have the right to return to the west

# NEWS of Hawaii

## Boys In SERVICE

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Capt. Mitsuyoshi Fukuda, of the 100th infantry battalion, is spending a month's furlough with his wife, the former Toshiko Okazaki, and their five months old son, David, in Milwaukee.

The Milwaukee Journal of September 10 carried a three column cut of the Fukudas and an article about Capt. Fukuda, who was described as grinning with pride as he told of the heroic deeds of "his boys."

# # #

The captain tried to laugh away his Silver Star and many campaign ribbons, saying "My boys don't like publicity seekers." But his pretty wife brought out his official citation.

"Capt. Fukuda's brilliant success in the face of grave danger contributed materially to the complete rout of an entire enemy battalion."

# # #

Mrs. Fukuda moved to Milwaukee when her husband was sent to Camp McCoy, and plans to stay there for the duration. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Okazaki, 2333 Fern St., Honolulu.

Capt. Fukuda is the son of Mrs. Matsu Fukuda of 1960-B S. King St.

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### SAYS WIFE BIT HIM

HAMMOND, Ind. (U.P.) — Claude Cross, in a suit for divorce, claimed that his wife prowled the streets at night "like a lost kitten." She came home one morning at 8:30, he said, and bit him on the left arm.

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# Japanese-American Filtration Back To Coast Permitted

*Honolulu Star Bulletin*

SEATTLE, Sept. 23. (AP)—The filtration of Japanese-Americans, forbidden in the coast defense area since 1942, back to the Pacific coast under an army approved program for "screened" individuals was disclosed here today by the Rev. U. G. Murphy, chairman of the service council.

The Rev. Murphy described the plan as the army's "infiltration" program to "ease the Japanese-Americans back to the Pacific coast to test community sentiment."

The system is likewise being worked in Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles, the Rev. Murphy said, and added that one Japanese-American girl had been allowed to return to high school at Pasadena.

# Hawaii Soldiers Win Respect By Excellent Conduct

*Sept. 20  
1944*

*Honolulu Star Bulletin*

(Extracts from a statement by Chaplain Masao Yamada to the Crusaders, American soldiers of Japanese ancestry.)

"In Europe, the opportunities for youth are very limited, whereas in America there is room for bettering one's status. We Niseis can never be too grateful for our citizenship in the U. S. A. It took this bloody war to become more appreciative of our own America.

"This war has brought all elements of the Nisei together. I am glad that we speak of the combat team as 'our' team. Great sufferings or joys unite human hearts. Our Hawaii boys will actually welcome and aid any mainland boys to resettle in Hawaii. I believe many mainlanders are moving into Hawaii after the war.

"This war has given us the opportunity to be respected by the other American G.I.'s. Often, while in Shelby, I was not quite sure of a segregated unit. It was un-American in the highest sense. But we can see that human minds are limited and only by actually forcing the argument by deeds can the others be convinced. The 100th by being a segregated unit brought back the bacon. By being a minority in a division, a few would be noticed. In fact, discrimination will continue. DSC awards will be almost nil.

"Because of a special unit, the results were easy to grade and hence the graphic approval of Nisei loyalty. Our 442 already won fame by showing a marked degree of courage and skill. Contrasting our 442 with some others, we can be proud of the fights we went through. We are publicly acclaimed because of our segregated status. Don't be fooled by arguments against an all-Nisei outfit. Its practicability is the soundest step ever taken!"

# Army Captain Pays Tribute To The Hawaii Japanese-American Troops

*Amsterville Fair Bulletin Aug 30, 1944*  
(From the Springfield Register  
News, Springfield, Ill.)

Capt. Robert J. McKelvy, commander of company D of the Hawaiian-American 100th infantry battalion, and husband of Mrs. Evelyn McKelvy, 824 Lorraine Ave., has high regard for the Hawaiian-American troops of Japanese ancestry, which compose the battalion.

"I doubt if any group in the history of our country have ever fought so hard to prove their loyalty. This is the fightingest bunch of soldiers in the U. S. army and a group of which to be proud," he writes to his wife.

\* \* \*

Before the war Capt. McKelvy was stationed in Hawaii. He has been with the Hawaiian-American troops since they arrived from Hawaii at Camp McCoy. From Camp McCoy the troops went to Camp Shelby, thence to maneuvers in Louisiana, and on to North Africa.

\* \* \*

The battalion was recently awarded a war department citation for "outstanding performance of duty in action on June 26 and 27, in the

vicinity of Belvedere and Sassetta, Italy."

Capt. McKelvy said that in 10 months of almost constant fighting, the Germans have been able to capture only two soldiers of the battalion. Members of the battalion, on the other hand, have taken hundreds of enemy prisoners, killed hundreds more and destroyed vast quantities of material.

\* \* \*

No cases of desertion or AWOL have been reported, except two cases of reverse AWOL when the soldiers left the hospital and hitch-hiked back to their respective companies on the battle lines before their wounds were healed.

\* \* \*

All members of the battalion volunteered for service, and in giving their record, Capt. McKelvy states that more than 1,000 have received the Purple Heart, 44 have been awarded Silver Stars; 31, Bronze Stars; 9, Distinguished Service Crosses, and 3, Legion of Merit Medals. In addition, 15 enlisted men have received battlefield commissions.

# Reopening of Japanese Schools Opposed By Japanese Americans

Honolulu Star Bulletin

Aug. 11, 1944

Opposition to the reestablishment of Japanese language schools in the territory is expressed in a resolution adopted by the second inter-island conference of Japanese American delegations from morale and emergency service committees.

The conference, held at Kahului, Maui, July 21-23, brought together 37 Americans of Japanese ancestry of the territory—four each from Kauai and Hawaii, nine from Honolulu and 20 from Maui.

In addition, about 30 guests attended, many of whom participated actively in the discussions.

\* \* \*

In the same resolution, the Japanese Americans advocated teaching foreign languages in the public schools and advocated an adequate adult education program by the department of public instruction for the teaching of English, American history, customs and institutions of this country.

\* \* \*

The resolution likewise advocates immediate dissolution of all remaining Japanese language school properties and assets.

Copies of the resolution are being sent to the governor and the department of public instruction.

Problems discussed included assistance to servicemen and their families, including rehabilitation of disabled veterans; language schools, employer-employee relationships which may give rise to race issues, removal of alien influences and practices and the substitution of American influences and practices.

\* \* \*

Participation of the community in war activities and of leading Americans of Japanese ancestry in community activities, development of better personal relationships with people of other races and evaluation and future planning of the committees' work.

\* \* \*

The conference voted to assist the governor's steering committee on rehabilitation, to study the problem of setting up, in cooperation with other community agencies, a practical and "living" war memorial; to indorse the plan to enable island

youth to receive part of their teacher training experience on the mainland.

To encourage moves by government and private agencies to promote inter-racial contacts and the American way of life, and to request Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., commanding army forces in the central Pacific area, to do everything in his power to make possible recruiting of WACs in the territory.

Guest speakers included Leslie Deacon, president, Honolulu council of social agencies; Hung Wai Ching of Honolulu and Capt. Jack Mizuha of the 100th infantry battalion.

\* \* \*

The Maui committee sponsored a public meeting at the Baldwin high school on July 23. Speakers were Col. Farrant L. Turner, former commander of the 100th infantry battalion, and Capt. Mizuha. About 1,500 relatives and friends of Hawaii soldiers in Italy attended.

Dr. Homer Izumi of Maui was general chairman of the conference, Mitsuyuki Kido of Honolulu, discussion leader, and Shigeo Yoshida of Honolulu and Rikio Omori of Maui, secretaries.

## Japan's Arrogant Military Power Must Be Crushed, Says Farrington

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13. (INS)—"The Pacific war is where we should look for the unexpected."

"The Japanese excel in deceit. They have spent long years making a national policy out of lying," said Delegate Joseph R. Farrington of Hawaii in an interview in San Francisco Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Farrington warned that the standard pattern of thinking must not be followed.

"Americans," he said, "are raised in the tradition of Washington's cherry tree. That's our psychology."

**"The Japanese are just the opposite. We should be careful lest we are deceived again, particularly by peace movements."**

Pointing out that Pearl Harbor is not forgotten, Mr. Farrington flatly stated, "We should be satisfied with nothing less than complete extermination of Japanese military power."

During his two months visit to the islands, Mr. Farrington reviewed extensively all phases of activity there.

He said the people there are most concerned with the task confronting them in the Pacific.

**"We do not want others to feel that what will follow in the Pacific will be a sequel to the European war. We feel that the collapse of Germany is a preliminary to the great finale in the Pacific."**

The delegate expressed the opinion that the movement for admission of Hawaii as a state will take on great momentum.

To all practical purposes, he said, Hawaii has been carrying the responsibilities of a state.

Reviewing developments in the Hawaiian group, Mr. Farrington said the overall picture is that "we are stabilized," and that enormous expansion is expected in the future. He said there still is a lot to be done about such increases in population, particularly on Oahu.

However, he pointed out that the OPA is more successful in Hawaii than in most places in establishing ceiling prices and keeping the cost of living down.

"This is mainly because the OPA has been given a large measure of local autonomy," he said.

Getting back to the war, Mr. Farrington said, "There is still fierce determination to avenge December 7. People want to do that first, then turn to expected future opportunities which did not exist before."

At the same time, he said, the influx from the U. S. is very heavy and that the prospect is that the Caucasians will be the largest single racial group in Hawaii soon, mainly because of the decline in the Japanese birth rate and because there is a great deal of inter-marriage.

"We feel that those of Japanese ancestry made a substantial contribution to Hawaii during the war. This is shown in one place, their response to volunteer service which was very different from that in the United States."

He added that he did not think the Japanese language schools will ever reappear.

"We have effectively exterminated influences which advance Japanese interests," he said.

Returning to the question of statehood, he said it was a logical evolution.

"When Hawaii became a territory it was accomplished under the same pattern applied to Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. As they attained a position to demonstrate their capacity to govern their affairs they were given the responsibilities of statehood.

"This Hawaii also has been doing," Mr. Farrington said.

Tomorrow Mr. Farrington will review past development in Hawaii and the role the islands are destined to play in Pacific affairs in an address before the Chamber of Commerce and Commercial club luncheon in San Francisco before returning to Washington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14. (P)—Hawaii wants no part of the Pacific coast's Japanese exclusion controversy, Delegate Joseph R. Farrington said at a press conference Wednesday.

"Our problem is one of many races," said Mr. Farrington.

"We will continue the Hawaiian

islands' former role of absorbing races. However, the Japanese form a lower percentage of the civil population than since 1900 and it's unlikely that the Japanese language schools ever will reappear."

Mr. Farrington is en route to Washington after two months in the islands. He will address the Chamber of Commerce-Commercial club luncheon today on "Hawaii's place in the Pacific policy."

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 13. (U.P.)—Delegate Joseph R. Farrington of Hawaii told a press conference today that victory in Europe "is only the first half of the game" and warned against its obscuring the enormous task ahead in the Pacific.

Mr. Farrington said he had found conditions in Hawaii well stabilized in all respects.

**He asserted the civil population had cooperated in every way with the war effort and that the government of the islands is gradually reverting to civil control.**

The delegate asserted that residents of Hawaii do not feel that their situation in regard to Japanese-Americans is comparable to that on the Pacific coast because the traditional attitude toward persons of other races is different in Hawaii.

"We recognize perhaps better than other areas the perfidy of the Japanese and their threat to the United States, but we judge individual Japanese-Americans by their citizens and actions rather than by their racial background," Mr. Farrington said.

"Pro-Japanese elements were dealt with aggressively."

He predicted the statehood for Hawaii movement will gain great momentum after the war.

Hawaiian Star, Volume LI, No. 16288  
 Evening Bulletin, Est. 1882, No. 12207



AIRPLANE DELIVERY ON OUTSIDE ISLANDS 7¢ PRICE ON OAHU 5



**JAPANESE-AMERICANS SWAP HATS**—At an undisclosed Italian port, Japanese-American soldiers back from the battle lines of north Italy swap souvenirs with coast guardsmen. The soldiers from Hawaii gave up German SS caps from the battle-front for white sea hats. With the group is the mascot, Scandici, named for the Florence, Italy, suburb where he "joined up" with the soldiers. Left to right, Sergeant Raymond Yokoyama of Honolulu; Coast Guardsman Donald Galt, Keauka, Fla.; Private First Class Tom Fiyise of Honolulu; Coast Guardsman Daniel J. Kaczorowski, of Toledo, O.; Private First Class Young Takahashi of Puunene, Maui, and Coast Guardsman D. V. Hillegas, Washington, D. C.—Official coast guard photo.

## REACTION AGAINST PACIFIC COAST RACE DISCRIMINATION

It is significant that Pacific coast race discrimination is beginning to earn unfavorable comment elsewhere in the country.

Instances of race discrimination are not, of course, confined to the Pacific coast states. There is plenty of it elsewhere, particularly in the south.

On the Pacific coast it has taken the form, for many years, of anti-Japanese movements of various sorts. The younger generations of today may not realize that long before the attack on Pearl Harbor there were widespread efforts in Pacific coast states to drive out Japanese.

\* \* \*

This strong anti-Japanese sentiment, partly due to dislike of the race, partly due to economic competition, partly due to political agitation, reached its peak just after the attack on Pearl Harbor.

In the flaming national indignation that followed that shameful act of international treachery, the long-smouldering animosity toward Japanese in California, Oregon and Washington took the form of demands for their immediate expulsion.

That resulted in the rounding-up of some 135,000 and their removal from the west coast localities to "war relocation camps" further inland, under the federal war relocation authority (WRA).

\* \* \*

For many months they were the targets for national criticism, the sharpest and most implacable feeling against them being in the coast states.

Then, as the war went on, the normal instincts of the American people for fair play slowly have brought about a considerable change.

The change has been particularly apparent in the attitude toward American citizens of Japanese ancestry. We of America—all of immigrant stock except the few American citizens of Indian blood—have the sturdy conviction that the sins of alien fathers are not to be visited on their citizen children for time immemorial.

\* \* \*

The excellent record, the heroic exploits of the 100th infantry battalion and the 442nd infantry battalion (composed of Japanese Americans) in Italy has greatly helped to bring about a kindlier feeling toward the west coast evacuees.

The excellent record of Hawaii's population of Japanese ancestry since the war broke out is another helpful factor.

\* \* \*

Now, when there are incidents of marked race discrimination against Japanese on the west coast, there is apt to be sharp criticism of those incidents by thoughtful Americans elsewhere in the country.

There is one such significant incident now in the news.

An American Legion group in Oregon took action to remove, from its war memorial plaque, the names of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry who came from that region.

This blindly prejudicial action has immediately earned the condemnation not only of Americans elsewhere in the land but of the American Legion itself. It seems likely that unless the Oregon group reverses its stand—which is held to be directly against the rules of the Legion nationally—it may suffer appropriate penalty.

\* \* \*

No less a person than Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, has sharply criticized the attitude of west coast groups or individuals who subject American soldiers of Japanese extraction to what he terms "unworthy discrimination." In so doing, he cited the gallant record of the 100th infantry battalion in Italy.

\* \* \*

The subject is larger than that of discrimination against persons of the Japanese race.

It embraces discrimination, for racial reasons, against persons of any blood or ancestry.

Hitler's appallingly successful reign was built on race hatred and race pride. He and his callous henchmen capitalized on the passions and prejudices of men. Yet this, the most ambitious attempt ever made to establish the total rule of one racial group, has failed.

The lesson is not to be lost on our own country. Its very foundations are those of equality under the law for people of any and every race.

Star-Bulletin 12/18/44

Star Bulletin 12/28/44

# Famed 442nd In Rescue Of Lost Battalion

TEMPLE, Tex., Dec. 28. (AP)—Staff Sergeant Teruo Aratani of Honolulu tells how Japanese-American troops of the famed 442nd regimental combat team went to the aid of the 36th division's lost battalion in France against heavy odds and won.

Sergeant Aratani is in McCloskey general hospital here after being wounded in that battle.

He said that on the road to Belmont, France, "the enemy waited with a battalion of the 36th division as bait for us."

**A battalion of the 141st infantry had been surrounded, without food, supplies, rest or medical care and little ammunition for five days.**

# # #

Sergeant Aratani said his outfit was ordered to move up at once and give the 141st all the aid it could.

They finally met two crack German units.

"The going was tough and slow. We had to move most of the way under a smoke screen, and all our vehicles seemed to be stuck fast in the mud. We fought our way through the German lines for three days before I was wounded. We were only 400 yards away, and I was crawling up to drop a grenade in a German machine-gun nest."

# # #

Sergeant Aratani's unit fought on for two days before the trapped battalion was freed and the Germans fell back.

"We lost many men," he said, "but the Germans were killed by the hundreds. Naturally we would have been proud and happy to have taken part in the rescue of our Yank comrades, but we were more than proud to help relieve the situation for this gallant band of fighting men from the 36th division.

"After all, we had been fighting side by side with those fellows back in Italy. And now I am proud to be in the great state from which most of these fighting men came."

# Supreme Court Rules Japanese Must Now Be Allowed Back On Coast

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. (U.P.)—The supreme court today ruled that the army's removal of Japanese-Americans from the west coast early in 1942 at the start of the war was constitutional at the time it was carried out, but that citizens must be permitted to return to their homes when their loyalty to this country was established.

The court, thus in effect, ordered what the war department announced only yesterday—that loyal citizens of Japanese ancestry would be permitted to return to their former homes after 33 months of enforced absence in relocation centers.

**The tribunal acted on two cases. It upheld the constitutionality of the removal program by a six to three decision. It was unanimous that loyal citizens should be released.**

The court's unanimous ruling was written by Justice William O. Douglas in the case of Mitsuye Endo, 22, Japanese-American woman now in the Topaz, Utah, relocation camp.

Justices Owen J. Roberts and Frank Murphy wrote individual papers concurring with the opinion.

Miss Endo challenged the constitutionality of the federal government's regulations for the detention of Japanese who were evacuated from the Pacific coast in 1942.

## Order Is Revoked

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18. (U.P.)—After nearly 33 months of exclusion at remote inland relocation camps, Americans of Japanese ancestry whose loyalty has been established

conclusively had government permission today to return to their homes on the west coast.

The war department announced last night that Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt, commander of the western defense command, revoked the order barring Japanese-Americans from the area because of the favorable progress of the Pacific war in removing the threat of enemy invasion.

The western defense command said the mass exclusion orders against west coast Japanese would be lifted at midnight on January 2 and all those whose loyalty had been proven would be allowed to return to their homes.

Gen. Pratt said that in place of the mass exclusion orders the army will continue to examine cases suspected of disloyalty on an individual basis.

He said that no large influx of Japanese-Americans to the west coast was anticipated with the lifting of the exclusion order. Instead, he said, a "few at a time" will be brought in after the war relocation authority has arranged for their reception.

# West Coast Folk Aiding Japanese In Employment

*Star-Bulletin 12/2/44*  
Notable work is being done by a California group called Friends of the American Way in developing a friendly attitude on the west coast toward Americans of Japanese ancestry.

The headquarters of this group are at 1360 West Colorado St., Pasadena, Cal. Recently, members of the group and individuals and families in and about Pasadena, but not connected with the group, sent 150 letters to the war department, promising temporary homes, aid in finding employment and friendly treatment when the United States government permits Japanese Americans to return to the west coast.

These letters promised a total of 50 jobs immediately and 125 homes, temporary or permanent, to such Japanese Americans.

This is one result of a "sampling" of sentiment in a California community. The result of the sampling showed that many Californians would be glad to have Americans of Japanese ancestry as employes.

S. F. Chronicle  
1/12/45

# Aid to Nisei Farmers Is Discussed

Japanese-Americans returning to Pacific Coast farms will be facing grave problems—problems of procuring farm equipment, farm loans and labor.

This was the general tenor of discussion at the closing session of the two-day conference of the Pacific Coast Committee on American Principles and Fair Play, held yesterday at the Palace Hotel.

Representatives from the State War Board and California AAA Committee, the California Department of Agriculture, the Farm Security Administration, the Agricultural Extension Service of the University of California and the Federal Land Bank of Berkeley declared their organizations ready to assist without discrimination in these problems; in so far as they have authority to do so.

And Ralph W. Hollenberg, regional director of the Farm Security Administration, said his department can make rural rehabilitation loans to farmers who met certain specifications of eligibility.

However, according to Hollenberg, before a loan can be made to any applicant the county FSA committee, composed of three prominent local farmers, must pass on his eligibility, character and integrity.

In addition, the FSA cannot make loans to enemy aliens or persons not able to obtain United States citizenship.

## LAND BANK AID

The Federal Land Bank, whose capital stock is owned by farmers throughout California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah, and which previous to the evacuation handled some 400 Japanese accounts, will be ready to offer the same treatment to them on their return, Williard Ellis, president, declared, but added that regulations similar to those of the FSA would be observed.

Spokesmen for the Japanese testified about their problems. How were they to get labor and how operate their farms, were their questions. Many families had sons in the services, they said, and the manpower on family operated farms is thus depleted.

Chiefly they were concerned about the feeling toward them of former or future neighbors and about relations with other minority races.

Frank L. Buckner, associate State supervisor of the Emergency Farm Labor Project, said that his organization was considering the returning Japanese as a source of farm labor.

"Since the employer and the Japanese laborer are both free agents, the organization cannot force the former to accept Japanese-American labor or the latter to take work that he does not desire," Buckner said.

"If employers refuse Japanese labor, we shall have to bring in more Mexican nationals," he continued.

He declared California harvests throughout the year 200 commercial crops and produces in all 10 per cent of the dollar farm production in the Nation.

With the evacuation order, California lost a total of 15,000 trained farmers—a State which utilizes 400,000 farm workers at the peak of its season and half that number on seasonal work, he added.

The majority of Japanese at the relocation centers are farmers, their delegates explained, and many of these are reluctant to return to California.

# Japanese Americans From WRA Camps Settling Widely Over States

(From Department of the Interior,  
by OWI)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wider and more even distribution of Japanese American evacuees in relation to total population throughout the United States has developed with relocated families and individuals now reported in 47 out of the 48 States and the District of Columbia, the War Relocation Authority of the department of the interior announces.

Eleven states have absorbed more than 500 relocated persons each. Illinois, with 8,085 evacuees resettled among its 7,897,000 residents, heads the list. Chicago has 6,593 but in proportion to the 4,500,000 residents in its metropolitan area (1940 census), has a lower ratio of relocatees than some smaller cities listed by WRA.

\* \* \*

The number of relocated persons given for each of the next 10 states and the locality with the greatest number in each, follow:

Colorado, 3,352; Denver, 1,516;  
Ohio, 2,599; Cleveland, 1,641;  
Utah, 2,146; Salt Lake City, 878;  
Michigan, 2,121; Detroit, 940;  
Idaho, 1,639; Caldwell, 200; Min-  
nesota, 1,396; Minneapolis, 876;  
New York, 1,289; New York City,  
1,051; Washington, 914; Spokane,  
602; Missouri, 650; St. Louis, 231;  
New Jersey, 555; Bridgeton, 443.

Four states are near the 500 mark. Oregon has 498, Nebraska, 494; Wisconsin, 477 and Montana, 468.

\* \* \*

WRA based its analysis upon a compilation showing the distribution of 29,740 civilian evacuees, two-thirds of them citizens, report-

ing addresses as of November 15 from 47 states. Although no evacuee reported an address in South Carolina, it is known there are Japanese Americans there who were not on the West Coast at the time of exclusion and therefore were not subject to evacuation and the relocation program.

\* \* \*

Departures to restricted sections of Arizona, California, Oregon and Washington are under special permit issued by the Western Defense Command, WRA said.

\* \* \*

The resettlers, some in family groups and some relocated as individuals, are reported living in 267 cities and towns scattered over the country. In addition, isolated cases in the 29,740 total have reported from rural and semi-rural areas too numerous to be included in the WRA compilation.

The 2,146 Americans of Japanese ancestry who left relocation centers to enter the army as volunteers and inductees are not included in the Nov. 15 report, because they are at military camps and installations in various parts of the country, and on fighting fronts in France, Italy, the Pacific and Burma.

## FIGHTING IRISH

The rookie reached the eye examination and was asked if he could read the last line which looked like this: "KLKYSMNK."

"Can you read that?" asked the medico.

"Sure," cracked the inductee. "I knew him well. Played guard for Notre Dame."—Armored News.

Star-Bulletin

Star Bulletin

12/29/44

## Japanese-Americans Encouraged To Leave Evacuation Centers

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29. (AP)—Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes today urged eligible Japanese-Americans who were evacuated from their west coast homes in 1942 to leave evacuation centers as soon as possible.

The army recently rescinded the west coast exclusion order, and the war relocation authority said the eight centers would be closed within a year.

Mr. Ickes' plea, contained in a yearend message of praise to Japanese-American members of the nation's armed forces, said he was "aware that departing from the centers will involve difficult readjustments," but that "it is for their own best interests and for the interests of all Americans of Japanese descent."

He added that evacuees will be "given ample time" to make the move and that the WRA and federal and state welfare agencies will aid families in need of special help.

In his message to the soldiers, Mr. Ickes said the Nisei had "fashioned a magnificent record of service to your country" and "all good Americans are proud of you."

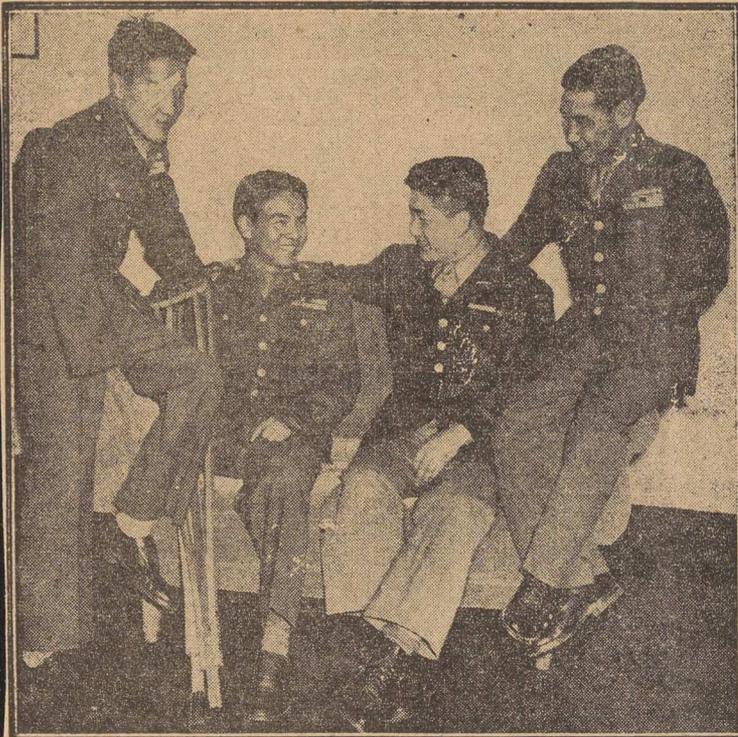
## Some Japanese Return To Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16. (U.P.)—  
The western defense command said today that American citizens of Japanese ancestry are being permitted to return to restricted areas of the Pacific coast "in cases of special merit where the records of the individuals are absolutely clear."

The statement was issued by the army in connection with the impending return of James K. Yamamoto and his family from Ogden, Utah, to their farm at Cupertino, Cal.

*Star Bulletin 11/16/44*

Star Bulletin  
12/6/44



**BACK FROM EUROPEAN BATTLEFIELDS** is this group of Hawaii soldiers, as pictured in a photo recently in the New York Daily News. The News published this title with the photo: "They're Americans—and Proved It: These men are Japanese-American, but there's nothing hyphenated about their patriotism. They all wear the Purple Heart, won at Anzio. Left to right, Corporal Robert Oda, Private Kenneth Otagaki, Capt. Kiyoshi Kuramoto and Private Tamotsu Shimizu at the Astor hotel." Note that Corporal Oda and Private Shimizu have lost arms.

## Returned Hawaii Soldiers Tell How Nazis Put 'Booby Traps' In Bodies

New York, Oct. 31, 1944  
Editor The Star-Bulletin: Lately I read about the valor of Hawaii soldiers of Japanese ancestry in your paper. I came across an article in the N. Y. Daily News which I think would serve a good example and prove a good point. The relatives of those heroes would be proud, too.

If it is possible to publish the enclosed clippings in your paper, it would settle perhaps the controversy once and for all. Also note that the city of N. Y. doesn't draw any discrimination against anybody, something Honolulu can learn. As long as they are American heroes, they are treated as such, nothing but the best.

I would like to take this opportunity to say hello to all the boys I worked with in Shop 31, PHNY, especially my former boss, Harry J. Reis who used to know me as "Whiskers."—Yours truly,

PETER AERAMOO JR.,  
219 Miriam St.  
New York, N. Y.

**Note:** The article to which Mr. Aeramoo refers is an illustrated news story showing four Americans of Japanese ancestry, all wearing the Purple Heart, at the Astor hotel in New York after having returned from the battlefields of Europe. The news story says:

How Nazis on the Anzio beach-head callously used the bodies of fallen Japanese-American dead to rig booby traps was disclosed yesterday by Private Tamotsu Shimizu. He lost his left arm in such a trap.

Shimizu on leave from Walter Reed hospital, Washington, D. C., with several of his wounded companions from the famous 100th infantry battalion, was reluctant to discuss his battle experiences in an interview at the Astor hotel. But Private Kenneth Otagaki, who lost his leg at Cassino, told the full story.

"He (Shimizu) had been assigned to a burial detail with four other soldiers to clear up our dead. When they went to lift the body of one of our officers, well, the Germans had made it into a booby trap and they were all hurt," Otagaki said.

Shimizu nodded in agreement and added:

"We had pushed the Germans back losing some of our men. I was one of those assigned to go to the rear and take care of the dead. I saw the body of this officer, but when we lifted him, there was a

terrific explosion—a mine went off. The Nazis had wired it to the body in such a way that any attempt to move it would set it off."

\* \* \*  
Earl Finch, a wealthy Mississippi farmer, who knew the lads when they trained here, is entertaining Shimizu and several of his comrades at the Astor. He spoke of the valor of Japanese-American soldiers.

"Of the 1,300 men who made up the original Japanese American battalion, 1,000 have received the Purple Heart," he said. "Three have been decorated with the Legion of Merit, 11 have been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross; 44 the Silver Star Medal and 31 the Bronze Star. On June 26 last, the battalion received a presidential citation.

"The war department recently revealed that besides Japanese Americans serving in Europe, thousands

of them are also serving in the Pacific against Japan," he added.

\* \* \*  
All of Finch's guests are natives of Hawaii, all wear the pre-Pearl Harbor service ribbon with a star to show they were in the islands on December 7, 1941.

# His Christmas Gift For Race Tolerance

(Note: The Star-Bulletin has received the following letter and \$100 cash, which has been turned over, as requested, to the Honolulu Council of Social Agencies.)

Editor The Star-Bulletin: Please accept this \$100 for a children's Christmas gift.

You may give it to the Christmas committee of the Honolulu Council of Social Agencies. They are in a position to know how it might best be used.

I wish this donation to be used for children of Japanese ancestry here. I ask this because I've noticed that some people in their anger over the treachery of Pearl Harbor and the conduct of the Japanese army in its campaigns, tend to forget that there are numerous fine people of Japanese ancestry here and seem to take pleasure in useless and cruel remarks or actions creating the impression that we are oppoed to Japanese as such rather than to the principles of arrogance and subjugation of freedom represented by the Axis governments and by the race baiters in our own country.

War-time strikes me as a time when we should all be even more considerate, courteous and helpful than usual towards all our neighbors. I believe this brings about more wholehearted cooperation and unity of effort than does dividing up into mutually antagonistic groups over such irrelevant matters as ancestry.

This is my answer to Mr. Balch, who in approaching the same prob-

lem used his money to print and distribute a pamphlet urging us to take advantage of the war situation to impose a policy of group selfishness, injustice and prejudice at home, instead of using it to help somebody with.

It is my answer to C. E. Morris and his Legionnaires who last year tried to block voluntary donations towards a fund to enable some loyal AJAs to continue their education and better fit themselves to understand and take part in our way of life.

It is my answer to the American Legion, the Native Sons of the Golden West, the Eagles, the Americanism Educational league and other unpatriotic groups in my home state, California, who are systematically seeking to raise fictitious racial barriers, to foster ill feeling between different groups, to destroy the Constitution of the United States by making its provisions arbitrarily inapplicable to certain groups of citizens because of their ancestry, and to destroy from within everything which distinguishes us from the Axis countries and makes America really worth fighting for.

I suggest that this money be used for only a few children rather than spreading it so thin it helps no one very much. I further suggest that only part of it be used for the immediate benefit of the child or chil-

dren selected, the remainder to be invested in war bonds in their names. However the council may use it as seems best to them. They are acquainted with the actual cases of need while I am not.

My best wishes for a happy Christmas to the children who get this.

Sincerely,  
BAYARD H. MCCONNAUGHEY.

*Honolulu Star Bulletin*

*11/3/44*

# Japanese-Americans To Find New Homes, President Believes

*Star Bulletin 11/22/44*  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 22. (AP) —

While seeing no prospect or relaxing west-coast restrictions, President Roosevelt said Tuesday that he thought Japanese-American citizens be absorbed readily through all the rest of the country.

Many Japanese already have scattered through the nation, he told a news conference.

Furthermore, he said, many lawyers believe citizens of Japanese extraction can not be kept locked in concentration camps. There are about 100,000 of them, Mr. Roosevelt said, and 20 or 25 per cent already have placed themselves in other parts of the country.

# New York Legion Post Makes Amends For 'Black Eye'

NEW YORK, Dec. 13. (AP)—Sixteen American soldiers of Japanese ancestry have been invited to become members of Capt. Belvidere Brooks post No. 450, American Legion, after the war.

Post officials took the action because they said they felt a "black eye" was given the legion by the Hood River, Ore., post which caused the names of the 16 men to be erased from its war memorial last week.

Star-Bulletin

# Japanese on Mainland Trying To Adjust Themselves to New Conditions

4332 S. Drexel Blvd.,  
Chicago Ill.,  
December 13, 1944.

Editor The Star-Bulletin: If I were a wild duck or goose, I would follow the season and seek warm feeding grounds.

Though Chicago is not warm in winter I have found a factory job and comfortable quarters. This being my third season of work in a freezing climate, I have adjusted myself to it, to slosh through snow, to buck cold wind, and have almost come to like this change of seasons. Not that I have forgotten the easy Hawaiian climate; no islander forgets that.

Chicago, with many different types of people of European extraction, has given jobs and homes to us of Japanese extraction. Some of the AJAs are trying to forget California.

\* \* \*

Since coming to Chicago a month ago, I have had the pleasure of hearing Carey McWilliams speak on racial matters. He spoke on the future of those of Japanese ancestry, the possibility and feasibility of returning to the Pacific coast, the factors governing the opposing group and those that favor the return.

It seems that with housing shortages and war propaganda the return of Japanese to the coast is not too feasible at present. Those with real properties or with jobs and with the aid of American friends, could reestablish themselves. Otherwise, it doesn't offer too much of a welcome even though the ban was lifted.

\* \* \*

During the last two years many Japanese Americans have found jobs and are trying to make their homes in the middle west. Then there are many in WRA camps who can not as yet relocate due to adaptability or families. There are some who do not care to seek jobs, some stubborn ones who'll just wait and let the future take care of itself.

A year ago in Chicago I didn't see any older Japanese men or women here, but at present I notice some who are out of WRA camps and are trying to work at regular jobs.

\* \* \*

Since the Pacific coast evacuation the Japanese have acquired several types of names. Besides the usual Japs, Japanese Americans, Nisei and AJA, they have been called in slang yaboes, booches, slant-eyes and Buddha-heads. I guess AJA is a term of Hawaiian origin.

Another matter that I've come in contact with in Chicago is the

strike. I had not thought that I would ever be in a strike, but like a piece of driftwood in a flood, I have been through it. These factory strikes have been popping up like pasture toadstools. It takes between one to three weeks duration to settle matters. Valuable time is lost while the company and labor union officials confer with the almighty war labor board.

Since there are so many different boards, some disgruntled workers class them as a bunch of dictators, causing much of the present "bottlenecks." People living and working in close quarters are easily coerced into discord.

\* \* \*

While out west in Colorado last summer I met a happy fellow, who was a jobber-trucker of produce. He had driven a long distance from Kansas and though he had an old truck and had some 800 mile round trip haul, he was nonchalant as if he were just going for a 10 mile trip. We were strangers, but while eating lunch we discussed things as if we were next door neighbors.

All in all, considering matters, I am a rather lucky guy.

Wishing you Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Yours truly,

WATSON TANAKA,

Star Bulletin

12/23/44



*(NEA Telephoto)*

Eugenie Sperling, 19, of Spokane, Wash., who married Japanese-American Pvt. Masao G. Kuroki, in ceremony performed by Army chaplain at Fort Lawton, Wash., despite parental objections.

Star Bulletin  
2/6/44

## Pamphlet Tells Story Of Nisei In Uniform

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1. (AP)—Battle exploits of American soldiers of Japanese ancestry are related in a pamphlet issued today by the interior department war relocation authority.

"Men whose parents came from Japan are showing that devotion to America and gallantry in action are not determined by the color of the skin," says the pamphlet, entitled Nisei In Uniform.

The pamphlet describes the record of the 100th infantry battalion whose 1,300 members in Italy received 1,000 Purple Hearts and a presidential citation, and the 442nd combat team, 90 per cent of whose men have won combat infantrymen's badges.

"No publication can do full justice to the heroism of Joe Nisei," said WRA Director Dillon S. Meyer, in explaining that Nisei achievements in Burma and France had been reported too late for inclusion in the pamphlet. "He's giving a splendid account of himself faster than anyone can record it."

# Nisei Made Major At Fort Snelling; Language Expert

Featured on the first page of the St. Paul, Minn., Dispatch, is a news story and pictures telling how an American of Japanese ancestry, John F. Also, has been commissioned as a major in the U. S. army.

Maj. Also was born in Burbank, Cal., went to California schools, Brown University in Rhode Island, Harvard Law school and later to Chuo university in Tokyo to study Japanese law.

He was inducted as a private in the U. S. army a little more than three years ago, assigned to a motor repair outfit, worked diligently as a "grease monkey" and his industry and willingness earned the attention of his superior officers. He was transferred to the war department language school and put into civilian clothes as a civil service employe.

# # #

He made good as a language officer and the U. S. army decided to commission him and put him back into uniform. So on October 18, 1944, he was commissioned a major, the highest ranking "Nisei," the St. Paul paper says, in the army of the United States.

The paper says that Maj. Also is popular with his fellow officers at Ft. Snelling. He is married, with a 19 month old son, John Jr.

Honolulu Star-Bulletin 11/13/44

# Nisei Comes Home

## Constitution Is Remembered as A Farmer Returns to Santa Clara

James K. Yamamoto, Japanese-American citizen, returned to his six-acre berry patch and home near Cupertino, Santa Clara county, yesterday, ending an absence of more than two years, begun when Japanese Americans were evacuated from the Pacific Coast for reasons of military necessity.

Residents of the community who were aware of the presence of Yamamoto, expressed little or no interest in his return. His wife and children remain in Utah. A number defended his right to re-establish himself on his property because he is a United States citizen.

"There has been too much fuss about this business," said M. M. Stockman who operates a nearby farm. "The poor guy is bewildered. All he wants is a chance to go to work quietly and run his farm as he had before."

### NEIGHBORS COMPLACENT

A Chronicle survey of community sentiment revealed that the return of the citizen of Japanese ancestry is a matter of small importance to the majority of citizens. The majority are determined that the constitutional rights of citizens regardless of their race will be respected.

While the residents of the community were inclined to take the attitude they would not go out of their way to welcome the Yamamotos, none would do anything to make their return unpleasant.

The reports that individuals were planning to force the family to move were dismissed with the remark that such statements were inspired by cranks. The possibility that some act might be undertaken by individuals under the influence of liquor was not discounted. Such acts would be resented deeply by the community, the survey revealed.

### GLAD TO BE HOME

Yamamoto was happy to be home after his years in an Eastern relocation center and a period of farm work near North Ogden, Utah.

"I am glad to be back," he said. "So many of my schoolmates have come to tell me they are glad to see me."

He attended the Campbell High School near his farm.

As Yamamoto went quietly about his business of establishing himself on his farm—that has been vacant for some weeks—the question of the return of the Japanese Americans to their former Pacific Coast home

brought several new developments. They were:

1. Daniel G. Marshall, executive committee chairman of the Los Angeles Catholic Inter-Racial Council, charged that fear of economic competition is the root of opposition to return of the Nesei. He made his assertions in letters to Senators Sheridan Downey and Hiram Johnson.

2. The War Relocation Authority announced about 26,000 of the 110,442 Japanese-Americans and Japanese aliens evacuated by the military had found new homes in other sections of the Nation. They have settled in every State with the exception of South Carolina.

3. At Indianapolis, the national executive committee of the American Legion adopted a resolution urging that the Legion sponsor legislation placing all Japanese in the United States under control of the Army. The resolution was sponsored by Leon Happel from California. The United Press dispatch did not say whether the resolution referred to citizens of Japanese ancestry or Japanese aliens.

4. The Western Defense Command at San Francisco reported that 67 Japanese, excluded from Hawaii by military order, had arrived in Seattle en route to the Tule Lake segregation center. The center houses Japanese-Americans who have acknowledged their loyalty to Japan.

5. Walter H. Odemar, chairman of the Native Sons of the Golden West Committee on Japanese Legislation, in Los Angeles, asked President Roosevelt to give the problem his personal attention before more Japanese-Americans were authorized to return. Odemar claimed the return would involve safety of "American military personnel and material."

6—At a meeting last night of the Divisadero District Merchants and Improvement Association at 2450 Sutter street, attended by 17 persons and presided over by the organization's president, Ray Williamson, former State Assemblyman and a leader in the Native Sons of the Golden West, a resolution was adopted putting the club on record as opposing the return of Japanese Americans.

Out of the group present only three joined in the voice vote, two of which were in favor of the resolution and the third against.

# War Barred Japanese-Americans From American Life On Coast

If Japan had not gone to war with China, Japanese Americans on the Pacific coast would gradually have become thoroughly integrated into American economic, political and social life.

This thought of Dr. John A. Rademaker, assistant professor of sociology at the University of Hawaii, was advanced by him Saturday in a talk to the members of the University's Sociology club.

Speaking on Psycho-Social Aspects of Evacuation, Dr. Rademaker explained that because of the outbreak of war with Japan, Japanese Americans on the coast were the most hurt of America's racial minorities when latent hostility and suspicion flared into the open.

This hostility, he pointed out, was left over from the anti-Japanese movements in the United States prior to 1925.

Caucasian and Japanese Americans had, however, between 1924 and 1937 become more and more at ease with each other, he said, adding that the process would have continued toward assimilation if it hadn't been for the war.

Contributing factors to the outbreak of anti-Japanese feelings in the U. S. after 1937, according to Dr. Rademaker were:

Many of the Japanese did not make public their sympathies to-

ward the United States.

The issue did not, to the Japanese, seem to involve their loyalty to the U. S.—they looked upon the Pacific war as one between Japan and China alone.

When the evacuation of Japanese from the west coast began in May, 1942, the Japanese Americans were launched upon a series of disappointing and painful experiences, according to the sociologist. It took many of them six months or more to recover from these experiences, he said.

On the optimistic side, Dr. Rademaker pointed out that in the east, middle west and south that favorable attitudes toward the Japanese minority are beginning to return.

This is somewhat true of the Rocky Mountain area, he commented.

Dr. Rademaker, who arrived in Honolulu about a month ago, was formerly community analyst at the

Granada relocation center in Amache, Colo.

He received his B.A. degree in 1930 from the College of Puget Sound in Tacoma, Wash., his M.A. in 1935 and his Ph.D. in 1939 from the University of Washington. He taught at the University of Washington prior to going to Amache.

*Honolulu Bulletin 12/18/44*

Honolulu  
Star Bulletin  
10/25/44

## WAC Sketches



**UNOYO KOJIMA**

—Sketched from life by Capt. Nash A. Witten, public relations officer, central Pacific base command.

A statistician, Unoyo Kojima, 29, "figured it out" and decided to enter the service of her country.

So she laid aside her slide rule, and became one of the first six women to be inducted into the WACs in Hawaii.

# # #

For five years, she has been employed by the University of Hawaii, of which she is a graduate.

Many of her former classmates are among the volunteers from Hawaii fighting in Italy with the 100th infantry battalion.

Through correspondence, she kept in close touch with them—realized how much yet remained to be done before victory could be achieved.

# # #

Unoyo feels these fighting classmates of hers will be encouraged to hear that Hawaii's women, too are now able to enlist in active support of their cause.

Born in Honolulu in 1915 of Japanese ancestry, she lives at 904 Aha-na lane.

(This is one of a series of sketches of island girls who have become WACs.)

## Posthumous Award Goes To AJA Soldier

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7. (U.P.)—The war department announced last night posthumous award of the Silver Star to Corporal Yoshiharu Aoyama of Los Angeles, Cal., a Japanese-American infantryman serving in the 442nd regimental combat team in Italy.

Although both legs were blown off by an enemy shell when he went to rescue a wounded companion, Corporal Aoyama refused medical attention and insisted the doctors look after other injured men first, the war department said. He died the following day from his injuries.

*Honolulu Star-Bulletin*

## Pvt. Hiroaki Arita Gets Bronze Star

WITH THE 5th ARMY, ITALY—Private Hiroaki Arita, Paauilo, Hawaii, has been awarded the Bronze Star posthumously for heroic achievement in action while serving with the Japanese-American 100th infantry battalion on the 5th army front in Italy.

After taking its objective in an attack on a strategic hill, the platoon of which Private Arita was a member was cut off from its company. For three days and nights it held its position against tremendous odds.

"Only the heroic determination, teamwork and courage of Private Arita and his comrades enabled them to hold the position," the citation with the award said.

His mother, Mrs. Tsuru Arita, lives at Paauilo, Hawaii.

10/24/44 Star Bulletin

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RILEY H. ALLEN . . . . EDITOR

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A Thought for Today

No man is free who is not master of himself.—Epictetus.

MARTIAL LAW IS ENDED

Martial law has been terminated by proclamation of the president of the United States and announced to the people by proclamation of the governor of Hawaii.

Thus, forthrightly, an end has been put to a form of government set up specifically to meet a war emergency which long since passed.

Thus, realistically and significantly, the president of the United States, acting on the recommendations of the department of justice, the department of the interior, and with the concurrence of the war department, has recognized the right of the Territory of Hawaii to be governed in full accord with the constitution of the United States.

October 24, 1944, will long be remembered in the history of Hawaii.

Not since Annexation Day, August 12, 1898, has there been a day of greater significance.

On that day, 46 years ago, the American Flag was for the first time hoisted to the peak over Iolani Palace.

Today it may be said that once more the American Flag flies at the masthead over Iolani Palace as symbol of the full resumption of civil government.

To the residents of Hawaii, there is no outward change immediately apparent.

Life goes on today about as it went on in previous days since the partial restoration of civil rights a year and a half ago.

But there has been a change of deep significance to those who realize the extent to which military rule had supplanted civil government, and the tenacity of its tenure.

As Governor Stainback pointed out in his statement yesterday, Hawaii has finally been placed on the same footing, in exercise of governing powers, as other areas of the United States.

Abolition of the trial of civilians in provost courts is the most noticeable result of the termination of martial law.

It is fitting that we examine the circumstances in which martial law was set up here, nearly three years ago, and the circumstances in which it is now revoked.

On the morning of December 7, 1941, Oahu felt the fury of the surprise Japanese attack, and military and naval installations, ships and planes were bombed to destruction.

Hawaii met the situation courageously. We accepted loyally the declaration of a dire emergency by the then governor of Hawaii and the act by which he turned virtually every civil power in the entire territory over to the military. The sole objective was the utmost defense of Hawaii—Hawaii, our island home, and Hawaii, the outpost of America's Pacific defense.

Yet even in that acceptance there was expectation that when the grave emergency had passed, when Hawaii was reasonably safe from invasion, when it was abundantly clear there could be no uprising, insurrection or sabotage within, martial law would be revoked by the military itself, and civil authority restored.

Martial law was proclaimed by Governor Poindexter and the writ of habeas corpus was suspended. This action received the approval of the president. Under the Hawaiian Organic Act the governor had power to proclaim martial law and suspend the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. But, as determined by the courts later, he did not have the power to delegate his statutory duties and those of judicial officers to a military commander.

The establishment of military government in Hawaii was unique in the annals of American history. Previously it had been confined to conquered nations and areas in rebellion against the United States.

The erection of military tribunals for the trial of civilians for offenses not connected with the laws of war was likewise unique. Never before in American history had federal troops been employed to take over the task of the trial of civilians for ordinary offenses.

The loyalty and competence of the lawfully appointed judiciary was not questioned, but a new system of judiciary was erected to carry out the new form of government and the commands of the military chief.

The decisions of the courts are clear that martial law is based on necessity. Its proclamation does not mean that all law is at an end, or that the will of the commander is the supreme law of the land. The issue since the early part of 1942 to the present is centered about this concept.

It is of the very essence of our American government that all persons, from the highest to the lowest, are under the law. This includes the president himself.

The root of the civil and military conflicts in Hawaii over martial law has been the failure to recognize this basic principle.

One of the chief complaints that colonists had against the British crown was the denial to colonists of the traditional rights of Englishmen and the insistence of the crown on arbitrary rule without the consent of the governed.

Among the train of abuses which the signers of the Declaration of Independence proclaimed in their indictment of King George was that

"He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power."

The principles of the Declaration of Independence were imbedded in our Constitution and the Bill of Rights. One cardinal principle is the supremacy of the civil power even in time of war.

The Constitution and the Bill of Rights were proposed and adopted by men who had just been through a war.

There may be those who think that civil government and civil liberties are all very well in times of peace, but in time of war and during this particular war we should abandon

our traditional rights of a free people, confess a basic weakness in our fundamental governmental forms, and ignore the very principles for which we fight—because of a belief that military success in the field will be furthered by such a course.

On the other hand, the United Nations, and especially the English speaking peoples, have not abandoned their forms of government or their rights as free people but have found ample means to wage war successfully within the existing framework of their governments.

It is not out of place to note that the British, with their indomitable courage and tenacity, even during the heaviest bombing of London in September, 1940, insisted upon holding jury trials in criminal cases in the basement of Old Bailey while bombs dropped in the streets overhead.

Hawaii recognizes her military importance as a staging area and transfer point in the war against Japan. Her people are prepared to accept any restrictions necessary to military security and the function of Hawaii as a great base for waging the war to the west. This can be done within the framework of the Constitution and our territorial form of government.

The highest officials of our government attest this now by the action of the president and the governor.

In the comment above, we raise no question of the sincerity of those military officials who took over public authority on the dark afternoon of December 7, 1941, or those who have since exercised it.

They were faced with the defense of Hawaii, and the greater Battle of the Pacific, in circumstances we can now describe as desperate. They knew the Japanese might attack again, and in much greater force. And it was not till the Battle of Midway, six months later, that the ominous cloud of threatened major-scale assault was lifted.

To naval and military commanders of these islands and the Pacific, we—in common with all America and the Allies and the occupied lands—owe both admiration and gratitude. These are freely given.

But in the intense concern with the desperate necessity, first, of retrieving a situation almost lost; second, of turning an improvised defense into an aggressive, brilliant offense, civil rights under the constitution were suppressed.

The extreme measures taken, such as, for instance, closing of the civil courts, were without any precedent in American history; and contradictory to constitutional guarantees.

Even so, martial law as imposed here would hardly have been questioned (so vividly was the military situation recognized) if when the acute emergency had passed, prompt moves to lift martial law had been made.

The continuing military regime was recognized at Washington many months ago to be incorrect and unjust, and it is a situation now adjusted in a manner which constitutes an emphatic recognition of the sanctity of civil rights.

It is gratifying to know that throughout this long period of civil rights suspension, the cooperation of the people of Hawaii has been such as to earn, and receive, the cordial recognition first of Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons, commanding general, and now of Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson Jr., his successor.

In this adjustment there is one incomplete element.

The habeas corpus cases which have been appealed to the federal appellate court at San Francisco may now never reach the supreme court of the United States.

That is unfortunate. For we have looked to that supreme court to weigh these cases and then hand down a decision which will be forever a bar to military authority exceeding its function and jurisdiction in time of war as well as in time of peace.

We may yet need such a decision. But now and for all time the action of President Roosevelt and Governor Stainback stands as a vindication of American democracy as guaranteed by the constitution.

10/21/44

# Grange Wants All Japanese Deported

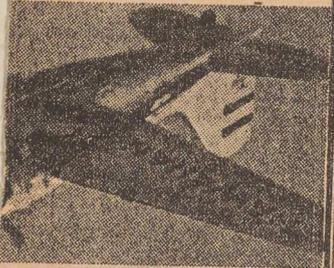
SACRAMENTO, Cal., Oct. 21. (U.P.)  
—The California state grange Friday reaffirmed a resolution adopted at the 1943 convention demanding “the return of all Japanese aliens and all persons of Japanese ancestry to Japan at the close of the war” as the convention moved into its fourth day.

# Some Facts On the Record of Hawaii's Americans of Japanese Ancestry

By STANLEY M. MIYAMOTO

ernment officials made public statements that the AJAs in Ha-

ground for every  
skilled men are  
To operate an  
**REPORTS OF PEOPLE**



**HAWAIIAN**

5/17

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RICE**



WE SERVE

6/15

# Some Facts On the Record of Hawaii's Americans of Japanese Ancestry

Teachers of the Y force now contin-  
tally the organization of soldier-  
China's southwestern army. Essen-  
The Y force was granted o-  
In 1942 in the Burma campaign  
and was decorated for gallantry  
Philippines and China fighting  
Gen. Dorn is a veteran of the  
help herself.  
the problem of helping China to  
colonel from Chungking, to solve  
well dispatched Gen. Dorn, then a  
In late March, 1943, Gen. Stil-  
# # #  
which Gen. Stilwell counts t-  
change the course of the war I-  
the east.

6/15

years of such background it was natural for the educational leaders to uphold the American tradition of fair play when war broke out. It was also very natural for them to have faith in our loyalty.

Just a month after Pearl Harbor attack, Dr. Arthur L. Dean, chairman of the board of commissioners of public instruction, who is a nationally known scientist and at present vice president of Alexander & Baldwin, a large sugar and pineapple factor sent out a letter addressed to all the public school teachers.

He urged the teachers to continue to carry on the spirit of democracy in dealing with the Japanese pupils and to guard against discrimination and prejudice. He wrote, "Your treatment of the children . . . and your conduct, will in a small degree influence the con-

dition of the children. I have interceded on his behalf and he was futile but in March the Vatican efforts to secure his release were were put into Fresnes prison.

Abbe were taken first to Cham-

6/44

## Some Facts On the Record of Hawaii's Americans of Japanese Ancestry

By STANLEY M. MIYAMOTO

(Note: Mr. Miyamoto is principal of Waiialae public school, Honolulu. However, this article is written as a personal observation, not in his capacity as principal. This is the first of four articles.)

When the war department announced on January 28, 1943 that Americans of Japanese ancestry (AJAs) might volunteer for combat duty setting Hawaii's quota at 1,500 men, 9,500 AJAs volunteered within a month.



In order to understand this spirit of patriotism it is necessary to comprehend the social atmosphere in which we AJAs, as well as the alien Japanese, have lived since the Japanese navy's attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941.

When war struck Hawaii, the question of dealing with the Japanese must have been a serious one. Nay, one doesn't doubt that this problem was seriously considered when the Asiatic situation became ominously graver long before Pearl Harbor day.

It must also be a fact that the army, the navy and the FBI had concluded that the best way out was to permit the Japanese to lead as normal a life as possible in the event of war with Japan. The reason for this decision, no doubt, was the fact that we Americans of Japanese ancestry (AJAs) had woven our threads of life into the political, economic, social and cultural life of Hawaii.

However, when war broke out the AJAs were very uneasy and many were actually frightened as to what the future held for them, but the first assurance came from the military authorities, who urged the people of Hawaii to pull together irrespective of race or color for the common cause. They told the people over the radio and in the press to leave law enforcement to the constituted authorities and to report any irregularity that came to their attention and not to take the law into their hands.

When Lt. Gen. Delos C. Emmons took over the command of the territory late in December, 1941, he immediately made a radio speech which was very reassuring to the AJAs. He asked the people not to put any obstacle in the way of any loyal citizen, who wanted to "demonstrate his loyalty in a concrete way." He told us that even though some of our relatives and acquaintances may be held in custodial detention, we need not fear their being mistreated: "These people are not prisoners of war and will not be treated as such." He said that we would not be placed in concentration camps. He asked the employers not to discharge people indiscriminately because of suspicion, but to refer any such cases to the authorities for a check up.

As indicated by the general's speech unemployment of Japanese was becoming a serious problem, but his request helped to curb it and in a few months it was difficult to find an unemployed Japanese.

The army as well as civilian employers hired both aliens and Japanese Americans to work on defense projects. It is not unusual to see them mingling with American soldiers on the jobs.

From time to time various gov-

ernment officials made public statements that the AJAs in Hawaii participated neither in espionage nor in sabotage. These statements helped to maintain our morale as well as helped to continue our friendly relationship with other racial groups.

The territorial government in Hawaii did not discharge a single AJA because of his race. At least I have not heard of any. Such has been the clear record of the territory.

In order to implement his desire to maintain the morale of the community Gen. Emmons sanctioned the creation of a morale section, made up of civilians in the office of the military governor.

The functions of the morale section are: (1) Be 'a liaison between the military authorities and the racial and national groups on matters relating to the general adjustment to war'; (2) To study and deal with problems arising from "the impact of the military and industrial war effort upon the civilian community"; (3) To encourage and promote "activities designed to sustain community morale and national unity."

Under the morale section a committee composed of Japanese Americans was formed. This committee, known as the emergency service committee, encouraged the Japanese community to participate wholeheartedly in the prosecution of the war. It helped to interpret the various military orders to Japanese aliens. To carry out its purposes the committee held numerous meetings with the Japanese people all over the city of Honolulu and in rural Oahu.

The committee's activities include the following:

Provided employment counsel immediately after the outbreak of the war; assisted the families of internees; a continuous campaign for blood donation; encouraged purchases of war bonds; raised \$7,000 as a Christmas gift for the 100th infantry battalion, stationed at Camp McCoy (this was the only organized group of Hawaiian soldiers away from Hawaii then and they were practically all AJAs); helped to liquidate some Japanese language schools, whose assets were donated to worthy causes; took an active part in encouraging the AJAs to volunteer for the U. S. army when the call was issued by the war department in January, 1943.

(To Be Continued)

## Some Facts On the Record of Hawaii's Americans of Japanese Ancestry

By STANLEY M. MIYAMOTO

(Note: Mr. Miyamoto is principal of Waiialae public school, Honolulu. However, this article is written as a personal observation, not in his capacity as principal. This is the third of four articles.)

### III.

In the early months of the war, responsible American business and professional leaders formed the Citizens' council, whose primary purpose is the preservation of inter-racial harmony and "internal unity." In its policy which was published in the press, appeared the following statements:

"We are under test now to show that we are capable of practicing as well as preaching the American principles of fair play.

"In this period of stress and strain it is more important than ever that the entire civilian community continue to work together in unity and harmony. By so doing, we can best support and cooperate with the military authorities."

Although unpublicized, organized and unorganized labor deserve much credit for maintaining inter-racial harmony. Since the outbreak of the war, workers of other races have continued to work side by side with the Japanese. Organized labor has continued to encourage the Japanese workers to come into its fold and exercise their rights as citizens and workers of America.

As long as labor takes a friendly attitude towards the Japanese the occurrence of mob violence will be very negligible.

Another institution that has helped to maintain inter-racial harmony is the Christian religion. The churches of all denominations have continued to hold services and have made themselves havens for worried AJAs. The American ministers have given spiritual security to the Christian Japanese in Hawaii.

The American and Chinese press in Hawaii has cooperated wholeheartedly to preserve the spirit of aloha and fair play in our polyracial community. From the beginning of the war, it has given wide publicity to patriotic activities of the Japanese. Japanese donations to the American Red Cross, Army and Navy Relief have been widely publicized from time to time.

The press has continued to give space in its sports, society and other sections to Japanese American affairs. Pictures of Japanese American brides appear constantly.

Casualty news of Japanese American soldiers now fighting in Italy has helped to cement a stronger bond between the other racial groups and the Japanese.

The press has certainly helped to maintain our morale.

Education has played a very important part in inculcating the democratic ideals among the children of all immigrant groups in Hawaii. Children of all races study and play together in the same schools. There is no segregation because of descent. The teachers (Caucasians, Orientals and Hawaiians), teach together. With over 40

years of such background it was natural for the educational leaders to uphold the American tradition of fair play when war broke out. It was also very natural for them to have faith in our loyalty.

Just a month after Pearl Harbor attack, Dr. Arthur L. Dean, chairman of the board of commissioners of public instruction, who is a nationally known scientist and at present vice president of Alexander & Baldwin, a large sugar and pineapple factor sent out a letter addressed to all the public school teachers.

He urged the teachers to continue to carry on the spirit of democracy in dealing with the Japanese pupils and to guard against discrimination and prejudice. He wrote, "Your treatment of the children . . . and your conduct, will in no small degree influence the children toward or away from the American way of life and all that America stands for."

It is necessary for the readers to bear in mind that approximately 50 per cent of the public school children are of Japanese ancestry (41,543 of the 80,720 pupils in June, 1943, were AJA's) and that many teachers are AJA's.

(To Be Concluded)

MAN TELLS DRAFT BOARD THAT HE'S LOYAL TO JAPAN

Honolulu Star-Bulletin July 7, 1944

Saying he does not "consider as just" the reasons the United States has given for its war against Japan, Masao Akiyama, 27, American citizen of Japanese ancestry, pleaded guilty today in federal court to a charge of violating the national selective service and training act.

The specific charge is that Akiyama failed to submit himself to a pre-physical examination when so ordered by his draft board.

Remarking that it was unfortunate that his draft board had not done something to have Akiyama's citizenship and citizenship rights canceled, Judge Delbert C. Metzger, in continuing sentence to 10 a.m. July 17, said he would "undertake to see that something is done along this line."

Akiyama, who was born in Hawaii in 1917, went to Japan when he was 6, staying there until he was 16 or 17, when he returned to Hawaii, according to testimony given by Thomas J. Flynn of the federal bureau of investigation.

Mr. Flynn testified that Akiyama was ordered to report for his pre-physical on April 15, after five or six months earlier having been notified that he had been classified as A-1.

The FBI man presented as evidence a letter written in Japanese from Akiyama to his draft board, received by the board two or three days prior to April 15, in which Akiyama refused to report for the examination and refused to enter the armed forces on the ground he is a dual citizen and loyal to Japan.

Akiyama identified the letter as his and said the official translation was correct.

Mr. Flynn testified that all the rest of Akiyama's family is in Japan and that Akiyama's sympathies "are with Japan in this war."

Mr. Flynn said the boy's father returned to Japan in 1936 or 1937 (other members of the family having returned to Japan earlier), but Akiyama "determined to stay here a few years longer to earn more money and then return to Japan."

In recent years Akiyama has been employed by a Honolulu dairy.

When arraigned on July 1, Akiyama asked for time to consider his plea and also to obtain an interpreter, and so the plea was put over until today.

Akiyama brought an interpreter with him today and used him in giving his testimony. Mr. Flynn, however, testified that Akiyama could speak English well.

Highlights from Akiyama's testimony before Judge Metzger follow:

Akiyama--"Since refusing to take the pre-induction examination and join the armed forces of the United States, I have been looked by the people as being disloyal and personally feel that I am disloyal, but still I would like to say something to you which prompted this action."

Judge Metzger--"Well, say it."

Akiyama--"Some few years back there was a movement of expatriation and I have heard about it and I knew about it but my mind was with Japan. I was educated there and though approached regarding that subject I refused to expatriate.

"When I appeared here last in this court I was not able to commit myself whether I was guilty or not. The reason was this: I went to my local board and spoke to the members there about my refusal to take my pre-induction examination.

"I told them that I can not be 100 per cent American and that if they are willing to take my citizenship away from me. I was willing for them to go ahead and do that, so that is why I was undecided as to being guilty or not guilty when I was here last.

"My father is back in Japan now and my idea was to return to Japan and spend the rest of my days with my father. Before the war my father used to write asking me to come back to Japan but I was not able to do that because I had some debts amounting to about \$300.

"When the last boat left for Japan prior to the war, two of my friends left then. I saw them off, but I did not regret that I was not on that boat. I had that \$300 debt."

Judge Metzger--"Had what?"

Akiyama--"I had the \$300 debt and I did not have enough courage to leave that alone and leave the territory.

"When my father found out that I was not on board the

MAN TELLS DRAFT BOARD THAT HE'S LOYAL TO JAPAN: 3

last ship that left here for Japan I can just imagine how he felt--how disappointed he was.

"Unconsciously, I have been rather unfaithful to my father. Somehow I wanted to repay him. I know my father's wish is for me to be with him and not with this country and if I were to join the armed forces of the United States or if I were inducted I can just imagine how my father would feel.

"Another reason for my refusal is that although the United States has given its reasons for this war I do not consider those reasons as just."

Judge Metzger--"What's that. I didn't get that."

Akiyama--"Although the United States has given its reasons for entering this war, I don't consider the reasons they have given as just."

Judge Metzger--"Do you think we ought to stand here and let Japan make an attack on us and destroy our navy and army and other property and lives and do nothing? Is that your idea?"

Akiyama--"There must have been something that prompted Japan to attack Pearl Harbor."

Judge Metzger--"To make a sneak attack?"

Akiyama--"I wonder if there was friendly relations between Japan and the United States before the war? Japan was in war with China and Japan desperately tried to finish that war as soon as possible."

Judge Metzger--"Well, I think I've got enough of your ideas. You are saying nothing in mitigation of your refusal to perform your duties as an American citizen.

"It is unfortunate that your draft board didn't proceed to do something about having your citizenship and citizenship rights canceled. I shall undertake to see that something is done along this line."

Akiyama is free under bond of \$1,000.

## AKIYAMA ACTION DECLARED 'BLOT' ON KIBEI RECORD

Emergency Service Committee Chairman Urges Stiff Penalty

Honolulu Advertiser July 9, 1944

Dr. Ernest I. Murai, chairman of the Emergency Service Committee here, yesterday issued a statement to The Advertiser in which he condemned the action of Masao Akiyama, American of Japanese ancestry, in refusing to join the U. S. Army and advocated that if there are in Hawaii others like Akiyama they be "smoked out." His statement follows:

"The action of Masao Akiyama, an American citizen of Japanese ancestry, in refusing to enter the armed forces of the United States when ordered to do so by his local draft board, is a serious blot on the excellent record of the people of Japanese ancestry in Hawaii, both aliens and citizens, in this war.

### Admits Disloyalty

"He admits he is loyal to Japan. And yet he had the crust to remain here to "make more money," knowing all the time within himself that his sympathies were with our enemy.

"Divesting him of American citizenship is not enough. If he valued his American citizenship, he would not have acted as he did. There must be other ways to deal with him and his kind.

"His action is contemptible and an insult to the rest of us, particularly to the boys who are serving in our armed forces and to those who have already paid the supreme sacrifice. It is a dirty slap in the face to the mothers and fathers, many of them aliens, of these American boys.

### Many Now Serving

"Akiyama is a kibeï, born here but educated for many years in Japan. Disloyal as his action is, let us remember that there are hundreds of kibeïs serving willingly and loyally in our armed forces or waiting to be called.

"We doubt that there are many others like Akiyama waiting to be discovered. But if there are, whether kibeï or not, let them come forth and show their hand without waiting until they are forced to do so. If they don't, it will be the job of all of us to smoke them out."

## A POTENTIAL SABOTEUR AT LARGE

Honolulu Advertiser

July 11, 1944

Disclosure that his draft board knew last April of the disloyalty of Masao Akiyama but took no action for the revocation of his citizenship or otherwise to restrict his activities, is disquieting. From his own profession of loyalty to Japan it is plain that this American-born Japanese of distorted vision would feel morally free to commit an act of sabotage if the occasion should arise. He has warned his country that he is its enemy.

Under these circumstances, also, it is not clear to the layman how Akiyama's present freedom on bond is justified. The presiding judge has expressed his disapproval of the draft board's delay in the case, so it must be assumed that the court had no alternative in law but to grant the prisoner a release on bond. If the civil law leaves this loophole for use of the country's avowed enemies, then the argument of the Army and Navy commands favoring the continuation of military control for the duration of the war is given new emphasis.

The Community appreciates the indignation felt by the Emergency Service Committee but cannot agree that Akiyama has stigmatized all Americans of Japanese ancestry. The loyalty of the many cannot be impugned by the disloyalty of one individual. However, their fellow townsmen are heartily in accord with the committee's determination to make a searching investigation to discover whether there are, by any chance, others of their blood here who hold views akin to those of disloyal Akiyama.

MASAO AKIYAMA CASE FIRST OF ITS KIND LOCALLY

Honolulu Advertiser      July 18, 1944

The case of Masao Akiyama, 27-year-old Japanese who renounced his American citizenship in district court yesterday rather than be inducted into the U. S. Army, was not simply a test case, but was actually the first instance of its kind in the Territory, Lt. Col. Emmett B. Solomon, selective service director, said yesterday.

Prospective inductees who, because of dual citizenship, or other reasons are suspected of being potentially disloyal, are cleared through military intelligence before being called for their physical examinations and ordinarily "weeded out" ahead of time. They are rejected as "unacceptable" for military service Col. Solomon said.....

ARTESIAN BOND

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